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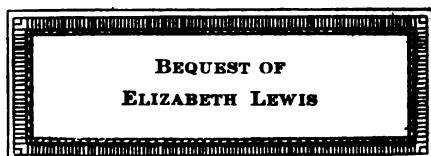
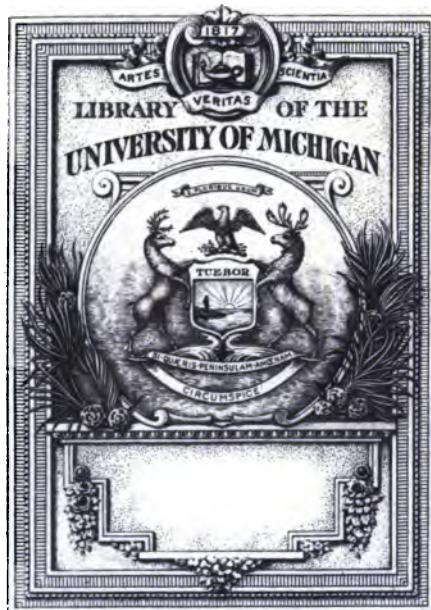
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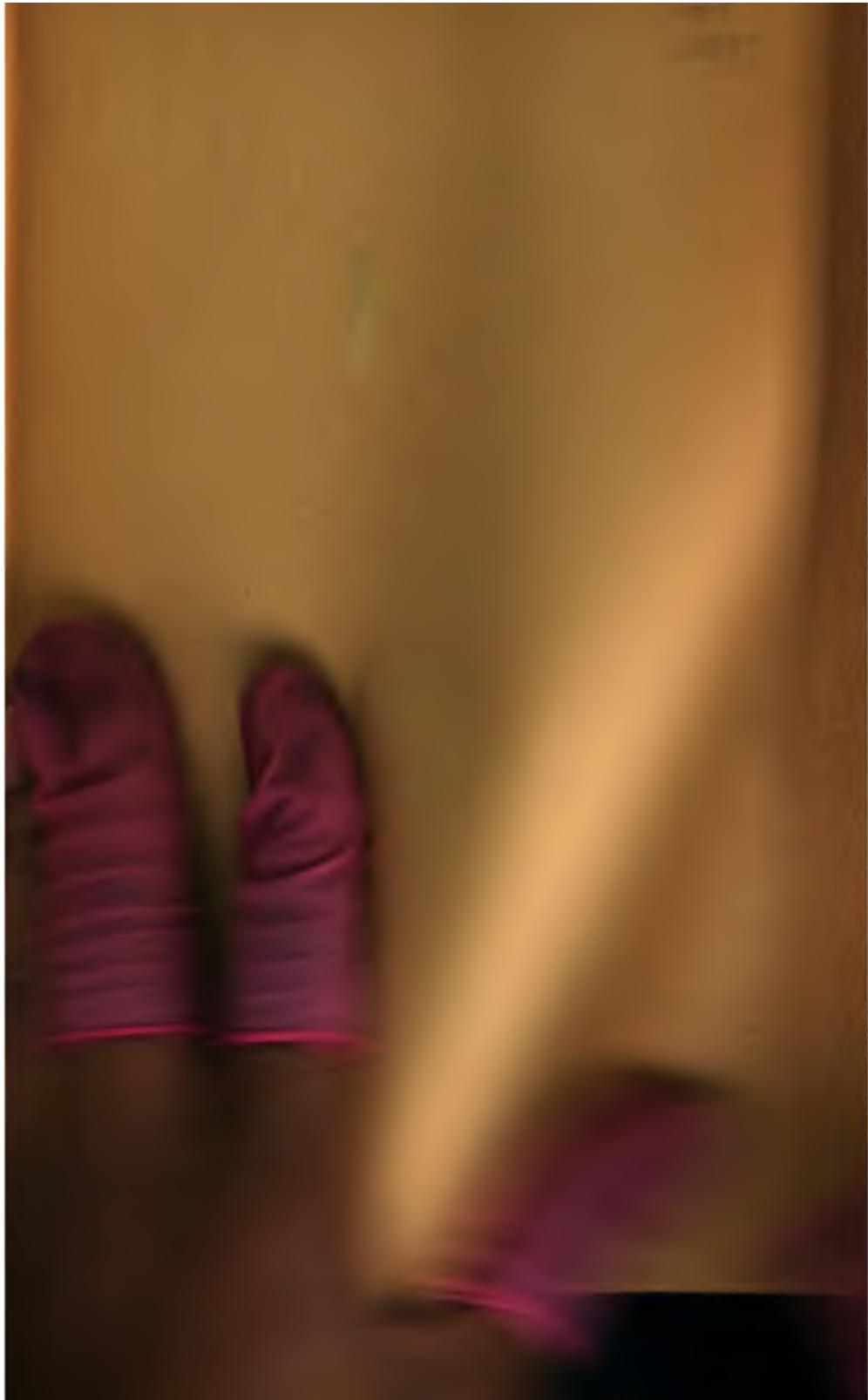
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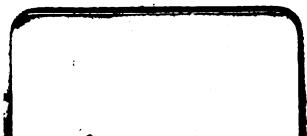
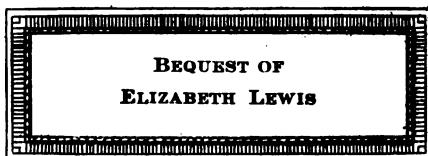
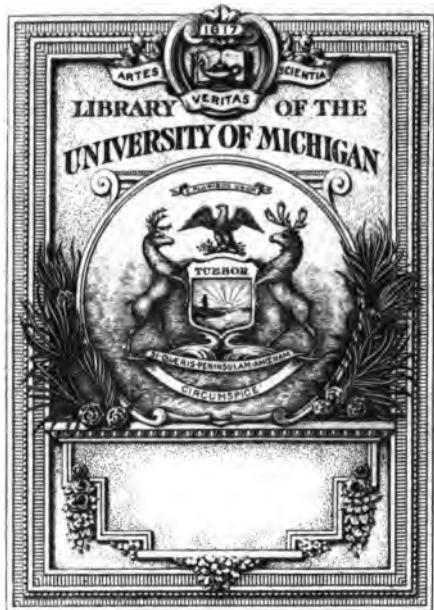
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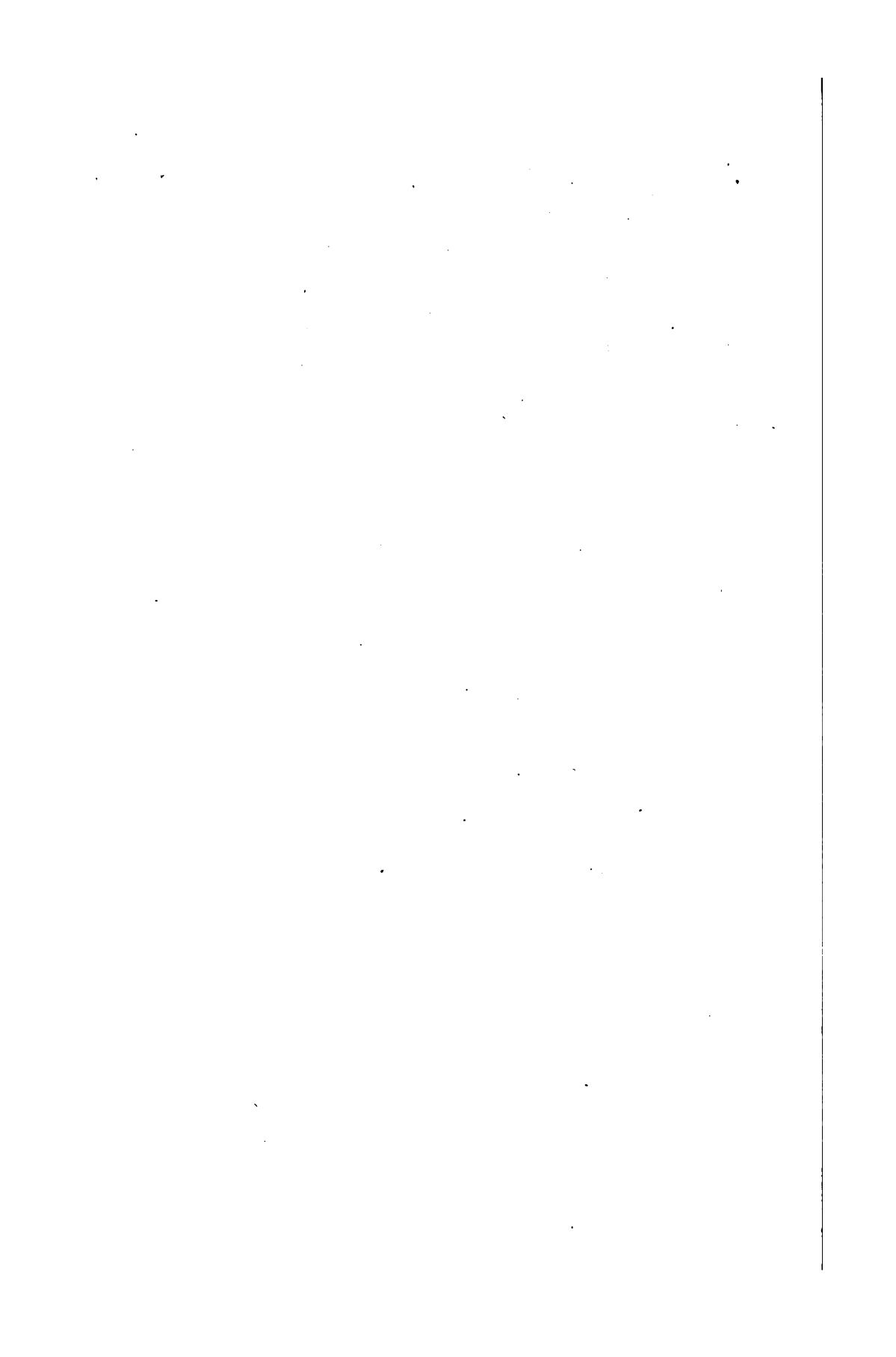
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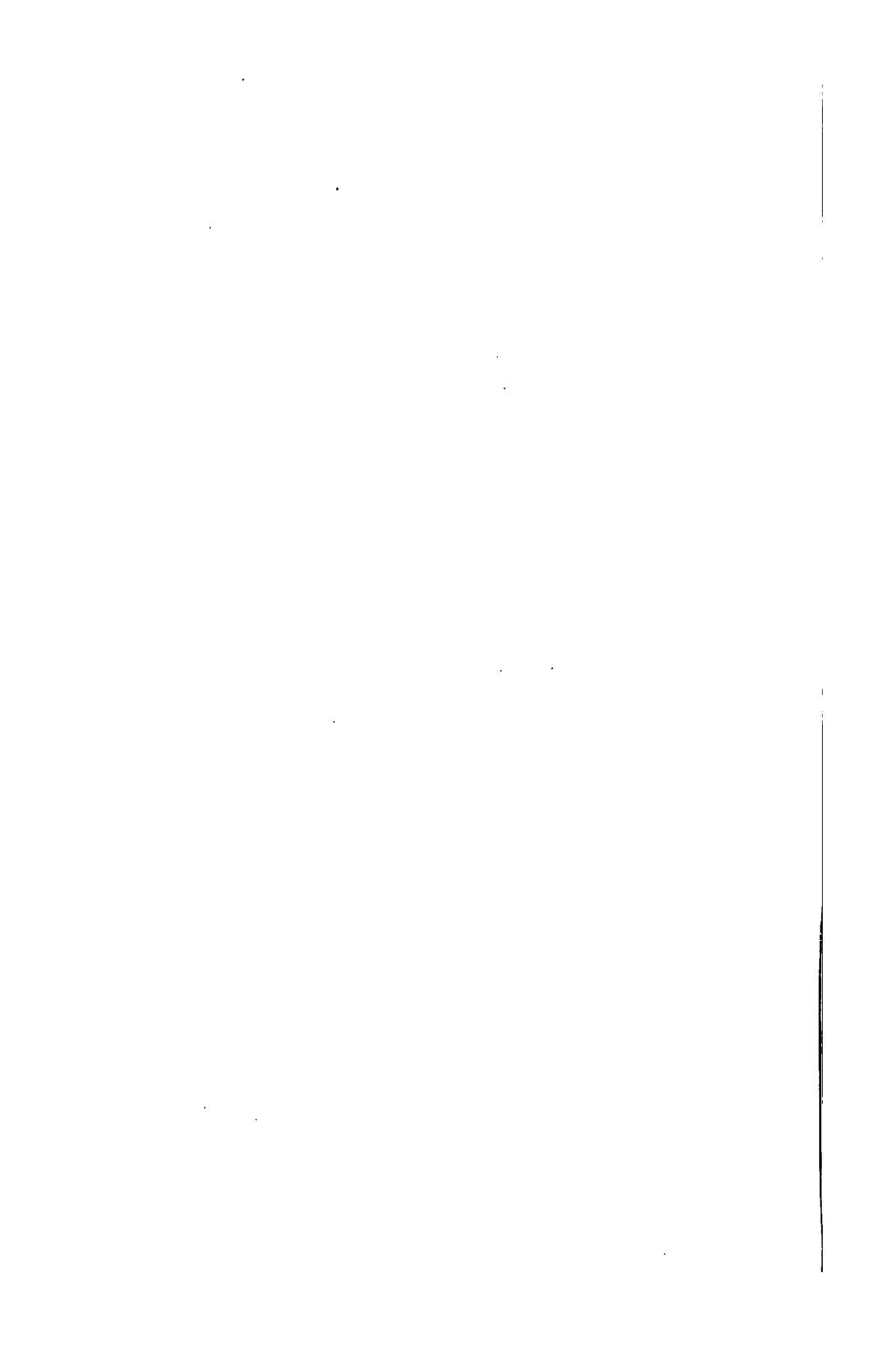




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RECORDS OF THE CAPE COLONY.



Cape of Good Hope

RECORDS

OF THE

CAPE COLONY

From JUNE 1821 to AUGUST 1822.

COPIED FOR THE CAPE GOVERNMENT, FROM THE
MANUSCRIPT DOCUMENTS IN THE PUBLIC
RECORD OFFICE, LONDON,

BY

GEORGE M^CCALL THEAL, D.LIT., LL.D.,
COLONIAL HISTORIOGRAPHER.



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* The letter from the Landdrost of Albany to the Colonial Secretary, of 14th April 1822, on page 334, is incorrectly dated. It should be 14th April 1823. I did not detect the error until this volume was almost completed, and I was arranging the papers for the next.—G. M. T.

RECORDS OF THE CAPE COLONY.

[Copy.]

Memorial of MR. THOMAS PRINGLE.

To His Excellency Sir R. S. Donkin, K.C.B., Acting Governor of
the Cape of Good Hope, &c., &c., &c.

The Memorial of Thomas Pringle Humbly Sheweth

That Memorialist, being the head of a Party of Settlers located
on the Baviaan's River, is induced by the earnest solicitations of
his party as well as by his own sense of its expediency to apply
to your Excellency for an enlargement of his original location,
upon the following grounds, viz.:

A twelvemonth's experience has convinced Memorialist and his
party that the location is not adapted for the cultivation of grain
to any profitable extent, owing to the difficulty of the roads, and
the distance from Market, and above all the slackness and un-
certainty of the water. They are satisfied however that the place
is favorable for Cattle, and are willing to direct their chief atten-
tion to that resource, cultivating at the same time as much land
as can be irrigated and improving their farms to the uttermost;
but as they are situated at the upper extremity of a narrow glen,
bounded on three sides by barren and precipitous mountains, they
humbly submit to your Excellency that an enlargement of their
location is necessary to afford a competent subsistence for eight
families (besides their English Servants and Hottentot Herdsman),
since they must of necessity derive their profits almost exclusively
from pasturage. With this view it may perhaps not be improper
to explain to your Excellency the situation of the several families
which compose the Party.

1st. Memorialist, his Father, and Brother, three Families with
XIV.

one English Servant, have only claim, in terms of the Circular Letter from Earl Bathurst, to 400 acres of Land, an extent which in the position they find themselves placed is quite inadequate to afford them and their increasing families a comfortable subsistence, much less to enable them gradually to improve their Condition.

2nd. The three Messrs. Rennie, young Farmers from East Lothian, having no European Servants, rank only as three families, and consequently have only claim to 300 acres.

3rd. E. Ridgard, a saddler with a Wife and two Children, possesses by the same claim 100 acres, but as he may improve his situation by following his profitable trade, he is less dependant on the resources of his small allotment.

4th. Mr. Sydserff, who brought out two English Servants, occupies of the Location only 300 Acres, but has already experienced your Excellency's bounty in an additional grant of 500 acres.

These are the Heads of families that compose the party, (amounting in all to 22 Souls), and in whose behalf this Memorial is respectfully submitted to your Excellency's consideration.

It is not for them to judge what additional portion of Land may in their situation and circumstances be accounted a suitable allowance for each family, but they confidently commit their case to your Excellency's candid and considerate attention.

Memorialist also begs leave again respectfully to state to your Excellency what he formerly represented thro' the Deputy Colonial Secretary, that it would most essentially increase the comfort and security of himself and party if your Excellency shall be pleased to allot a portion of Land adjoining the location, or to be included in it, for Memorialist's two other Brothers, who with some Servants are this Season expected out from Scotland. Your Excellency has indeed already been graciously pleased to grant this request, as appears by letters from the Colonial Office addressed to Memorialist, dated August 30th and September 27th 1820, but the grant has not yet been formally confirmed.

To afford sufficient space for the purposes above stated, viz.: the enlargement of the original allotments to the respective Heads of families, and also a competent farm for Memorialist's two Brothers and the families expected out with them; a grant of the place called Klopper's Kraal in addition to the ground

formerly added to the location by the Official communications above specified, and marked in the Chart of the Baviaan's River transmitted with said letters, is now humbly requested by Memorialist and his party; a favorable answer to which request will perfectly satisfy their wants and wishes, and your Memorialist shall ever pray, &c., &c.

(Signed) THOS. PRINGLE.

TEVIOTDALE, June 9th 1821.

[Original.]

*Letter from SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN to MAJOR GENERAL
SIR HERBERT TAYLOR.*

ALBANY, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 12th June 1821.

SIR,—In obedience to the orders of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief conveyed to me in your letter of December 12th 1820, I have taken the necessary preliminary steps for disbanding the remainder of the Royal African Corps, and I have the honor to enclose a copy of the orders I have issued on the occasion.

The peculiar construction and situation of this Corps render the disbanding of it here a matter of some nicety and difficulty, a number of considerations connected with the Civil Government of this Colony operate upon, and increase, the intricacy of some of the arrangements, which, had they depended upon considerations purely military, would have been simple in their execution.

The volunteers for the 38th Regiment amount to seventy in number, there are no volunteers for the other Corps.

After disposing by my general orders of several classes, namely such men as may volunteer for other Corps, of those who may be dischargeable in England and who may wish to be discharged there, and of men who either can or cannot lawfully return to England, but whose characters are such as to enable me to discharge them in this Colony with Colonial Passes, there will remain two classes of men on whom I beg leave to ask His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's commands.

I allude to 1st men fit for Service but of bad character, whom

I will not discharge in this Colony and who will not volunteer into any other Corps, but who cannot lawfully return to England.

2dly. Men totally unfit for service, and whom for that, and other reasons, as well as to avoid throwing a burden on this Colony, I cannot discharge here with Colonial Passes, and who cannot lawfully be sent to England. In the third number of my General Orders of May 24th I have attached these worthless and unmanageable people to the detachment of the 72nd Regiment at Graham's Town, but I shall take the earliest opportunity I can of removing to Cape Town, as neither the Settlers nor the ordinary Inhabitants here would be safe in the vicinity of such a congregated Banditti as these men will form when collected, as they now must be, into a distinct body. But even at Cape Town, both they and the invalids, who cannot lawfully return to England, will be a great incumbrance, and I hope the Commander in Chief will be pleased to take this circumstance into consideration, and send out Instructions relative to these men with as little delay as possible, perhaps His Royal Highness would approve of these men being sent on to New South Wales, and give orders to that effect.

There are, besides, about ten or twelve foreigners, not fit subjects to be discharged in this Colony, but who cannot lawfully go to England; I have ordered these men to be sent to Europe, as they would be of no use to any Corps in His Majesty's Service, in order to their being discharged on the Continent, should the Commander in Chief be pleased to approve of that measure.

A question has arisen respecting the cost of transport of the accoutrements to Port Elizabeth, about ninety miles by land and very expensive, in order to their being embarked. In ordinary cases this charge would naturally fall on the Colonel, whose property they are, but as there is no Colonel to the African Corps, I have ordered the Commissariat to defray the expence, and if the accounts are not yet closed with the late Colonel the matter may be arranged with the Regimental Agent by the Commissariat, otherwise the expense of transport must be an item in the Extra-ordinaries here. May I request Instructions on this point.

I have allowed the men discharged here to keep such blankets as are not fit to be returned into Store, and also their great coats, they having been between two and three years in wear, for with-

out this indulgence these men would be turned out nearly naked in a part of the Colony where clothes are not easily procurable.

There are several other matters of detail rather out of the ordinary course, which I shall provide for in the best manner I can, and with as due an adherence as possible to His Majesty's regulations and the usages of the Service. I have &c.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

[Original.]

Letter from JOHN BARROW, ESQRE., to HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, 13th June, 1821.

SIR.—In reference to former letters on the subject of the passage of General Lord Charles Somerset with his Daughter and Aid de Camp to the Cape of Good Hope, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that it appears by a letter from Captain Lilliacap of the *Hyperion*, in which ship the passage has been ordered, that his Lordship will be accompanied by two of his daughters. I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BARROW.

[Copy.]

Memorandum by SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN.

GRAHAM'S TOWN, June 18th 1821.

After considering well the several proposals and communications which have been made to me by certain Officers of the Royal African Corps relative to settling themselves on the Right Bank of the Beka River, between it and the Great Fish River, in the ceded territory, I have come to the following arrangement and understanding with those Officers, and with Mr. Benjamin Moodie, whom the above named Officers wish to associate with them.

1. The first stipulation I lay down is that *all* the Officers to

whom land on the Beka shall be granted, shall as speedily as possible, and all together settle themselves on their grants of Land, that is the occupation must be *bonâ fide*, and whatever Officer accepts a grant of land near the Beka must clearly understand that there is to be no discussion, explanation, or modification on the subject of this very plain and explicit article.

2. The Officers so settling on the Beka must take with them at least Sixty of the disbanded men of the Royal African Corps, as Servants, or under such stipulations as may be agreed upon by these Officers and by those men. The number of Sixty is the lowest that can be permitted, but it is much to be wished that the number be carried to One Hundred men of that Corps.

3. The following are the Officers to each of whom 2,000 Morgen of land on the Beka will be granted, under the condition of absolute and immediate residence, as specified in Article No. 1:

Captain M. J. Sparks,	
„ R. Birch,	
Lieut. A. Heddle,	
„ W. J. Cartwright,	
„ C. McCombie,	
„ J. P. Sparks,	
Ensign A. Mathewson,	
„ A. Chisholm,	
„ C. McKenzie,	
Asst. Surgeon R. Turnbull.	

4. The Landdrost is especially instructed to watch over and see that Art. 1 is fulfilled in its spirit and intention, namely, that the Lands on the Beka shall be really and *bonâ fide* occupied in an effectual manner by the above mentioned Officers and Men, so as to secure the Establishment against all surprise and successful attack from the Kaffers. Any violation of Art. No. 1 will be considered as a renunciation of the Land granted, and it will be resumed accordingly by Government.

5. One Hundred acres of Land will be granted to each man of the Royal African Corps locating with the Officers on the Beka, at the end of three years from the date of locating, that is, provided they have fulfilled their agreements with the Officers they serve; but these men must be bound to the Officers they follow by

specific and clearly defined agreements, so worded as to prevent such men from quitting their locations and wandering about the Colony, which, as they will for the first three years have no Colonial passes, would subject them to imprisonment and punishment. Such soldiers as shall at the end of three years obtain from the Officers they have been serving satisfactory Certificates of good conduct (which must moreover be countersigned by the local Civil Magistrate) shall have Colonial Passes, and establish themselves where they please in the Colony. Each Soldier shall moreover have Nine Months Rations from the day of locating, and Two Months' pay from 25th June. Soldiers who may be artificers shall have One Hundred and Fifty acres at the end of the Three Years, and every man marrying within that period shall have Fifty additional acres, and also Twenty-Five acres for every child living at the end of three years.

6. A proportion of arms, accoutrements and ammunition shall be issued for the use of this Establishment.

7. The Village in which this party shall sit down, must be enclosed and fortified in such a manner as to be secure against surprise from the Kaffers.

8. The men of the late R. A. Corps must on no account be allowed to straggle on the left Bank of the Beka, nor must any Cattle, on any account, be sent to graze on that side of the River, which would infallibly attract the Kaffers. It is intended gradually to extend this new Establishment over the area contained between Trompetter's Drift on the Fish River by a line drawn N.E. to a corresponding point on the Beka River and the Sea Coast, connecting the mouths of these two Rivers.

9. The Officers and others who may be settled in the above described District are requested to turn their exertions and attention to the Culture of Corn or Wine, or to any other pursuit rather than grazing ; for it must be obvious that any large collection of Cattle would only tempt the Kaffers to cross the Keiskamma and plunder.

10. By a late Treaty and Agreement with Gaika, no Kaffer, male or female, has any sort of right to enter the ceded Territory, or to cross the Keiskamma on any pretence whatever ; a violation of this part of the Treaty subjects the Kaffers encroaching to be shot as violators of the peace as now established and existing.

11. As the distance from the proposed Settlement to Bathurst

would not be above Sixteen miles, if a Ferry were established at the Mouth of the Fish River, whereas the distance to Graham's Town by Trompetter's Drift, which is the nearest Ford, would be two days severe journey with a waggon, and to Bathurst would be four days journey, it is obvious that the Establishment of such Ferry is of the greatest consequence to the Settlers on the Beka. The Civil Magistrate there (who will be hereafter spoken of) is authorized to prepare an adequate Boat or Raft, the materials for which shall be paid by the Public on communication with the Landdrost of Albany; but it is expected that the labor shall be given gratis by the men located on the Beka. Two men may then be nominated in charge of this Boat or Raft, who will have payment from the District for One Year, and the Landdrost of Albany will make any minor details for rendering this arrangement effectual. At the end of a year, this ferry will be let to the best bidder as other Ferries are, or be placed at the disposal of the party on the Beka, to be kept up by them as may be judged most convenient.

12. It appearing that it is the wish of Mr. Benjamin Moodie to associate himself with these Officers, and that it is their wish to have him as their associate, Mr. Moodie shall be located on the same principles as the Officers, namely 2000 Morgen of Land for himself, and the same restrictions &c. as to absolutely himself occupying the land as specified in No. 1, and Mr. Moodie's Two Brothers, one a Lieutenant in the Navy, the other an Officer in the Army, shall also be located on the Beka on the same terms as himself, and any men of the disbanded African Corps they may engage shall have the same advantages as those serving the Officers.

13. As a Civil Magistrate will be necessary in that District, it is intended to appoint Mr. Benjamin Moodie a special Heemraad there.

14. No encouragement must be given, nor attempt made, to induce Settlers located in Albany to join the party settled on the Beka. This injunction is peremptory, and is founded on strong public grounds.

15. The Lands on the Beka, intended for the Officers and others now settling, shall be measured and granted free of expense.

16. It is not possible for me to answer the query put about quit Rents at the expiration of Ten Years, for that would be taking it

~~to the Government of the Cape Colony.~~

From
The Right Hon.
The Prime Minister
of the Cape Colony,
Cape Town.

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15. The Lands on the Beka, intended for the Officers and others now settling, shall be measured and granted free of expense.

16. It is not possible for me to answer the query put about quit Rents at the expiration of Ten Years, for that would be taking it

on myself to bind future Governors, but my opinion is, that those who now settle under these Regulations on the Beka, should in fairness be put on the same footing as the Dutch Inhabitants of the Zuurveld as to Quit Rents, and that they should not be taxed according to the improved value of the Land hereafter; but this my opinion does not extend beyond those who may now accede to these proposals and encounter the Hazard and difficulty of a first establishment in the ceded Country.

17. As I cannot authorize the issue of any Stores sent out by His Majesty's Government for the use of the Settlers in Albany, to any but those Settlers, whatever Agricultural or other implements and Stores similar to those sent out by Government for the above mentioned Settlers may be bought in Cape Town for the Establishment on the Beka shall be sent freight free in Government vessels, when *opportunity offers*, for the space of One Year, but the Colonial Government cannot incur any expense for freight on this account.

18. The Commissariat shall supply *Seed Corn* on payment of *ready money*, but no account can be opened between that Department and the Party settling on the Beka.

19. The Party shall select the site of their Village anywhere within the Boundary lines defined in No. 7.

20. This Party may rest assured that in all matters affecting their interests it will be the disposition of this Government to promote them, and to give as favorable an interpretation as possible to any question of doubt or difficulty respecting this Establishment.

21. The greatest care must be taken to avoid giving any just cause of umbrage to the Kaffers, nor must any person of this Establishment cross the Keiskamma into Caffraria, unless with permission from the Landdrost, and for some clearly defined purpose connected with public business or utility, which necessity or state of things can hardly ever occur.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

We the undersigned accede to the above Articles, Twenty-one in Number.

(Signed) MITCHELL J. SPARKS, Captain,
R. BIRCH, Captain,
A. HEDDLE, Lieutenant,
C. McCOMBIE, Lieutenant;

W. J. CARTWRIGHT, Lieutenant,
 JAMES P. SPARKS, Lieutenant,
 A. CHISHOLM, Ensign,
 C. MCKENZIE, Ensign,
 R. TURNBULL, At. Surgeon,
 A. MATTHEWSON, Ensign,
 BENJAMIN MOODIE,
 JOHN DUNBAR MOODIE, Lt. H.P. 21st Foot,
 DONALD MOODIE, H.P. Lt. R.N.

[Copy.]

General Orders.

HEAD QUARTERS, GRAHAM'S TOWN, June 13th 1821.

1. To prevent all mistakes relative to Colonial Passes which may be granted to discharged Soldiers of the Royal African Corps, it is to be understood and explained to the Men that very few men will be discharged in this Colony, probably not 20 in all, and that no colonial Pass will be granted to any Man of the Royal African Corps unless the Commanding Officer not only gives a very strong and specific Certificate as to the man's good character, but that his character, ability to maintain himself, and other qualifications will bear close scrutiny, and assure his not becoming a burthen upon the Colony.

2. In consequence of the approaching Reduction of the Royal African Corps it will be necessary for the Commanding Officers of the 54th and 72nd Regiments to keep the 5 Companies of each of those Corps on the Frontier quite complete up to their proper Establishment, and efficient as to Men fit for duty. Should any of the Companies therefore be incomplete, the necessary number of men to complete them must be held in immediate readiness to be sent to the Frontier by such conveyance as shall be arranged by the Military Secretary with the Colonial Secretary, or with His Majesty's Naval Commissioner, with both of whom Major Rogers will communicate on the manner in which the transport of such men of the Royal African Corps as are to be sent to Cape Town can be best accomplished, as well as for the transport of such men

of the 54th and 72nd Regiments from Cape Town as may be necessary to complete the Companies on the Frontier. Any men of the 54th and 72nd on this Frontier unfit for duty must be relieved.

3. In consequence of application from the Commanding Officer of the Royal African Corps, covering a letter from the Acting Paymaster, stating the necessity that those Officers should be in communication with each other until the accounts of the Regiment shall be finally closed, and that it will be absolutely necessary for Lieut. O'Meara Acting Paymaster to remain in this Colony on duty until certain Documents relative to the examination of the accounts of the Royal African Corps up to its disbandment shall be received from England, which Documents may be expected in January or February next, the Commander of the Forces authorizes Lieut. O'Meara to remain in this Colony; and as thereby he will lose the advantage of getting a passage to England with other Officers now going free of expense, Lieut. O'Meara when he has closed his accounts, will either be sent to England in a Transport, or be allowed Passage Money to procure his own passage. Lieut. O'Meara will also draw Lodging Money and Rations for himself and Servant to the 24th of February 1822.

4. The volunteering from the Royal African Corps for the other three Regiments of the Line in this Command must cease on the 16th Inst. in order to enable the Commanding Officer to prepare the description Lists which have been called for.

5. It being in contemplation to settle certain Officers of the Royal African Corps on the Beka, such Officers as may embrace the terms offered them by the Colonial Government for so settling will be subsisted on full pay for the same period as those Officers who proceed to England finding their own passage, or who may be sent home at the public Expense and not in charge of men. In the mean time two months full pay from the 25th June may be issued to the Officers of the Royal African Corps, which will be taken into account, when the period up to which full pay is to be drawn by those Officers shall be settled. The names of the Officers proceeding to Cape Town on duty with the men ordered there, must be sent in to the Military Secretary as soon as possible.

6. The Commandant on the Frontier will order the necessary Medical Board to assemble at Graham's Town for the purpose of

inspecting and reporting on such men of the Royal African Corps as it may be necessary to invalid.

7. The Commander of the Forces will leave this Frontier on Friday the 15th Instant on his way to Cape Town, where all future applications are to be addressed to him in the usual manner.

After General Orders.

1. Captain Trappes is to have Forage allowance for an additional Horse from this date.

2. Hospital Assistant A. Nelson is to have the full Staff allowance of Forage for one Horse from this date.

3. Referring to No. 5 of the General Orders of this morning, the Commanding Officer of the Royal African Corps is to take care to keep a certain number of Officers disposable to take charge of such men as may be sent to Cape Town, or have to be removed hereafter from this Colony. It must be obvious that the whole of the Officers of that Corps cannot be allowed to establish themselves immediately in this Colony, as that would be to leave the men of it not yet disposed of, without Officers to take charge of them.

4. On reconsidering the subject of the advance of full pay to the Officers of the Royal African Corps, and the length of time it must necessarily take for Officers to reach England from this Frontier, (which is the principle on which full pay is granted to them) Six months' pay from the day of disbandment, viz. from the 25th June, may be issued to all the Officers of the Royal African Corps now in the Colony instead of the two months sanctioned by this morning's orders.

5. Sergeant Levy of the Royal African Corps having volunteered for the Cape Corps, is to be taken on the strength of the Cape Corps as Paymaster Sergeant from the 25th Instant.

(Signed) M. G. BLAKE, Deputy Adjutant General.

[Copy.]

Letter from the Colonial Secretary to the Landdrost of Albany.

COLONIAL OFFICE, 14th June 1821.

SIR,—It having been signified to His Excellency the Acting Governor, in a dispatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that it is His Majesty's command that in all future grants in the Frontier District or in any future settlement to the northward of it, it shall be stipulated that the lands granted shall be cultivated by free labourers and that any employment of slaves thereon will render the lands subject to forfeiture, I am to desire that you will be pleased to make the same known in the District under your superintendance, as in consequence thereof all grants of land within the same will henceforward contain a special clause to that effect. I have &c.

(Signed) C. BIRD.

[Copy.]

Subjects respectfully submitted to His Excellency's favorable Consideration.

1. As the Settlement on the Beka must for some time be chiefly confined to the village it becomes necessary that each Officer should have a certain portion of Arable Land for cultivation in the immediate vicinity, it is therefore submitted that each Officer should have two Erven in the Village, one for his own residence and another for his people, the former to have Twenty Morgen of Land attached, being part of the land allotted for the Commonage of the Village.

Reply. It is my intention to attach One thousand Morgen for the site of the Village (exclusive of the Grants to the Officers and Men) which land is to be held in common by the inhabitants of the village now and hereafter, the Landdrost is authorized to comply with and arrange what relates to the latter part of

Art. 1, reporting to the Colonial Office that grants may be made out.

2. It is submitted that the land appropriated for the men be in the first instance granted to the Officers, who will make their own bargains with the men, as several of the latter would prefer higher wages for three years to any Grants of Land, while others possessing Capital would prefer Land and be able to cultivate it to advantage.

Reply. I cannot enter into the 1st part of Article 2, but any Non Commissioned Officer or Private of the R. A. Corps who has saved money and who wishes to settle on the Beka, may be located there at once by the Landdrost, and Grants of 200, 300, or 400 acres to each shall be made out on his report and recommendation.

3. By article No. 5 of the paper signed by His Excellency and the Officers rations for a certain period are granted to the *Soldiers*, but no mention is made of the Officers or families, which may expose them to inconvenience or even to distress in a Country where nothing is to be bought.

Reply. The Officers will get their full pay for a certain period, and I cannot add rations to this.

4. As Communication with Bathurst is not only desirable but necessary, it is hoped His Excellency will order a boat from either Port Elizabeth or Cape Town to the mouth of the Kowie from whence the Officers will transport it to the Fish River, as without such convenience during the building of the Ferry one their correspondence with their friends would be nearly cut off.

Reply. The extreme difficulty and delays which have occurred in getting boats made at Cape Town for Port Elizabeth renders it highly inexpedient to adopt this mode. The thing will be better and sooner executed on the Frontiers.

5. A total prohibition of the Sale of Spirits under severe penalties for three years is most earnestly recommended as being a measure of vital consequences to the Settlement.

Reply. The paghter or Contractor for the Sale of Wine and Spirits has no right to sell either within the limits of the ceded territory. The Landdrost will arrange this, and prevent his paght from extending beyond the Fish River.

6. In submitting the foregoing subjects for His Excellency's

favorable consideration, the Officers hope His Excellency will acquit them of the slightest intention to trespass on the favorable sentiments he has manifested towards this infant Establishment, they have therefore without hesitation signed the 21 Articles already sent them without waiting a decision on the foregoing ones although they deem them of high importance to the prosperity of the Settlement. His Excellency is requested to honor the intended Village by giving it a name.

Reply. I recommend the Village or Town being named Fredericksburg being from His Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

At the request and on the behalf of myself and Brother Officers.

(Signed) MITCHELL J. SPARKS,
Captain Commanding Royal A. Corps.

June 14th 1821.

[Original.]

Letter from SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN to EARL BATHURST.

DE BRUINS POST ON THE GREAT FISH RIVER,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, June 15th 1821.

MY LORD,—When I was last Year on this Frontier I mentioned to Your Lordship my hope of being able to establish part of the Royal African Corps, when disbanded, on the Beka, a River in the ceded Territory, between the Keiskamma and Great Fish Rivers, there to form a fortified Village as a point of appui for the Right of the line of demarcation between this Colony and the Kaffers.

I have now the honor of reporting to Your Lordship that I have reason to suppose that I have laid the foundation for the accomplishment of that measure, with a view to which I drew up the enclosed Instruction or Memorandum in 21 Articles, which has been acceded to by the Officers of the Royal African

Corps who have signed it, but who subsequently gave in the Supplementary paper attached to it, with certain queries, to which I have given answers, as annexed.

I have now to trouble Your Lordship with a few explanations of the principles on which I have acted in this measure, and I hope that what I have done may be so fortunate as to meet Your Lordship's approbation.

The first thing which may possibly strike Your Lordship is the quantity of Land granted to each Officer, when compared with what is granted about Bathurst to the Settlers. I submit in the first place, that their cases are not analogous. These Officers have served their Country. They are on the Spot, without putting Government to any expense of Transport, and they carry with them a considerable number of men, also free of expense to Government; but besides this, the question of quantity of Land is in fact not to be taken into account, for if the Extent asked for had not been granted, the Officers would not have gone to the Beka, and the Settlement would not have been effected. Granting Land there was in fact granting nothing. Before occupation it was worth nothing, and it could be occupied only by such numbers and by such a class of men as are now going thither; but, when this establishment takes root, all the adjacent lands will, under its protection, acquire the same value as those in the rest of Albany, and will be measured out accordingly.

The next subject I have to submit to Your Lordship is my having granted to the Soldiers Nine Months Rations. Any of those men who might have gone to England to be discharged must have been on Rations at least Nine Months from the date of disbandment (24th of June) and would moreover have cost the Government transport hire, and pay in addition. The amount of Transport hire, and of pay is therefore a clear saving to Government, and the Rations given are only what the men would have drawn at all events while waiting for and during their passage to Europe.

The same mode of calculation will apply to such of the men as cannot by Law return to England, for I must have retained them here on full pay, and on Rations till His Majesty's pleasure should be known relative to their future disposal. They would have done duty meanwhile as Soldiers for their Pay and Rations, but now they will do duty quite as effectually as Soldiers almost

immediately without pay, and after Nine Months without Rations, for an indefinite period.

The Military Settlement on the Beka will be virtually a garrisoned work covering the right of this Frontier, and particularly Bathurst, which is in a line just behind it.

In my Dispatch (separate) from Bathurst of June 5th I took the liberty of explaining to Your Lordship that I had by no means put a stop to the system of defence originally proposed by Lord Charles Somerset, but that I had actually completed a fortified Barrack on the Keiskamma, and that it was my intention to take further measures for covering the lower part of the Line. This will be done in a great degree by the Settlement on the Beka, but I have given the Commandant and the Engineer Officer on the spot, such instructions as will enable them to place another fortified Barrack on a point to cooperate in patrolling with the party on the Beka, and with the fortified Barrack on the Keiskamma, and as soon as I receive their report I shall transmit it to Your Lordship.

I would have gone myself to decide on this spot had I been able, but the severe fatigue I have gone through during these last six weeks rendered me incapable of encountering the additional one of entering a desert country at this, the rainy season, where I could have had neither accommodation nor cover for many days together.

I am in hopes that before long a Map of this Colony will be produced, which will enable Your Lordship to judge of it more accurately than can now be done from any Geographical compilation extant. One of my first objects after I had the honour of being entrusted with this Government was to instruct the Chief Engineer to lay the foundation of a Map of this Colony. The first step was to place at his disposal all the partial sketches and drafts in possession of the Colonial Government, and in addition I have attached a certain number of competent Officers to the Engineers Department, who with the Engineer and some Civilians have been sketching different parts of the Colony during more than Twelve Months past.

Two of the Engineers have been ordered in cooperation with the Landdrost of Graaff Reinet, to ascertain and delineate a precise and proper boundary Line to the Northward, so that the limits of this Colony towards the Various Tribes of

Bosjesmans shall be known to all parties, which at present they are not.

This map, if carried on on the plan I have laid down, will be finished at a trifling expense, and from the progress already made, (although I of course cannot be here to see this early object of my attention completed) I have reason to hope, that it will not be long before considerable portions of it will be in a state to be laid before Your Lordship. I have &c.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

[Original.]

Letter from MR. WILLIAM DUNN to the RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY AT WAR.

CAPE TOWN, June 16, 1821.

MY LORD,—I beg pardon for intruding the enclosed, but if they serve my Country in the slightest degree I shall be pleased with my labour. I wrote them for a Noble Lord in Office, but they require so much for Postage that I really dare not take such sum from my wife and six children. With the greatest respect &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM DUNN.

[Enclosure.]

No. 1 LONG MARKET STREET,
CAPE TOWN, June 9th 1821.

MY LORD,—Presuming you are in the habit of associating with the Cabinet Council as when I left England, I venture to put you in possession of a few particulars relating to this Colony. Your Lordship pointed out to me the superiority of this place over that which I had proposed to emigrate to, and from my present experience I have reason to be pleased with the advice your Lordship condescended to give me. It is therefore my duty to lay at your Lordship's feet the result of my observations.

The Town, Cape Town, far exceeds in beauty what is generally related of it. The Winds appear the only inconvenience, and the healthiness of the place is universally admitted. As soon as I had recovered myself from the agitation of the voyage I engaged myself to assist a clergyman and I attended gentlemen to instruct them in the English Language. I heard soon after that the Paper currency of the Colony had been forged, and by a plan which I matured in England for the Bank of England I have prevailed on the Colonial Government to adopt those rules in the construction of their Notes which I believe will ever preserve them from being successfully imitated. I then presented a plan for the construction of shallow broad Reservoirs for water (like the wold pools of England), this plan the Governor has taken with him on his tour, and I believe by their general adoption the greatest evil in this Colony (a want of water) will be in a great measure obviated.

The storms of wind drove on shore four ships in Table Bay. I proposed to the Colonial Government a plan which by a small expenditure will remedy the evil, by making a small wet dock behind the Pier (to open by gates into the Castle Ditch), all the regular Traders will be able to receive and discharge their cargoes without risk or inconvenience. After some consideration and examination of the Plan, the Colonial Government told me lately "that they found the dock would only admit Schooners." This was admitting immediately more than I expected, and as four or five Cape Ships are as many as are receiving and discharging goods at one time and are usually of small burthen, a dock which will contain 12 ships is all that is needed. (I believe they can be admitted of vast burthen and that a dry dock may be added).

I then found that a college was meditated, and having been engaged in the instruction of youth in England, I have submitted to the Government the outlines of an Establishment for the British Cape Town College. I have been chosen Secretary to the fund for the relief of the distressed Settlers, and I trust I deport myself in a way that very much pleases the Government. The occasion of my writing to your Lordship is to say that as I expect changes are meditated here, or rather that judges &c. are about to be sent, I should be happy to receive a suitable appointment. I laboured hard in England in the defence of the present administration and

of their measures, and I hope I shall be considered. It will be found my knowledge of the Dutch language and the legal usages of this place will not be unimportant. I mean to enter into no party disputes. I have no reason to be pleased or displeased with the Colonial Government as it respects myself *personally*. They have honored me by almost implicitly admitting my plans and suggestions and acting upon them as soon as possible, but yet I have never received a farthing for my trouble or the lowest appointment. I do not complain of them, I think they (the Colonial Government) are an honour to the British Nation, they seem to have nothing but the good of the Colony at heart, and they act with decision and promptitude. Colonel Bird is alive at every call and always to be found in his place, his knowledge of things in general is splendid and his acquaintance with the minutiae of the Colony surprising. His *intentions* towards me may be very generous, therefore do not let it appear that I am dissatisfied, but yet having been recommended by the Government at home to the gentlemen in office here, I ought to render some account to you of the result of your recommendations, at the same time you are aware how short a time I have had for reflection.

I have suggested a few of the leading improvements here, which I conceive would be agreeable to the English Government to adopt. By Mr. Canning's having retired from office it is very probable my former hints will never be received. I suppose English Law is on the point of being established; as some great change is rumoured; this and an Episcopacy are the outlines which I expect will circumscribe the new plans. The folly of quarrelling about the *form* of a Government is *proved* here. "Whatever is best administered is best," and really there is no complaint against the Government. Every effort is made to do *good* and remove oppression, and the Governor gives a public day for privately hearing all complaints!!! i.e. any one may call on him on a particular day of the week. It is wonderful that the English should have given up their habits and customs to the Dutch Authorities, who now after having practiced the English Language for about eighteen years could, *if they would*, inform the colonists of their arrangements in *good* English.

The state of the people of colour is appalling. It is really discreditable to the human species. The Dutch are generally like

the untutored peasants of England, I am not speaking of the Dutch gentlemen in Office, they have been frightened by their conquerors and therefore began to study and are become a sort of English gentlemen. You need not be afraid that by changing the language of the Courts, these gentlemen would be made to retire. On the contrary although they almost exclusively possess *every* official situation, yet I think the generality of the officers of Government speak good English. The predominance of the Dutch interest I should suppose will be endeavoured to be destroyed. If so, it should be moderately attempted. The philanthropic gentlemen in England will I expect procure the marriage of slaves, (it certainly can not be believed in England that slaves here are prohibited from marrying). Slavery is the strength of the Dutch interest, and the situation of that class of beings is beyond description *horrid*, they positively stink, and appear to have nothing immaterial in their composition.

Suppose you were to attach Black Musicians to the Regiments, would not this please the poor lookers on, and could not a few Asiatic persons of Rank be sent here who would prevent a person of colour from continuing to be thought as a dog. We are much confined in our Society. A few strong minded men of independent fortune would laugh the Dutch barbarities (which are practised here) out of countenance, nay I believe four men of good understanding would do it. I am sadly circumscribed for time, and of course for the opportunity of writing to you with more care, but I hope you will excuse it. If the Government at home do anything for me in the way of an appointment, as I understood you, that you occasionally saw Mr. Sutton of Highgate, I know you would give him heartfelt satisfaction by your telling him of *this* circumstance in favor of my large family.

My office of Secretary to the Settlers Fund (a private fund) gives me enlarged opportunities for knowing the situation of the Emigrants. You may inform Mr. Vansittart he need not be frightened for the safety of any person who comes with rational prospects, agricultural labourers and gentlemen with small fortunes who are fond of the Country may live like princes, but they must be contented to be taught *everything*. I really think a man ought hardly to believe he knows the right use of legs or arms when he arrives, he must give up all former opinions, and be willing to be instructed by those who have experienced what it is

to live in a land where a fountain is reckoned the chief excellence and where there is no winter. With this *teachable* disposition let all England come and there is room for them. The great want is labourers.

I do not say I am not pressed as Secretary to the fund at Cape Town by the poor creatures deserting their wicked conductors from England, but yet in the country districts there is only a want of labourers. You may see wood plenty and fire wood dear, stone and lime plenty and house rent *immoderately* dear. I suppose you will shortly direct a House of Assembly, but I think if there was a printing press it would be of more use. There appears only one in the Colony, *i.e.* the Government Press. I care nothing about politics, but the Emigrants should be instructed in agricultural affairs, which a weekly paper would do. You will remember you have two testimonials of my character from clergymen, which on the Establishment of Episcopacy here might be of great service to me, if they were sent to me. I think this is a delightful country, and I would advise all persons of property to come; they would lose no comforts and make many additions to them. The houses in Cape Town are good, the horses excellent, servants and furniture (for a nobleman) should be brought from England. The fruits are delicious. With British heads and British hearts this place bids fair to be the entrepôt of commerce between Europe and the East. This is what the *geography* of the country would lead us to expect would be the case, and British Capital would make the country a Paradise.

I suppose we have only a million and a half sterling as a circulating medium!! English nobility would do well to visit this place, and the first nobleman would find his rank upheld and the most scientific would find a field amply sufficient for a display of their talents. I hope something is meditated for the relief of the poor slaves in Cape Town. The missionaries do wonders, altho' the poor zealots in England misconceive the amount and the nature of the good that is done. The natives would be slaves to the Boors if it was not for the Missionaries.

The Post is just going.

I can therefore only subscribe myself &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM DUNN.

P. S.—No Governor yet arrived. An emigrant detained me, and I was a few minutes too late for the Post to Simon's Town. I shall therefore continue my remarks.

I shall endeavour to send by post a Cape Gazette with the Proclamation for protecting the aborigines; you will see it is a judicious publication; but it is a *Paper Instrument*. Who are to administer the forms prescribed? Dutch clerks and subordinates! supposing the Landdrost was English. The Landdrosts I know can press the poor natives to work on their farms, and they do so to a most extravagant degree. All the Dutch authorities individually support their families by their Slave property, therefore every case may naturally be supposed to be decided favorably to Magistracy. The poor terrified Hottentot and slave are easily terrified to give contradictory evidence on their cross examinations. When I was chosen Secretary to the Settlers fund I advertized that those gentlemen who wanted servants might send their address to me. Then I began a new system, and I have no doubt that I shall get every Emigrant employment. Let the same conduct be pursued with the aborigines, let a protecting hand be afforded them. However the English spirit may have stepped forth in the case of their suffering countrymen, yet it is not likely that any one will dare to interfere about the people of colour. We want the three independent men, I believe I should be thought mad if I was to propose a Society for bettering the condition of the people of colour. A Society for preserving the rats and mice from the rigours of famine would be as well received, yet I am told by a missionary that the natives up the country are quick at learning anything, and I assure you the Hottentot *young* women have fine persons and are certainly fairer than many of the inhabitants of Europe. You will observe my (two) recommendations to the Executive at home are to endeavour to raise the character of the people of colour, and to encourage throughout the Colony a love of agriculture. If I can be of Service I shall be happy to be employed, and if you send the proceeding of the Board of Agriculture the agricultural reports of the counties and the newest agricultural works, I dare say the Government here will exert themselves on the occasion.

Colonel Bird told me the other day, the experimental Farmer Duckitt was grown into a Boor. Don't mistake me, that I would propose learned agricultural enquiries, I merely want to propagate

such knowledge as this : "The nature of the soils throughout the Colony, the preparations necessary to use for sowing, the best modes of forming skreens against the strong winds (the evil of the Land), a catalogue of plants that may be used for this purpose, and the manner of cultivating the various species of corn and vegetables throughout the Colony!" What a horrid thing it is that an Emigrant cannot get a scrap of this knowledge. There is but one Printing Press in the Colony, which is a small one belonging to Colonel Bird! And a few hints in the Almanack as to the time of sowing and planting is all the agricultural knowledge that is extant! Colonel Bird says there are none here at present that will entertain the subject of agriculture, therefore you must do something for us in England. As to the decline of the Dutch Interest and the bringing forward English usages, the thing has reformed itself, it wants no strength to push down a tottering wall. The Dutch have so engrossed EVERY place of trust and profit that I presume now, the shame produced will cause just as violent contrary proceedings. A good way to introduce British preponderance among the inhabitants would be, by sending to the soldiers their wives. I should think a soldier could save from his pay here the eight pounds which it would cost the Government to send his wife to the Cape. I have great pleasure in seeing the military here, as *soldiers* they do credit to the Country and I do not see why the officers should not be employed in the Civil Department. No doubt many of them have *digested* Blackstone's Commentaries and a "Mirror for Justice" can be procured for them.

The mechanic gets high wages, but his habits of drinking (in general) bring him to the rank of a poor man. It is with the greatest difficulty that you can get anything done for you in Cape Town. I have had a pair of shoes ordered about six months, and I have solicited a clock maker to call on me as often as you are solicited by a gentleman for a place in office. I conceive the English Nobility would find a pleasant retreat at the Cape of Good Hope. I assure you from the closest observations, I can see no objection to men of fortune settling here. A sheep at 6s. and an ox for £3 must materially assist every Establishment; and what may not be had from England? I believe I have worked harder than any other man in Africa, but I am content to *die* here! I hope the leading gentlemen of the Administration enjoy

their healths and every satisfaction which the success of their labours will administer, and I beg leave to subscribe myself &c.

(Signed) W.M. DUNN.

The enclosed for my sister and a friend is for the twopenny post.

[Copy.]

*Queries by MR. ROBERT HART to SIR RUFANE DONKIN,
and Replies.*

18 June 1821.

1. It is necessary to erect several buildings for Stores, also a Mill at Somerset. But as Your Excellency intends disposing of and dissolving that Establishment, perhaps it will be better to desist till further Orders on that head.

I have no intention of disposing of or dissolving this Establishment. My Sentiments are these:—this Establishment *has been* eminently useful under Mr. Hart's most Excellent management and may be still necessary for some short time longer. But I hold a Government Farm to be an Establishment highly prejudicial to the surrounding Farms, which never can possibly enter into competition with a Farm supported by Government, and of this the new Settlers in Albany are fully sensible, and they have urged the abolition of the Establishment at Somerset, meanwhile I think it advisable to avoid commencing any new extensive buildings till it shall be determined what is to become of this Establishment.

For carrying on the Duties of this Establishment (Somerset Farm) till disposed of, several Tradesmen are requisite, who can be got among the Settlers. Will your Excellency authorize Mr. Hart's engaging them with the sanction of the head of the party to which they belong?

There are very great objections to the hiring of any artificers &c. away from their parties. Every mason, carpenter &c. is wanted with his party in Albany for precisely the same reasons that he is wanted here, only he is wanted there ten times more

than here. I cannot on any account allow a Government Establishment to engage any of the artificers &c. from among the Settlers, even with the consent of both parties. This would be to take away the vitals of our infant Establishment, and would be in direct violation of all the arrangements I have made, and trouble I have taken to keep the parties together.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

[Original.]

Letter from MR. WILLIAM PARKER to HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.

SALDANHA BAY, 18 June 1821.

SIR,—Living as I at present do in a Wilderness, where the necessaries of life are almost beyond the reach of either money or exertion, without the aid of the Colonial Government and suffering under the calamitous effects of general scarcity, I avail myself of your kindness to transmit a Packet for your excellent friend the Bishop of Gloucester, and two letters, the one for my Sister, the other for my valued friend Alderman Atkins, which I request that you will be pleased to forward. Saldanha Bay will soon rise from the obscurity with which it has been tied since the first Settlement of the Cape. The Shipwrecks last January in Table Bay will bring it into note. I have &c.

(Signed) WM. PARKER.

[Original.]

Letter from the NAVY BOARD to HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.

NAVY OFFICE, 20th June 1821.

SIR,—In reference to your note of the 4th instant, addressed to the Comptroller of the Navy, we acquaint you, for the information of Earl Bathurst, that having made enquiry on what terms freight can be procured for the cattle under orders for the Cape

of Good Hope, Mr. L. Swainson has offered the smack *Duke of Gloucester* of 91 tons, for their conveyance on the following terms:

Two bulls and two heifers	{ One hundred and sixty guineas, if the owners provide forage, &c.
Do. Do.	{ One hundred and ten pounds, if Government provide forage, &c.
Two rams, two boars, and two sows	{ Thirty guineas, if the owners provide forage, &c.
Do. Do.	{ Twenty pounds, if Government provide forage, &c.

In case of any dying on the passage half price only to be paid for them.

Considering these terms to be high, we have to observe that if they should not be acceded to by Earl Bathurst any other offers that we may receive shall be communicated to you. We are &c.

(Signed) RBT. SEPPING,
 J. THOMSON,
 J. BOWEN.

[Copy.]

Circular to Heads of Parties.

COLONIAL OFFICE, June 1821.

SIR.—I am directed by His Excellency the Acting Governor to acquaint you, that he has had very great satisfaction in being able to communicate to you, that a Representation he had the honor of submitting to Earl Bathurst, some time ago, in your behalf, on the subject of Waggon-Hire, had been attended with success.

His Lordship has been pleased to acquaint him, in a Dispatch, under date 2nd December, 1820, that he may dispense with the re-payment by the Settlers, of the Sums which may have been advanced on this account; but, His Lordship adds, that "this additional Boon should enable the Settlers to overcome all their real difficulties; and you will, therefore, apprise them, in granting it, that it is the only additional assistance which, under any

circumstances, the Government can afford them." His Lordship concludes by ordering the Settlers to be distinctly informed, that no Rations can be issued, without payment, for any Period, however limited.

The Acting Governor is persuaded from the proper Spirit and Feeling which he has observed during his late Residence in Albany, that you will receive this Act of Consideration and Munificence on the part of H. M.'s Government, as you ought to do;—but, the best return you can make, and one which will be most agreeable to your Sovereign, as well as most useful to yourself, will be the Exertion of Industry. You should recollect, that the cost of every Ration now issued, in consequence of the late calamitous Failure of the Crops, will be charged against your Party, and that you, as Head of it, will be personally responsible for the amount; and, consequently, that every Settler under you, will be personally responsible to you;—and that, moreover, the Land you are to obtain will be Mortgaged to the amount of Rations issued, as has already been distinctly explained from this Office.

Therefore, it behoves every Settler, who can possibly subsist himself, to decline the further drawing of Rations, which must weigh as a Debt, hereafter, on him and on his Land;—and, after the manner in which the Burthens of the whole have been lightened, by taking off the Waggon-Hire, the Personal Interest of every Man, as well as a Sense of Duty and Gratitude, should spur him on to such Exertions as shall place him in the proud Independence of living on Food of his own earning, and enable him, speedily, to discharge the now, comparatively small, Debt due to Government. I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

[Copy.]

Government Notice and Advertisement.

It appearing that the issue of Rations, indiscriminately, to the Settlers, has had the effect of keeping up the Price of Labour in *Albany* to an exorbitant amount, many of the Artificers and

Handicraftsmen having demanded, and obtained, as much as 5, 6, or 7 Rixdollars per Diem; and many of the Settlers having refused to be employed, on any Terms, as Day Labourers, alledging that "while they had Rations, they would not work"; this is to give Notice, that the following Regulations have been received here, from His Excellency the Acting Governor, and are to be in force from this Date:—

1. The Landdrost of *Albany*, and the Officers acting under his Authority, having been directed to construct certain Public Buildings at Bathurst and Graham's Town, will call for such a Number of Carpenters, Masons, Bricklayers, and other Artificers, as well as a corresponding Number of Day Labourers, from amongst the Settlers, as may be wanted for Public Work; and he will ask each separately, if he will work for Government, on the following terms, viz.:—

Each Carpenter, Mason, Handicraftsman, or Artifice, at One Rixdollar per Diem, in addition to the Rations now given?

Each Man capable of Day Labour, at Half a Rixdollar per Diem, in addition to the Rations now given?

2. After making this Proposal, the Settlers so addressed are to be told, that they are, by no means, OBLIGED to Work for Government, at the above Rates; they have only to say YES, or NO. If they refuse, it must be plain, that they have Means of Livelihood, and that they cannot have need of a Government Ration; they, and their Families, (if they have any), are, therefore, immediately to be struck off the Ration List, and their Names are to be entered in Books kept for the purpose at Bathurst and Graham's Town.

3. Lists of their Names are to be furnished, from time to time, to the Commissariat Officers in *Albany*, for their guidance, and a Weekly Report of the Numbers and Names of those thus struck off the Ration List, must also be made to the Colonial Secretary.

4. No Person, once struck off the List, can, on any account, be re-admitted on it.

Bathurst, June 1821.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor.

LANDDROST OF ALBANY.

[Original.]

*Letter from C. ARBUTHNOT, ESQRE., to
HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.*

MERCURY, 20° die Junii 1821.

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of the Returns annually made by the Collector of the Customs at the Cape of Good Hope, of the Names, Numbers, State and Condition of all Negroes that have been apprenticed in pursuance of the directions of the Order in Council for carrying into effect the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

(Signed) I. H. LEY,
Cl. Dom. Com.

SIR,—I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to desire you will move Earl Bathurst to be pleased to give directions for the Aforegoing Copies to be prepared and transmitted to me forthwith, that the same may be presented to the Honorable House of Commons in obedience to the above order. I am &c.

(Signed) C. ARBUTHNOT.

TREASURY CHAMBERS, 21 June 1821.

[Original.]

*Letter from T. P. COURtenay, ESQRE., to
HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.*

CANNON Row, June 22nd 1821.

SIR,—Having continued during the year 1820 to supply the Colonial Government of the Cape of Good Hope with Gazettes, Newspapers, and Statutes, the expense whereof amounted (upon the scale on which Lord Bathurst authorized payment for the preceding years) to £31 14s. 11d., I have to request that you will move Earl Bathurst to convey to the Auditors of Colonial Accounts his authority for admitting this charge in my accounts for 1820 now under their examination.

As this head of expense is a permanent yearly charge in my accounts under Instructions from the Colonial Government, I beg to submit to Lord Bathurst the propriety of conveying to the Colonial Auditors his general sanction for its admission in my subsequent accounts. I have &c.

(Signed) TH. PER. COURTENAY.

[Original.]

*Letter from the REVEREND JOSEPH TAYLOR to
JOSEPH BUTTERWORTH, ESQRE.*

77 HATTON GARDEN, 22 June 1821.

DEAR SIR,—As one of the secretaries of the Wesleyan Missions, I write to you on the following subject.

Mr. Samuel Beaven, a single man, about twenty-five years of age, of a respectable family near Trowbridge, Wilts, who has been brought up to agriculture and the management of a Flour Manufactory, and whose moral and religious character is most satisfactory, intends going, with his father's consent, to South Africa, to assist the Wesleyan Missionaries in that Colony to establish schools among the natives and teach them agriculture &c., and he wishes to have a letter from Lord Bathurst's office, as an introduction to His Excellency the Governor of the Cape. Shall I beg the favour of your kind assistance to obtain him such a letter?

It may be proper to state that as he can command the means of his support, he will maintain himself, without help from our missionary society or any other quarter. I am, &c.

(Signed) JOS. TAYLOR.

[Original.]

*Letter from JOSEPH BUTTERWORTH, ESQRE., to
HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.*

BEDFORD SQUARE, 22nd June 1821.

DEAR SIR,—A respectable young man from Wiltshire, Mr. Samuel Beaven, is desirous of going out to South Africa to assist the Wesleyan Missionaries by instructing the natives in agricultural affairs; he is going out at his own expence, but would be much obliged by a letter of recommendation from the Colonial Office.

I beg to refer to the accompanying letter from the Revd. Mr. Taylor in respect to the character and motives which induce me to request the favor of a letter of introduction on Mr. Beaven's behalf. I have &c.

(Signed) JOS. BUTTERWORTH.

[Copy.]

Printed Account of the Settlement in Albany.

His Excellency Sir Rufane Donkin, having, during his stay at Graham's Town, matured the Arrangements for the future Government of the Albany District, by the Appointment of Major Jones, to the Civil and Military Command on the Eastern Frontier, and by the selection of Messrs. Campbell and Bowker, as Special Heemraeden, he left that Place on the 28th of May, for Major Pigot's Location, where His Excellency and Suite were most cordially welcomed. Major Pigot, no way dispirited by the misfortune of the last year's blight, has been indefatigable in his Agricultural exertions; his Fields are beautifully enclosed and cultivated, his Stock of Black Cattle and Sheep is extensive and select, and his Garden is admirably supplied with every description of Vegetables, and with all the numerous Fruits with which the several Parts of the Colony abound. His House is not more

than half finished, but it will be spacious, substantial, and elegant.

It was highly gratifying to His Excellency, not only to have witnessed the progress made on this Location; but to have found, that the best Spirit prevails among the whole of the Settlers, who are sanguine in the hopes of the ultimate success of their undertaking, and indefatigable in their exertions; the greatest confidence has been kept alive among them, by the unremitting Attention of the general and local authorities to their necessities.

Neat and beautiful Cottages are fast spreading over the surface of the picturesque District of Albany, and the Town of Bathurst is rapidly increasing; several excellent Houses are already finished, and many more are in a state of great forwardness. The Drosty House is nearly completed. Mr. Jarman is building an Inn, to be called "*The Bathurst Arms*," upon a large and comfortable scale, and with the best prospect of success.

His Excellency arrived at Bathurst, on the 29th, where the above-mentioned Improvements forcibly struck him, and far exceeded anything he could have anticipated;—on the following Day, His Excellency installed Major Jones, in his Office of Landdrost.

The hopes of the new Colonists are strongly excited, by the prospect of the Navigation of the Kowie River being found to be practicable.

Captain Moresby, last year, had regretted his not having the means of ascertaining fully the circumstances of this fine Basin, but since that time, several Officers of H. M. Naval Service, now Settlers in Albany, among whom, Lieut. Moodie and Mr. Dyason, have stated it to be their decided opinion, that small Coasters may enter into the River, with facility and safety; and, therefore, that a water communication from the centre of the Locations, will, in future, supersede the heavy expence of land carriage to and from the new Settlement;—His Excellency went thither, on the Day subsequent to his arrival at Bathurst, and has directed the *Locust*, with proper Boats, to ascertain the point, while he is on the spot.

The *Locust* left Table Bay, prepared for this Survey; and has on board a Life Boat, and other Boats, for the purpose of effectually completing the Survey of this interesting and important River.

Many of the Settlers are very confident on the subject, and one

Commercial gentleman, who was with Lt. Moodie when he made his Survey, has written to England for a Humber Boat, (which is said to be the best description of Boat for the Kowie Service,) for the purpose of commencing trading, without delay.

Property, in the whole of the Albany District, will greatly increase in value, if the Navigation of the Kowie succeed. Erven, both at Graham's Town and Bathurst, continue to be in great request; six were sold at the latter Place, on the 1st of this Month, at an average of 500 Rds. per Acre.

His Excellency the Governor received a Deputation from the Heads of Parties, and others at Bathurst, on the 1st instant, when an Address was presented to him, a Copy of which will be found in this Paper. On Sunday the 3rd, His Excellency attended Divine Service at Bathurst, accompanied by Major Jones, (Land-drost,) and other Functionaries. A considerable number of Settlers, with the Military at present quartered at Bathurst, attended on this occasion. The service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Boardman.

This assemblage, and public homage to the Deity, in a place which a twelve-month since was a waste solitude, frequented only by wild Beasts, was very striking and affecting.

[Copy.]

Notice.

Classical and Scientific Education.

The Vice President and Members of the Board of School Commission, acquaint the Public, that with the Consent and Approbation of the Government, they have appointed the Rev. George Hough, A.M. Colonial Chaplain, *Rector Gymnasii*, or Principal of the Public Grammar School, in Cape Town.

The School is now open at Mr. Hough's Residence, No. 6, Rede Street, where Pupils are received on the following Terms, viz.:-

Day Scholars, per Month	.	.	.	.	.	.	15 Rds.
Half-Boarders, per Quarter	.	.	.	.	.	.	90 "
Full Ditto, under Twelve Years of Age, per Quarter	.						180 "
Ditto, Ditto, Twelve Years, and upwards, per Quarter	.						200 "

A Prospectus of those Branches of Literature and Science, intended to be interwoven into the Discipline and Conduct of the School; and, also, a Copy of the Statutes or Prescriptive Rules of the Institution, may be seen at the Rev. Mr. Kauffmann's, Secretary to the Bible and School Commission, or at the Rev. Mr. Hough's.

By Order of the Bible and School Commission.

F. KAUFFMANN, Secretary.

[Original.]

*Return of Troops serving at the Cape of Good Hope on the
25th of June 1821.*

Officers of all ranks	143
Sergeants, Trumpeters, Drummers, and Rank and File :	
Royal Artillery	67
Sappers and Miners	30
38th Regiment	663
54th Regiment	641
72nd Regiment	656
Royal African Corps (Graham's Town)	584
Cape Corps { Cavalry . . Do.	130
Infantry . . Do.	296

	Grand Total 3210
Prize Negroes	68

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN, Major Gen. Commanding.

[Copy.]

Letter from the COLONIAL SECRETARY to MR. THOMAS PRINGLE.

COLONIAL OFFICE, 29th June 1821.

SIR,—It is with great regret that I find that so long a time has elapsed in which you will have been anxious for an answer to your letter of the 22nd April. You will possibly have supposed that it has not met with the attention due to it. I therefore commence with assuring you that no communication which I have received from the many locations to the Eastward has merited more attention or excited a more lively interest, but His Excellency the Acting Governor having been absent on the Frontier at the period when it came to hand, I was under the necessity of communicating it to him before I could officially reply to the Queries you put to me; I might have anticipated the assurance which I knew His Excellency would permit me to make of his anxiety to meet your views in every practicable way; but it was more regular that I have his immediate instructions on the several points, and I was not without hopes that His Excellency would have had it in his power to visit your Settlement, when it would have been agreeable to you to learn from himself the interest he takes in your success and welfare. The spirit which has actuated yourself and Party deserves His Excellency's best acknowledgements, and His Excellency desires that I will assure you that he will not fail to communicate to Lord Bathurst the praiseworthy perseverance you have manifested in giving the location on the Baviaan's River a fair trial, not having been depressed by the failure attendant on a very unfortunate and most unusual Season. You will have learnt from the older Colonists that the disaster of Blight is one which cannot be antecedently traced to their Wheat Crops, and one which we therefore hope may not again visit our industrious Countrymen. There can be no doubt, and it will His Excellency trusts be made known to your Party that should your renewed endeavours to settle permanently on the spot allotted to you not meet with the success which we hope for, and which we have no reason to doubt, His Excellency will assent to your removing to any other unoccupied situation which it may be in his power to grant to you. His Excellency regrets to find from a Paragraph in a recent letter from the Colonial Office that the Scotch Emigrants

who have been long expected are not yet likely to come to us, but the reason is not stated why the party has not left Britain; this circumstance with that of the unfortunate loss of the *Abeona* is likely to delay further Settlement in your vicinity at present. The measure will however be kept steadfastly in view.

I come now to the important part of your letter, which relates to the Minister of the Congregation which will be fixed on the Baviaan's River, and am directed to assure you that His Excellency will pay every possible attention to all your suggestions on that head. His Excellency desires me to acquaint you that His Majesty's Government have long had it in contemplation to supply all the Churches of the Reformed Communion of this place with Ministers from the Church of Scotland, it being understood that the difference in points of Doctrine and Discipline are extremely unimportant if really any exist. His Excellency has learnt, but not in a strictly official way, that there are already three or more engaged for the Service of this Settlement; and from the enclosed Copy of a letter from the Revd. Mr. Thom, Minister of Caledon, you will perceive that acting upon this principle, the Revd. Mr. Murray may shortly be expected here. Your wishes on this point therefore appear to be nearly in union with those of His Majesty's Government; and I may venture to add that you will find every disposition on the part of the local authorities to give every practicable facility to this most important subject.

His Excellency had a considerable time since pressed His Majesty's Government to concede to the Settlers the point of Waggon hire, the expense of which if charged against them would have been so truly burthensome, and in many cases ruinous. This Lord Bathurst has assented to, and I enclose a Copy of a Circular I sent in consequence to the Heads of Parties in the Albany District by last Post. I have only to add that it will give me great pleasure to hear from you when you have leisure, and that I am Sir &c.

(Signed) C. BIRD.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN.

LONDON, 30 June 1821.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you a petition which has been addressed to me by Mr. Francis Shortt on the subject of certain proceedings of the Court of Appeal in which he is interested and to request that you would furnish me with such information as may enable me to judge of the grounds upon which the Court of Appeals rejected the prayer of the petitioner for execution against the Sureties of Messrs. Smith and Johnson who had failed to prosecute the Appeal made by them to His Majesty in Council against a decision of the Colonial Court in Mr. Shortt's favor.

I regret that the Court of Appeals should not have distinctly stated the grounds of their decision on this point; for without impeaching the propriety of it, I cannot but consider it extremely important that the public should have been made aware of the particular circumstances which prevented the enforcement of execution against the Sureties of an Appellant who had neglected to prosecute his Appeal, in as much as any erroneous impression as to the non-liability of Sureties in similar cases cannot fail to give rise to appeals for the mere purpose of delay and to defeat the very object for which such Securities on the part of all Appellants are required by His Majesty's Instructions. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Office Copy.]

*Letter from HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE., to SIR RUFANE
SHAWE DONKIN.*

LONDON, 30 June 1821.

SIR,—I am directed by Earl Bathurst to acquaint you that the bearer of this letter Mr. Samuel Beaven who is proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope for the purpose of assisting the Wesleyan

Missionaries in instructing the Natives in Agriculture has been recommended to his Lordship as a respectable young man.

I have &c.

(Signed) HENRY GOULBURN.

[Copy.]

Letter from the Colonial Secretary to the Receiver of Land Revenue.

COLONIAL OFFICE, 2nd July 1821.

SIR.—The Agent of Mr. Van Hogendorp having in the name of his Constituent declined to take the Land at Hout's Bay granted to him on the 27th March 1818, I am directed by His Excellency the Acting Governor to acquaint you that he has been pleased to cancel the lease thereof in consequence. I have &c.

(Signed) C. BIRD.

[Original.]

Letter from LORD CHARLES SOMERSET to HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.

PARK LANE, July 4th 1821.

SIR.—In reply to your note of the 29th Ult. covering a letter from Mr. Lushington under date 28th June relative to the occupation of Tristan d'Acunha, I have the honor to state that that Island was abandoned by His Majesty's Troops in 1817 in consequence of Instructions given to Sir George Cockburn, commanding the Naval Force in those seas at that period.

Respecting the ground upon which this Island was occupied, I have the honor to state that the occupation of it arose in 1816 from a supposition that it might contribute to the security of General Buonaparte at St. Helena, but the grounds upon which I considered the occupation of it might be rendered generally bene-

ficial to our Trade to the Eastward in time of War are stated in my dispatch to Earl Bathurst of the 8th of June 1815. I have &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET.

[Original.]

Letter from SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN to HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, July 7th 1821.

DEAR SIR,—I feel much honored by the very obliging letter you were so kind as to write to me on the 13th of February covering a copy of your letter to Mr. Parker.

By the same conveyance I have received Lord Bathurst's commands to furnish his Lordship with an answer to Mr. Parker's statement, a disgusting mixture of falsehood, malevolence, and vulgarity.

My answer will be, I think and hope, conclusive and satisfactory to His Majesty's Government. It is quite impossible, however, to convey to Lord Bathurst an adequate idea of Mr. Parker's shameless effrontery.

I have just returned from the frontier, where I had the satisfaction of finding everything going on quite to my wishes. The settlers are improved and are improving on their locations to a degree I never could have expected in so short a time. My determination and my practice all along in this Government have been never to mislead Lord Bathurst by glowing statements, or too flattering representations. I have always made his Lordship acquainted with the real truth, and, had I found the system of colonization now going on here likely to fail, I should have told his Lordship so at once, but all is hope and activity in Albany. I had not one complaint while there. I desired a Copy of the Cape *Gazette* containing some account of the Settlers to be sent to you, and which I hope was done. I however take the liberty of now enclosing a copy of that *Gazette*, as well as of a Circular and a Notice I drew up at Bathurst, which will explain themselves. The address

of the Settlers in the *Gazette* was quite spontaneous and sincere on their parts. It furnishes, perhaps, as good an answer to Mr. Parker as can be given.

I must now in justice acknowledge the aid I have received from Col. Bird. He is a truly honorable and faithful public Servant. He may have his failings, like other men, and, perhaps, it would be better if he were rather less irritable, but his solid and useful good qualities far outweigh his foibles, and altho' I have on many, and on some important matters taken a different view from his, yet he has never allowed this to operate to the prejudice of the public service. I have said this much of Col. Bird, because Mr. Parker has made him the peculiar object of attack. His vulgar insinuation that Col. Bird exercised an influence over me, hostile to his (Parker's) interests needs hardly to be answered, but the fact is Col. Bird has never tried to exercise an Influence over me, in public matters, beyond what his long experience in this Colony entitles him fairly to exercise over any Governor in matters of detail.

I have resolutely and uniformly acted for myself, and from myself, ever since I have held this Government in all matters of moment, and on me alone rests all the responsibility of whatever may have been done here during my administration.

I shall not be able to prepare my official despatch for Lord Bathurst to go by this ship, which sails to-day, for I received his Lordship's commands and Mr. Parker's papers only yesterday, but it shall be ready in a few days.

I had almost omitted saying what I meant to have said while speaking to you of the Settlers, that I by no means must be understood as recommending a further Emigration to this Colony. Nature has absolutely refused to it the power of supporting a dense population. Persons coming out here by twos and threes, with *some capital* and a good deal of industry will succeed, but even to them I would not go so far as to recommend this Colony. Whatever persons are permitted to come out hither as settlers should come on their own responsibility, and at their own risque, and it should not be forgotten that no account extant of this Colony conveys to the reader a just or adequate idea of what it really is. The first six months of my Government here was employed in getting rid of wrong impressions, and at the end of that period I found I knew much less of this Colony than I thought I did the first day I was in office here.

I have to apologise for the length of this letter, to which you so obligingly have given encouragement, and I have &c.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

[Original.]

Letter from MR. WILLIAM PARKER to HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.

SALDANHA BAY, 9th July 1821.

SIR,—This day only I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 13th February last sent to me by Captain Blake the Commandant of this Bay and for which he required a receipt. With reference to mine of the 29th Sept. last of which you were pleased to acknowledge the receipt, I have to rest my strong complaints on the incontrovertible facts stated therein, and on the facts transmitted in subsequent documents to the Colonial Office.

I most cordially admit the indispensable necessity to which Lord Bathurst alludes of giving the local Government an opportunity of explaining the cause of my vast disappointment. Indeed I offered on the 26th October last to Sir R. Donkin to submit to his consideration my letter to Lord Bathurst of the 29th September, that His Excellency may gain time and at once know the true state of the case. But His Excellency did not condescend to notice any application of mine since I was obliged to complain of the conduct of Col. Bird, to whom the Acting Governor has unfortunately paid the greatest deference.

I have most respectfully yet most strongly to deny, "that I have mainly" as you state "contributed to my own failure by indulging pretensions which it had been Lord Bathurst's object to discourage by various letters addressed to me previously to my departure, by looking more to commercial than agricultural projects and requiring with this view Locations of Land, in situations which could not be granted, with any regard to the public interests." In answer hereto I submit that in the circular letters, or in any of the official communications, there was never any allusion to the Settlers being purely agriculturists. Indeed if the Colonial Department sanctions the assertion made by Mr. Ellis to me in his letter of the 29th September "that the Settlers were only to

have lands barely capable of maintaining them, without any regard to profitable cultivation, and to which Mr. Buissinne's report was directed," I will say, that Lord Bathurst should have publicly announced, that the British Government were tired of the sufferings of the People at home, and that in order to get rid of them they would send them to the Cape of Good Hope where they may procure a mere existence as felons without any regard to profitable cultivation, and that such were the instructions sent to the Colonial Government. Had his Lordship have candidly as Mr. Ellis insinuates, told the views of Government, I would sooner have lost my life than remove my family to such a location as was contemplated for them by this Government.

It is most fortunate for suffering humanity that an overruling Providence has placed me here to develop the truth, and that Mr. Ellis was led to such an explanation. But I am satisfied that the character of Lord Bathurst is too just and humane for me, even for a moment to imagine that His Lordship has lent himself to practise such an act of cruel delusion on his fellow creatures, as that to which Mr. Ellis alludes. It would have been an act that would have outheroed all the machinations of Dealers in African Slaves or of American Redemptioners, inasmuch as His Lordship could not have been suspected of harbouring any scheme of entailing misery on so many British subjects.

Your letter gives me a strong assurance that His Lordship is not satisfied with the conduct of the Colonial Government in some particulars. Indeed it is utterly impossible that His Lordship can approve of the conduct of the executive officers in this Colony, who so disrespectfully sneered at the excellent Regulations prescribed by Lord Bathurst for the conduct of the Settlers, which were multiplied by Colonel Bird, and from which the most serious evils have arisen.

I will candidly avow that I could not think of remaining in a Colony where its government was tainted with popish influence, influence which from my cradle I have been justly taught to abhor.

I requested of my friend Mr. Hare the Member for the County of Cork to communicate to Lord Bathurst my intention of returning to Europe, if Colonel Bird who so grossly deceived and injured me be permitted to influence the Councils of this Government and which he has done to the prejudice of the Protestant Religion and of the best interests of Great Britain.

way into a few hands, who will only circulate it on the condition of receiving usurious interest, the existence of an efficient discount Bank would compel the holders of the Paper to diminish their demands of interest, to open their hoards at least to the extent of Capital possessed by the Bank, thus the benefit to industry and active commerce would at least equal that amount; while as some profit must accrue from the augmented rate of discount by the Bank, that profit might be made applicable to the destruction of the Capital created.

The advance in the rate of legal interest would induce individuals who now hasten to remit accruing Capitals to Europe, to allow them to remain at the Cape, and even in the event of departure from the Colony to be satisfied with the remittance of the Interest. The sudden increase in the efficient population consequent upon the late emigration calls for an encrease of circulating Capital to give energy to the augmented agriculture necessary for their support, and to the superior mechanical skill and industry, from which alone their prosperity can be derived, much might be effected towards these important purposes by small advances from Government, or from the Bank under the sanction of Government. Without an increase in the circulating medium these advances are impossible.

On the whole therefore it would seem that the necessities of the Colony call for an augmentation of the circulating medium, that this augmentation may be effected without difficulty or risk, and by employing the additional amount as Capital to a discount Bank established on sound principles, may be made applicable to the best interests of Commerce, to the destruction of the existing practice of usury, and to the eventual improvement of the Exchange.

(Signed) HENRY ELLIS.

July 16th 1821.

[Original.]

Letter from W. MERRY, ESQRE., to HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.

WAB OFFICE, 16th July 1821.

SIR,—General Gascoyne, Colonel of the 54th Regiment, having declined paying a bill drawn upon him by his Lieutenant Colonel

From the old date of your letter now five months since, there is an appearance of finesse in that letter not having long since reached me. I imagined that it has been withheld, that the Colonial Government may gain time by some misrepresentation, and indeed there is a shade of such a design being on foot, against which I most respectfully beg leave to caution Lord Bathurst.

All I require is full, open and candid investigation which must lead to justice. *I require no compensation for the evils resulting from my conduct.* To do so would be worse than childish. Justice I ask, and that justice My Lord Bathurst will not withhold.

Your letter is an assurance that his Lordship feels for my situation and I rejoice that your answer to my letter is so consonant with my own view of his Lordship's public duty.

As to my looking more to commercial than agricultural pursuits, perhaps it may hereafter prove a fortunate circumstance for this Colony that I have done so. I hope that many months will not elapse before the commercial knowledge, which I have so dearly purchased will be available for the good of South Africa and of my native Country. Indeed I have that opinion of His Majesty, that I am well convinced his good disposition towards me will shortly produce the desired effect, however extraordinary it appears that His Royal wishes in my favor should *hitherto have been so utterly disregarded.*

Before I conclude, it is absolutely necessary for me to notice your allusion to the gratitude expressed by a large portion of the Settlers towards the Colonial Government. This may be the case, for provisions have been gratuitously issued at the public expense to a large number of people, some of whom to my certain knowledge never calculate on paying for the same; and as long as the public bounty is thus misapplied, it will only prove an encouragement to idleness and will produce an infinity of mischief in this Colony.

My own experience of the lower orders sanctions this assertion. Although I candidly admit that in most cases it was indispensably necessary for the Colonial Government to issue provisions to the Settlers, but supplying them to *nurture idleness and discontent was mischievous in the extreme.*

The issue of Provisions has been the substantial cause of the expression of gratitude. Now I was deprived of my land and forced to support my articled Settlers in idleness without the least aid from the Colonial Government. I applied to have the Settlers

sent back to me to Saldanha Bay and Bonteberg, but this was absolutely refused and I could not procure waggons to remove them from misery and starvation. I could not sell a part of my effects at Clan William, the vicinage of which was described as particularly wealthy in the circular official letter to me of the — July 1820.

I shall now conclude by most respectfully cautioning my Lord Bathurst against the constant delusion practised in this Colony, a delusion which has prevented the Colonial Department ascertaining the real state of the Colony and particularly of the vacant Lands.

Were his Lordship to witness my exertions on the lands I am possessed of here, you would have no cause to accuse me of want of diligence in regard to the land assigned to me at Clan William. Your allusion to my neglect is a proof that Lord Bathurst has been most grossly misinformed from hence, a circumstance which I most respectfully submit should rouse his Lordship's indignation, as I not only cultivated the Lands at the Klein Valley, but built a large House of which I was deprived by Colonial mismanagement and magisterial imbecility. I will ask could Lord Bathurst expect that I would submit to have my family huttred at Klein Valley, where their lives would be endangered from the oppressive heat immured as they would have been between inaccessibly lofty mountains. I have &c.

(Signed) Wm. PARKER.

[Original.]

*Letter from MR. STEPHEN TWYCROSS to
HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.*

DOWNING STREET, July 11th 1821.

SIR,—The undersigned having purchased and fitted out in the River Thames a vessel called the *Duke of Gloucester* for the purpose of taking seals and whales in and about the Islands and Bays situate to the East and West of the Cape of Good Hope and the said vessel being now ready for sea, he begs to be favored with a licence for the objects within mentioned. I have &c.

(Signed) STEPHEN TWYCROSS.

[Original.]

Letter from MR. SIMON AMM to EARL BATHURST.

3 NAGS HEAD COURT,
GRACECHURCH STREET, 11 July 1821.

MY LORD,—Being on the point of sailing to the Cape of Good Hope on board the Sloop *Duke of Gloucester* with my Family and Seven Mariners as under, viz.

Mrs. Elizabeth Amm, Jane, Mary, Elizabeth, and Philip, Children, James King, Thomas Jarvis, Joseph Funston, Thomas Couch, John Wilton, William Tozer, and William Amm, Mariners, I most respectfully request your Lordship will be pleased to grant me a Licence for them to reside in the Colony, being all British Subjects, as the Vessel is intended to be employed there in the Coasting Trade. I have &c.

(Signed) SIMON AMM.

Reply to the above:

There is no necessity for any such permission.

[Original.]

*Letter from T. P. COURtenay, ESQRE., to
HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.*

CANNON BOW, 12th July 1821.

SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 30th ultimo, conveying to me the desire of Earl Bathurst to receive some further explanation of the grounds upon which my application for his Lordship's sanction of the expense of Newspapers, Gazettes and Acts of Parliament forwarded to the Colonial Government of the Cape of Good Hope, was made; I have the honor to inform you, that in pursuance of positive requisitions from the Colonial Government to my predecessor Mr. Willimott, I have continued to forward two daily newspapers; and began and continued regularly to transmit all the Acts of Parliament which have passed in the course of every Session of Parliament. And likewise in pursuance of an Order,

addressed immediately to myself, I have forwarded the Gazettes as published.

The extracts of the dispatches from the Colonial Government containing these requisitions I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Whatever may be Lord Bathurst's pleasure with respect to the future transmission of these Papers, I trust that I shall be honored with His Lordship's sanction, for their supply up to the time at which his decision shall have been made known to me. I have &c.

(Signed) T. PER. COURTENAY.

[Original.]

*Letter from LORD CHARLES SOMERSET to
HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.*

PARK LANE, July 14th 1821.

SIR,—In consequence of a letter I had the honor to address to you on the 13th of April last, Instructions were given to T. P. Courtenay, Esqr. to issue to the Revd. Mr. Thomson £40 as an allowance for his passage to the Cape of Good Hope and £60 for the purchase of Implements &c. considered necessary to his mission into Kaffraria.

The £40 Mr. Thomson received, but the order relative to the other sum did not (as I understand) reach Mr. Courtenay until Mr. Thomson had sailed. I have the honor therefore to request that Mr. Courtenay may have authority to issue the remaining sum to the Revd. Geo. Thom (for Mr. Thomson), upon his furnishing vouchers of the articles purchased. I have &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET.

[Original.]

Memorandum by DEPUTY SECRETARY ELLIS.

The object of the following Memorandum will be best attained by a statement of facts belonging to the Currency, to the exchange, and to the circulating Capital at the Cape of Good Hope; and

lastly by a suggestion of measures best calculated to remedy existing evils and secure future advantages.

The Currency of the Cape, with the exception of a small portion of Copper money, is composed of Paper secured nominally upon the public Lands and buildings, but really upon the faith of the Government. It originated with the Dutch Government during a suspension of intercourse with Holland, and has been maintained and augmented by the English. A payment of the portion first created by the Dutch fixed its credit, and as in amount it has never equalled the growing population and cultivation of the Colony, no domestic depreciation has hitherto occurred. At present the amount is so deficient that Paper money is not in the distant districts to be found for payments to the Revenue, nor even for private transactions; the deficiency is also felt to a great extent in Cape Town itself. The Rix Dollar when first issued was valued at four shillings sterling, but at present has fallen in Exchange to something less than two shillings. This brings us to the state of the Exchange. Since the reduction of the Military Establishment, and the consequent diminution in amount of Bills drawn upon the Treasury, the exchange has annually become more unfavorable to the Cape; this is to be mainly attributed to the disproportion between the Imports and Exports, producing a really unfavorable balance of Trade, and as such is beyond the reach of remedy by Government. The Resident English Merchants at the Cape however being with scarce an exception persons without Capital, but trading on a credit from Houses in London, find it their interest to maintain this unfavorable rate of Exchange, which on the spot is of little consequence to them individually, as in the capacity of retail Dealers they charge the full difference of Exchange to the consumer, while as correspondents they are enabled to delay remittance on the alleged plea of unfavorable rate of Exchange; and further there being no public security in which the proceeds of sales can be invested, the amount remains at their absolute disposal until it may suit their convenience to remit.

The circulating Capital at the Cape is composed of the paper money and of Vendue Rolls, or amount of Sales by public authority payable at three months, for which Government is responsible. The former has got into the hands of a few individuals by whom it is lent on usurious interest, and the

latter (Vendue Rolls) are in the possession of the Merchants, who are however unable to realize them at fair mercantile discount, as there is no institution, public or private, conducted on that principle, equal to the transactions.

It is obvious that the first evil, namely deficiency in amount of circulating medium, can only be remedied by an increased issue, and if it can be shown that this increase will not affect the exchange, and may be so employed as to produce a more healthful distribution of the Circulating Capital, a great benefit will have been obtained for the Colony, without any countervailing evil.

The increased amount of Paper money will to a certain extent find its way, like other commodities, where it is most required, that is, into the country districts, and any surplus will be absorbed in Cape Town. This absorption must however be conducted upon a regular system, and this will be found in discounts on real transactions effected thro' a Colonial Bank. Such an establishment actually exists in name, but being without permanent Capital, and relying entirely for capability to discount on deposits, upon which no interest is given, its utility is necessarily very limited, and in fact the state of its balances exhibit a constant danger of insolvency, which is only prevented by aids at the moment from the Public Treasury. Before the year 1814 all sums amounting to one thousand Rix Dollars, and deposited for not less than one year, received an interest of five per cent, the Deposits then amounted to 1,200,000 Rix Dollars. Good Bills drawn at three months and Registered Bonds, respectively not exceeding Five Thousand Dollars, together with good promissory notes for half that amount were discounted at the rate of Six per cent, discounts to the above amount were at the discretion of the Directors; when superior, reference to the Governor was required. In 1814 the interest on deposits was discontinued, and the facility of discount so abridged, as to substitute private Capitals and usurious interest, as the sources and means by which activity was to be maintained in commercial transactions. The fact, that not even one sixth of the Vendue Rolls can obtain discount at the Bank sufficiently proves the evil of want of Capital, while 20, 50, and even one hundred per Cent, the rates of discount by usurious Capitalists, even on real transactions attest the necessity of some effort on the part of Government to relieve the industrious classes from such insuperable obstacles to advancement.

The measure recommended as remedial of these evils, is the creation of a Capital of Five Hundred thousand Dollars, to be called Bank Rix Dollars, to be issued on the faith of Government and security of the public lands and buildings, and to be received by Government in payment of all public dues whatever at the same value as the existing Rix Dollar.

The object of this latter provision is that this new creation should have no pretension to repayment at the original value in Exchange of the Rix Dollar, while by being received at the same rate in payments to Government, it could never suffer any Colonial depreciation. Should the eventual repayment in specie be not considered to deserve consideration, a simple creation of Rix Dollars would at the moment be more desirable, as the question of relative value would not then be brought under notice.

This creation of the Five hundred thousand Dollars should be placed at the disposal of the Government Bank for purposes of Discount, and the Capital of the Bank should be further increased by a recurrence to the allowing interest on Deposits. The success of the measure will naturally depend upon the rates of discount and interest, and these must be regulated by considerations applicable to the present: if the rate of interest for deposit be too high the Bank may be inundated with Capital beyond the power of employment, and if the rate of discount be too low the applications will be numerous in excess, and compliance may from facility or mismanagement produce embarrassment. Possessing a Capital of Five hundred thousand Dollars, the rate of Interest for Deposits need not exceed Five Per Cent, while the existing difficulty of obtaining discount on the best security will justify a demand of eight per cent, which altho' exceeding the legal interest, (obviously as to rate an arbitrary institution) by two per Cent is notoriously much below the rate at which Private Bills can be negotiated or even Vendue Rolls to any considerable amount; to the latter as Government securities, the privilege of being discounted at seven per Cent might be allowed.

There are numerous advantages incidental to the plan recommended, which may be thus briefly stated: commencing with an objection to the main allegation upon which the whole proceeds, namely the deficiency in actual amount of the circulating medium. Supposing this deficiency not to exist, but that the difficulty complained of to arise from the paper money having found its

way into a few hands, who will only circulate it on the condition of receiving usurious interest, the existence of an efficient discount Bank would compel the holders of the Paper to diminish their demands of interest, to open their hoards at least to the extent of Capital possessed by the Bank, thus the benefit to industry and active commerce would at least equal that amount; while as some profit must accrue from the augmented rate of discount by the Bank, that profit might be made applicable to the destruction of the Capital created.

The advance in the rate of legal interest would induce individuals who now hasten to remit accruing Capitals to Europe, to allow them to remain at the Cape, and even in the event of departure from the Colony to be satisfied with the remittance of the Interest. The sudden increase in the efficient population consequent upon the late emigration calls for an encrease of circulating Capital to give energy to the augmented agriculture necessary for their support, and to the superior mechanical skill and industry, from which alone their prosperity can be derived, much might be effected towards these important purposes by small advances from Government, or from the Bank under the sanction of Government. Without an increase in the circulating medium these advances are impossible.

On the whole therefore it would seem that the necessities of the Colony call for an augmentation of the circulating medium, that this augmentation may be effected without difficulty or risk, and by employing the additional amount as Capital to a discount Bank established on sound principles, may be made applicable to the best interests of Commerce, to the destruction of the existing practice of usury, and to the eventual improvement of the Exchange.

(Signed) HENRY ELLIS.

July 16th 1821.

[Original.]

Letter from W. MERRY, ESQRE., to HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.

W^AR OFFICE, 16^th July 1821.

SIR,—General Gascoyne, Colonel of the 54th Regiment, having declined paying a bill drawn upon him by his Lieutenant Colonel

for the clothing of twenty negroes attached to that Regiment at the Cape of Good Hope, I am directed to acquaint you that Lord Palmerston has felt it necessary to inquire into the circumstances of the case, and his Lordship has been informed that since the capture of the Cape a certain number of negroes have been attached to every Regiment of the Line stationed there to act as Pioneers and take those duties of fatigue and labour which would be injurious to an European constitution. These men, it appears, have been mustered and paid as soldiers, and have always been clothed by the Colonel of the Regiment to which they have been attached as part of the effectives, without any special allowance to such Colonel on account thereof.

Lord Palmerston therefore requests to be informed whether the arrangement of attaching negroes to the Corps stationed at the Cape was originally made in concurrence with Lord Bathurst, and whether any reason occurs to his Lordship why the Colonels should be relieved from the charge of clothing these men. It appears to Lord Palmerston that any Colonel is liable out of his off reckonings to clothe his full establishment, and that it makes no difference in this respect whether that establishment is rendered complete by the effect of successful recruiting, or only the posting of a given number of men at once to his Regiment; and in this view of the case neither General Gascoyne nor any other Colonel whose Regiment may have men thus posted to or attached to it can claim any allowance in addition to the usual off reckonings, unless they should have clothed a greater number of men than the establishment, in which case they would have a claim to the usual allowance for supernumeraries without regard to whether those supernumeraries were Europeans raised in England or negroes attached at the Station. I am &c.

(Signed) W. MERRY.

[Original.]

*Letter from MR. STEPHEN TWYCROSS to
HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.*

No. 10 COPTHALL COURT, July 16th 1821.

SIR,—In obedience to your desire that I should state the grounds upon which I have solicited a licence to catch seals and

whales on the Islands and Bays to the Eastward and Westward of the Cape of Good Hope,

It is in consequence of a doubt existing with the mercantile residents and also with the Colonial Government as to the liberty which South Whalers have of fishing in the various bays contiguous to the Cape, having witnessed some every year without the slightest impediment, and learning from a gentleman lately arrived from the Cape that it was the intention of the Colonial Government *to farm out to the highest bidder* the privilege of catching seals I hope it will be considered no unreasonable desire on my part to know whether after having purchased and fitted out a vessel for that particular purpose my object is likely to be defeated. I have laboured under the impression the privilege of fishing for seals and whales was open to all British subjects, and if that of sealing should be granted alone to one individual it would put an end to all enterprise in that particular business.

Having applied first at H. M. Custom House for an explanation I was recommended to the office of Colonial Affairs. I have &c.

(Signed) STEPHEN TWYCROSS.

[Copy.]

Letter from the Colonial Secretary to the Heads of Parties of Settlers.

COLONIAL OFFICE, July 20th 1821.

SIR,—Referring to the circumstances which were notified in consequence of the interview which His Excellency the Acting Governor had with Heads of Parties in the Albany District in the course of the last Month, I am now directed to acquaint you that His Excellency has made arrangements with the Department of Commissariat to continue to Heads of Parties for the Settlers at present on their respective locations, Rations as at present issued until the 30th day of September next, subsequent to which one half of the Ration now issued will only be distributed for each individual up to the 31st day of December, and after that day no Ration or Provision of any sort will be issued by the Commissariat.

It will therefore behove the Settlers of your party to provide by every exertion and economy for their maintenance from the

1st day of January 1822, by which time not only their Wheat Crops ought to be got in, but other sources of supply should be also productive.

The Accounts of the several parties will be finally closed with the Commissariat on the 31st December aforesaid, and the Heads of them will then be made acquainted with the amount of debt for which they and their parties are personally responsible, and for which Amount their respective allotments will be specially mortgaged. I am &c.

(Signed) C. BIRD.

[Copy.]

*Letter from the MILITARY SECRETARY
to ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL ROGERSON.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, July 20th 1821.

SIR,—I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to transmit to you the enclosed Copy of a Circular which has been sent to the heads of Parties settled in this Colony, and to convey to you His Excellency's directions to make the necessary arrangements for the issue of Rations to the Settlers in the following proportions and for the following periods. The Ration to continue as it now is until the 30th September.

The Ration is then to be reduced to *one half* of what it now is, to Men, Women and Children, and that Half Ration is to be continued until the 31st December, when all issues on the part of the Commissariat to Settlers are to cease.

As your official year ends on the 24th December, you can on that day or previous to it make an issue of seven days allowance on the reduced Scale to the Settlers so as to supply them to the 31st December inclusive, and which issue will be included in your Accounts to the 24th of the Month.

Some final arrangements must then be made, and some specific mode adapted to enable your Department to close its accounts as far as regards the Settlers, who you are already aware are personally, as well as by Mortgage on their Lands, bound to repay to Government the whole amount of Rations issued to them since their arrival in this Country. I have &c.

(Signed) G. J. ROGERS.

[Copy.]

Proclamation by SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN.

Whereas the Landdrost of the Frontier District of Albany, having, by my express desire, had an interview with the Caffre Chief Gaika, for the purpose of cementing the friendly relations which happily exist between the Caffre People and the Colony, it has been stipulated, among other things, that an Annual Fair shall be held on the Banks of the Keiskahamma River, for the purpose of supplying the Caffres with such Articles as they have been in the habit of obtaining from the Colony, through the channel of Government; but which they have not regularly procured since the period at which the disturbances of the year 1818 broke out:—These, therefore, are to give notice, that an Annual Fair will accordingly be held, under the following Regulations, which shall be subject to such alterations and modifications, as, from time to time, shall appear to me, or to the Governor for the time being, to be necessary, viz:—

1. The Landdrost of Albany, after having arranged with the Caffre Chief Gaika, the spot on which a Fair is to be held, for the object of supplying the Caffres with such Articles as they may require, in barter for Cattle, or the Produce of the Caffre Country, is to give notice within his District, and to the Landdrosts of Uitenhage and Graaff-Reinet, of the time fixed for the intended Fair, which he will also arrange with the Caffre Chief.

2. As in this first attempt to establish a regular traffic with the Caffre Nation, it will be essential to enforce the strictest order; it will be desirable, that the Landdrost of the District shall attend in Person, if possible; or should he be prevented from so doing, that he should depute one of the special Heemraden to superintend the regularity of the transactions.

3. The Landdrost shall appoint a Clerk of the Market, who shall take a regular account of the transactions of the Fair, which shall be afterwards made public through the channel of the Cape Gazette.

4. It shall be the duty of the Superintending Magistrate, to annul all transactions at the Fair, which shall appear to him not to be just towards the Caffre People; so that they may be thereby

secured an adequate compensation for such Cattle, or Produce, as they may bring for disposal.

5. The Fair shall open one hour after Sun-rise, and terminate one hour before Sun-set: no transactions entered into out of the hours of the Fair, shall be considered legal.

6. The Landdrost shall not permit any Persons from the Colony to attend the Fair, who have not Articles to dispose of; it being of the greatest importance to Public Peace and Security, that all crowding shall be prevented. The Landdrost, or Superintending Magistrate, will, therefore, use the most summary means to send away such Persons, as are above described. The Landdrost, or Superintending Magistrate, shall also make arrangements with the Caffre Chief in order to obviate the consequences which might ensue from the Caffres crowding upon the Colonial Venders, and thereby exposing their property to the plunder of the Caffres.

7. The Landdrost, or Superintending Magistrate, shall be careful to be attended by as many Interpreters as he can conveniently collect, for facilitating the intercourse of all concerned. The Landdrost will also require the presence, during the Fair, of Mr. Brownlee, the Colonial Agent in Caffraria.

8. The Landdrost shall stipulate with the Caffre Chief Gaika, that the Caffres shall attend the Fair un-armed;—and it will also be desirable, that the Caffre Chief permit such Caffres, only, to attend, as may have Cattle or Produce to dispose of.

9. The disposal of SPIRITS, WINES, BEERS, or other LIQUORS, WHETHER, BY SALE, BARTER, OR GIFT, IS PEREMPTORILY FORBIDDEN;—and, should the Landdrost discover any such to have been brought to the Fair (unless for the immediate want of those Persons who may be in possession of them,) he is hereby authorised and directed to seize and spill the same, and to inflict such summary Punishment on the Bringer or Distributor, (including Corporal Punishment,) as shall to him appear equitable. The consequence of intoxicating the Savages, or any proportion of them, might, and probably would, prove fatal to the best Interests of the Settlement.

10. It is, in like manner, most strictly forbidden, to take to the Fair, for Sale or Barter, or to Exchange, or give away there, any Fire Arms, or Ammunition. Any Person offending against this Regulation, shall be punished by the Superintending Magistrate, as in the Cases alluded to in the last Article. And all Fire Arms

or Ammunition, found in possession of Persons attending the Fair, unless the same be *bona-fide* for the immediate use of the Person who shall have such in possession, shall be seized, and sold, for the Benefit of the Treasury of the Albany District.

11. The Landdrost, or Superintending Magistrate, is hereby authorised and directed, to use the most summary means in keeping the Peace; and is empowered to arrest, and send away in Custody, any Person who shall not demean himself with due order. It is most urgently recommended to the Inhabitants who may attend the Fair, to be as courteous and kind to the Caffres as possible, in order to inspire them with that confidence which is requisite to ensure a continuance of friendly Intercourse with these People.

12. The Landdrost of the Albany District, is also hereby empowered to make such further Local Regulations, as shall appear to him to be necessary, to give full effect to my intentions in this regard;—and he will, in his capacity of Commandant of the Troops on the Frontier, take such Precautions as will be pointed out to him, through the Military channel, to obviate any inconvenience which might arise, from accidents unforeseen at the present moment.

And that no Person may plead ignorance hereof, this shall be published and affixed as usual.

God save the King!

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Cape of Good Hope,
this 20th Day of July, 1821.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

[Original.]

Letter from SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN to EARL BATHURST.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, July 23rd 1821.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatch, dated 20th October 1820, giving cover to a Memorandum, relative to two Individuals, who are stated to have been resident within this Government, and to have died here, in possession of considerable property, and desiring that the

necessary measures may be taken, for obtaining the information solicited.

In reply to which I beg to transmit to your Lordship, the enclosed copy of a report, from the Orphan Board of this Settlement, (to whom I caused Your Lordship's Despatch to be referred) which contains all the information, the Board has been able to collect, respecting these Individuals. I have &c.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

[Enclosure.]

ORPHAN CHAMBER, July 5th 1821. :

SIR,—I am directed by the President and Members of the Orphan Board to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Acting Governor, in reply to your letter dated 25th June last, requesting their Report on two Applications contained in a Dispatch from the Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, relative to two Individuals who are supposed to have died within this Colony, possessed of considerable property.

That Mr. Arnold Uhlman from Obernai in the Province of Lower-Rhine (from Oberhem in Saxony as stated in his Will) died in the Village of Tulbagh about the time mentioned in the Memorandum which accompanied the said Dispatch, leaving a Widow with the name of Maria Magdalena Dykman and several children procreated by her in lawful marriage, and that a copy of his Will dated 6th October 1811, is lodged in this office, bequeathing the whole of his effects to his wife and children aforesaid, and appointing her his executrix.

While with respect to the late Mr. John Scippel all researches have proved ineffectual.

I have the honor to be with the highest consideration, Sir &c.

(Signed) J. J. L. Smuts, Secretary.

[Original.]

*Letter from MR. STEPHEN TWYCROSS to
HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.*

SOUTH LAMBERTH, July 24th 1821.

SIR.—The question in doubt is whether the whalers fitted out in Great Britain and Ireland have by Act of Parliament or other authority the privilege of killing whales and seals in any of the bays and islands appertaining to the Cape of Good Hope, which they are accustomed to take annually.

There are seven fisheries established in the Colony, the owners of which are interested in this question, and it not being decided through the Colonial Government or otherwise, I take the liberty of your kind offer to have it ascertained here if possible.

I have &c.

(Signed) STEPHEN TWYCROSS.

[Original.]

*Return of Troops serving at the Cape of Good Hope on the
25th of July 1821.*

Officers of all ranks	136
Sergeants, Trumpeters, Drummers, and Rank and File:	
Royal Artillery	67
Sappers and Miners	30
38th Regiment	737
54th Regiment	653
72nd Regiment	653
Late Royal African Corps	365
Cape Corps { Cavalry	137
Infantry	295
<hr/>	
Grand Total	3073
Prize Negroes	68

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN, Major Gen. Commanding.

[Original.]

Letter from MR. WILLIAM PARKER to HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.

SALDANHA BAY, 25 July 1821.

SIR,—Being now possessed of what the Local Authorities in this Colony denied was at their disposal, some of the unappropriated land belonging to Government on the shores of this Bay, the situation of which affords me an opportunity of effecting what I most anxiously sought, the profitable employment of a number of people, I have to solicit your being pleased to call My Lord Bathurst's attention to my proposal of the 3rd Sept. 1819, respecting the Children that have been reared in the Public Institutions in Ireland.

In your answer of the 13th of that month you state, "with respect to that part of your proposal which relates to the carrying out a certain number of Boys and Girls from the Charities in Ireland, Earl Bathurst considers *that although the plan may be well deserving of future consideration*, it is one which he should not in the first instance be desirous of encouraging."

His Lordship deserves much credit for the soundness of his views respecting these children, for had I been so unfortunate as to have brought them out with me, they would have been in common with myself exposed to the most imminent dangers, not only from the fluctuations of the weather and from the difficulties of the country, but to their being corrupted, as many of my Settlers have been through idleness, which always produces discontent and its accompanying evils. Thank God, that these have disappeared among the very few Settlers, that the mismanagement of the Local Authorities enables me to employ. Most of my articled servants are still dispersed throughout this extensive Colony. A serious loss and inconvenience to me as I am thereby prevented cultivating the soil in the way I could wish. This fact will I hope influence his Lordship to place very favourable construction on what I have now to propose.

But indeed, I shall not be surprised if his Lordship had got absolutely disgusted with the whole of the Emigration to this Colony as he was so unfortunate as to be obliged to commit the details to individuals here who have in so many particulars totally disregarded his Lordship's injunctions. Be this however

as it may, I am certain that his Lordship's feelings will not permit him to withhold his official countenance from those who possess sufficient energies of mind and body to give the most beneficial employment to a portion of the suffering poor in the United Kingdom.

Experience assures me from the unfortunate convulsion that exists in the United Kingdom particularly in Ireland respecting Landed Property, that Emigration *on wise plans* is one of the most efficient means of relieving the Mother Country of one of the causes of its misery, the evil of an idle population. Possessing as I do an accurate personal knowledge of the great privations the labouring classes suffer under, in Ireland in particular, and the comparative comfort and the abundant supply of excellent provisions which they enjoy in this Colony, particularly when they are honest industrious and civil to their employers, I cannot but strongly approve of extended emigration to this salubrious climate. But until of late the Local authorities encouraged insubordination among the articled servants. Fortunately the Acting Governor had some personal knowledge of their extreme ill conduct, which in justice to Sir Rufane Donkin his late wise Proclamation from Bathurst has in a great measure happily counteracted. These servants were in general attempting to act as they pleased without any regard to the interests of their employers. Through my own perseverance, I am after many difficulties, excellently well situated for carrying on a Fishery in this Bay and I am in possession of some land well calculated for the cultivation of the Vine. These sources of industry require many hands to make them productive either of public or private good. Now I have not laboured through life only for my own benefit, but with a view to the general good and in doing so have encountered many difficulties. As the useful employment of a part of the superabundant poor in the United Kingdom was the main and benevolent design of His Majesty's Ministers in promoting Emigration at the public expense which met the general concurrence of the Legislature from their conviction of its necessity.

These motives so necessary to notice embolden me to renew my proposal to Lord Bathurst respecting these Boys and Girls in the Public Charities in Cork.

I have therefore to submit to his Lordship, the propriety of his ordering a passage and provisions for the Cape of Good Hope,

Saldanha Bay direct for Twenty Boys and Ten girls from the Foundling Hospital in Cork, which the Governors of that Institution will I imagine be very desirous to apprentice to me, if the misfortunes, which I have experienced in this Colony do not change their opinions of me.

I have written this opportunity to one of the most efficient of the Governors, under care to Mr. Wilberforce, requesting him to apply to the General Board of Governors, of which the Bishop is President to solicit My Lord Bathurst for the necessary conveyance and provisions for these Apprentices. Should his Lordship be pleased to accede to this proposal, I have to request that he will be pleased also to permit Fifteen additional articed Servants with their families to procure a passage and provisions by the same Vessel to Saldanha Bay and that a few stores may be shipped for me in Cork Harbour to supply those which I have lost in this Colony, through my very unsettled and distressful situation arising from the conduct of the Local Authorities.

I cannot for a moment doubt, but that it must be My Lord Bathurst's wish to see the Colonization of the Cape of Good Hope prosper under his administration and that he will not withhold every adequate encouragement from active and enterprizing individuals. I have therefore to express a hope that his Lordship will be pleased to direct a certain extent of the Government Lands on the Oostewall to be granted to me down to low water mark, as through it I may be able to maintain an intercourse with the interior from which my present insular situation nearly excludes me. The lands on the Oostewall are miserably barren and they never were of the least advantage to Government, being totally destitute of fresh water. However, from their proximity to the sea, it is not improbable but that they may hereafter be of some value.

Sir Rufane Donkin was pleased by Mr. Ellis' Official Letter of the 27th July 1820, to grant to me the use of the Islands of Schapen and Mewen near my present situation for one year. But as I was forced to abandon the Bay to procure shelter for my family, I could derive no benefit from this grant, I therefore hope that My Lord Bathurst will allow me to use these Islands for pasture or tillage until such time as they may be required for the use of Government. Indeed, I will candidly state that Schapen Island appears to me the best situation in South Africa for a

Royal Naval Yard, to which purpose it must be eventually appropriated as the dangers of Simons Bay render it so unsafe for shipping.

I have to request that you will have the goodness to communicate to my valued Friend Sir N. Colthurst, who is much interested in my success on public grounds as the Representative for my native City My Lord Bathurst's decision as to the subjects alluded to herein and permit me to hope, that His Lordship will be pleased to consider what I most respectfully solicit as extremely reasonable. I have &c.

(Signed) W.M. PARKER.

P.S. Should Lord Bathurst accede to my proposition, I hope that he will permit my Brother to ship for me on the Transport Six Calves with a design of improving the breed of Cattle in this Colony, where the cows give but little milk.

[Original.]

*Letter from LORD CHARLES SOMERSET to
HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.*

PARK LANE, 27th July 1821.

SIR,—The increase of the Rate of Exchange at the Cape and the inconvenience felt throughout the Colony from the paucity of Paper Currency have induced me to give the most serious attention to those subjects, and in order to bring the matter most fully as well as concisely under Lord Bathurst's view, I requested Mr. Ellis to compress in the form of a Memorandum all the circumstances connected with the Paper Currency and to add the suggestions that strike me as the only means of affording relief.

I have the honor to enclose Mr. Ellis's Memorandum, and Lord Bathurst will I trust think that Mr. Ellis has ably succeeded in detailing all the circumstances connected with these subjects. I beg therefore to solicit Earl Bathurst's authority: First to restore the sums that have been destroyed of the five hundred thousand Rix Dollars created by Lord Caledon in 1809, amounting only to 39,000 Rds.; secondly, to create another five hundred thousand Rix Dollars as suggested by Mr. Ellis as a Capital

for the Bank; thirdly, That the legal interest in the Colony may be raised to eight per Cent, discounting Vendue Rolls at seven per Cent, and giving five per Cent for monies deposited in the Bank. I have &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET.

[Copy.]

Letter from the Colonial Secretary to the Landdrost of Albany.

COLONIAL OFFICE, 27th July 1821.

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter from the Deputy Assistant Commissary General to the Chief of the Commissariat Department of this place, complaining that he is unable to bring his Account of Instalments to a close in consequence of some of the Heads of Parties refusing to sign Receipts for their respective Deposits. The Law in this case is clear and precise, and the mode you will have to adopt in the first instance is no less so. You will be pleased to summon the parties Mr. Johnstone shall complain of before you and explain to them the necessity of their giving him the required Vouchers, which you will then call upon them to do; in the event of their refusal you will be pleased to have the case brought before the Court of Landdrost and Heemraden, which Court cannot but condemn the party to comply with so just a demand, and the final consequence of their continuing to refuse to obey the Court's Decree is peremptory imprisonment until such time as the contumaciousness ceases. This you will be pleased therefore rigidly to have enforced; but should the Court of Landdrost and Heemraden contrary to expectation acquit the party and thus dismiss the complaint of the Commissariat, it will then be for your consideration whether it will not be right and prudent to appeal from the decision of the Court to the Commission of Circuit next ensuing. Moreover you will be pleased to explain to the parties that His Excellency the Governor will not make any grant of Land to any Head of Party who shall continue after this notice to withhold from the Department of Commissariat the Voucher so necessary for the discharge of the Accounts of that Department. I have &c.

(Signed) C. BIRD.

F

[Original.]

*Letter from LORD CHARLES SOMERSET to
HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.*

PARK LANE, 28th July 1821.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you a Memorial from William Proctor, Esqre., praying that his Farm Bonteberg situated in the Groene Kloof (about forty five miles from Cape Town and thirty five from Saldanha Bay) should be granted to him in perpetual quitrent. Upon this subject I should wish to state for Earl Bathurst's information that under very particular circumstances and restrictions I should recommend that some of the Farms in the Groene Kloof should be granted in perpetual quitrent.

First, that the Applicant should be a man possessed of Capital sufficient to stock and bring under cultivation Lands that are contiguous to the Metropolis as well as Saldanha Bay.

Secondly, that he should be bound in a sum of money, as well as forfeiture of the Grant, to build and *plant* to such an extent as may be deemed necessary.

I consider the planting an object of primary consideration, there not being a twig (except a small copse at the Groene Kloof the property of Government) for an immense extent of country, and it would be well to accede to requests which would encourage a measure of such great utility. Adhering to the above circumstances, I beg to solicit Earl Bathurst's sanction to my complying with the prayer of Mr. Proctor's Memorial, who has property and is an experienced and successful Agriculturist. I have &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET.

[Enclosure.]

To His Excellency General the Right Honorable Lord Charles Henry Somerset, Governor and Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of William Proctor, of Drooge Valley in the Drostdy of Stellenbosch, a Lieutenant on the half pay of the 60th Regiment, and late a Lieutenant in the 21st Light Dragoons, sets forth

That your Memorialist having served thirteen years in the

army has married in this Settlement and commenced Agricultural pursuits, and at present has a large and encreasing family.

That he has expended a considerable Sum of Money in the purchase of Slaves, Stock, and Agricultural Instruments.

That he has taken on a 28 years lease the Farm of Bonteberg in the Groene Kloof belonging to Government, at a rent of 371 Rix dollars per annum.

That when he took the same there were scarcely any buildings on it.

That before the said farm can be brought into a state of agriculture and of which it is susceptible, very considerable and extensive buildings must be erected and a large Sum of money laid out in Stock, Implements, &c.

That it is impossible your Memorialist can lay out the same under his present tenure, as it will take too many years to reduce the Capital advanced.

Humbly submits to your Excellency that some relief should be afforded him.

Therefore prays that your Excellency will submit his case to His Royal Highness The Prince Regent, that the farm of Bonteberg may be granted to him upon the same terms he now holds it in perpetuity, or afford him such other relief as His Royal Highness in his wisdom may deem meet.

And your Memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray &c.

(Signed) Wm. PROCTOR.

[Original.]

*Note from LORD CHARLES SOMERSET to
HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.*

PARK LANE, 28th July 1821.

Lord Charles Somerset presents his compliments to Mr. Goulburn and would be obliged to him to inform him if the case in appeal brought before the King in Council of Steyntje and Children has been decided upon, as the parties are most anxious and he would gladly be the bearer of their freedom on his return to the Cape.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN.

DOWNING STREET, 31st July 1821.

SIR,—I am commanded to signify to you the King's pleasure that you do transmit to me immediately the Returns relating to Slaves, which are more particularly specified in a Copy of a Resolution of the House of Commons dated the 3rd Instant, which I herewith transmit for your guidance. I am &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE., to SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN.

DOWNING STREET, 31st July 1821.

SIR,—By the desire of Earl Bathurst, I do myself the honour to acquaint you that the eight Persons enumerated in the Margin have been embarked by Major General Campbell for the Cape of Good Hope in part of the number of one hundred persons whom the General was permitted by Lord Bathurst's Dispatch of the 4th of January 1820, to send out to that Colony; and I am to request that their names may be added to the List of those Persons who have already proceeded thither under the same authority. I have &c..

(Signed) HENRY GOULBURN.

[Original.]

Letter from SIR JAHLEEL BRENTON to the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIMON'S BAY, 2nd August 1821.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your duplicate of the 16th ultimo, put into my hands only the day

before yesterday (the original having never reached me) informing me that Mr. Parker had made use of my name in a letter to Lord Bathurst, complaining of the conduct of the Colonial Government towards him, and stating the probability that he would not have obtained an interview with His Excellency but for my kindness.

So far from this being correct, I distinctly recollect having upon my first meeting with Mr. Parker found him labouring under a most erroneous impression of your being indisposed towards him, and thought I had succeeded for some time in convincing him that he was wrong. I pointed out to him the unreasonableness of many of his pretensions and assured him that if he would only take such a ground as his situation as head of a party of Settlers entitled him to, his case would meet with the most favorable consideration from you, and from His Excellency. I was in hopes that he had done so, but was disappointed, and in October I received a letter from him containing heavy complaints of the treatment he had met with in this country, and enclosing a large packet addressed to the Secretary of State, conveying a statement of his grievances and requesting me to read and forward them. I declined doing either and returned them to him with a letter of which I enclose a copy.

I will not trouble you with any further remarks in refutation of Mr. Parker's assertion, but only observe that I have by me nearly all the correspondence which has passed between that gentleman and myself, which may be referred to if necessary. I have &c.

(Signed) JAHLEEL BRENTON.

[Original.]

*Letter from LORD CHARLES SOMERSET to
HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.*

PARK LANE, August 3rd 1821.

SIR,—Altho' I leave London on the 9th Inst. to proceed to Plymouth for embarkation to the Cape, I have no reason to expect that H. M. S. *Hyperion* can quit Plymouth earlier than the beginning of the next month. I trust therefore there will be no objection on the part of Earl Bathurst to authorize the Agent

of the Colony to issue my half Salary immediately to the end of the present quarter, as under the most favorable circumstances I cannot arrive at the Cape until a month after the expiration of that Period.

Earl Bathurst's acquiescence in this request will afford me great convenience and will greatly oblige me. I have &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET.

[Original.]

Letter from MR. WILLIAM PARKER to HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.

CAPE TOWN, 3rd August 1821.

SIR,—Colonel Bird the Colonial Secretary continuing his cruel conduct towards me and my family and withholding any issue of provisions from me, which has been granted to all the Settlers landed at Saldanha and Algoa Bays and for which I was willing to pay, I have been obliged to proceed to this Town to procure a supply.

My effects have been in a great measure destroyed, possessed of lands I could not get any part of the agricultural Implements provided through the humane forethought of the Colonial Department in London for the general use of the Settlers. What I brought myself, I could not get removed from Clanwilliam, a distance of 18 or 20 days journey, except by express waggons, and I have now to face all the difficulties of a *New Settler with diminished means* in this Colony of the being unable to efficiently avail myself of the two last sowing seasons.

But Sir, it appears, FALSELY AS I CONFIDENTLY TRUST IT DOES, that even in the eyes of my Lord Bathurst, to be *unfortunate is to be criminal* and to be honest and independent in mind is to act contrary to those *apparently* established although SECRET instructions which Lord Bathurst from Colonel Bird's public assertions sent to the Local Authorities here respecting the Settlers.

Copies of Mr. Ellis' letters of the 29th September and the 11th October are long since before his Lordship, as well as a copy of Colonel Bird's letter of the 24th October.

The *tenor* of these letters, the public assertions of the Secretaries

nay of Sir R. Donkin himself indicate that either my Lord Bathurst, or you sent instructions here to treat the Settlers as convicted felons and that bread and water were sufficient sustenance for them. For sustenance, as Mr. Ellis asserted, was all that we were to look to. Can he, if in England presume to contradict his written words ?!!!

Colonel Bird, as Mr. Ingram has informed My Lord Bathurst, enforced in personal conversation the assertions of Mr. Ellis, by stating that the English Government considered all the Emigrants *in the light of convicted felons or transported convicts* for such were his expressions.

Born of honourable Parents, descended from ancestors conspicuous for their public and private virtues untainted with vice, I now call on my Lord Bathurst and yourself to do justice to my injured feelings, to rescue my name and that of my amiable wife, a lady of one of the highest families in Ireland, and our six children, from the stigma, the stain thus thrown on the Settlers generally by Colonel Bird and Mr. Ellis, whose scandalous conduct has been sanctioned and countenanced by Sir Rufane Donkin.

The feelings of the People of England shall be appealed to by me in the most public manner, if your answer to this most important communication containing assertions of facts *apparently so injurious to your and My Lord Bathurst's public and private characters*, be not consonant with those opinions, which I have been taught to entertain of a British Statesman and a British Senator. I *feel deeply wounded*, a foul blot on my fair name. Thank God my revered Parents gave me an education, from which if knowledge be valuable I now derive the benefit. In this territory of human darkness, where the British Flag flies merely to remind us of the glory of our Ancestors and of the lost privileges of loyal British Subjects the grossest falsehoods are propagated even at the table of the King's Representative, and a letter or letters have been handed about coming from Government House stigmatising my character.

Attempts have been made to alienate the few acquaintances who still cherish and cheer me in this life of exile. And these individuals are conspicuous for their private and public virtues, which in this region of mental darkness raise them official enemies.

Like the martyrs of Religious principles, the illustrious persons

who immortalized their memories by the Reformation, I shall not cease to raise my voice and use my pen in the cause of virtue and if this be criminal in South Africa, let me continue to suffer as I now do for my guilt.

I am ignorant of British privileges, I am ignorant of the blessings of genuine liberty, nay I am insane myself, which the local authorities have not hesitated asserting, if I err in the manly part I act.

My loyalty, my zeal in the cause of my King and Country has never been doubted, and if I have exerted myself in the cause of suffering humanity, and that I feel the weight of official vengeance for such exertions, as a Christian I glory in my sufferings.

I have &c.

(Signed) W.M. PARKER.

[Original.]

*Letter from the COLONIAL SECRETARY to
SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN.*

COLONIAL OFFICE, CAPE TOWN, 8th August 1821.

SIR,—On the receipt of the letter of complaint which Mr. W. Parker had transmitted to Earl Bathurst, I called, in obedience to your Excellency's commands, upon all the parties whose names had been introduced into Mr. Parker's statement, to give your Excellency such information on the subject as should be in their power, in order that your Excellency might communicate the result to the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

I have now, therefore, the honor to transmit the replies of the undermentioned persons:—

Sir J. Brenton, Bt., K.C.B.,
Mr. Denyssen, H. M. Fiscal,
Mr. Stoll, Magistrate of the Cape District,
Mr. Buissinne, Receiver of Land Revenue,
Mr. Bergh, Magistrate at Clan William,
Mr. Watney, Proprietor of Oostwal Estate at Saldanha Bay;

And I beg to call your Excellency's early attention to one feature

attending these several replies, viz. that each contains a peremptory denial of the correctness of Mr. Parker's assertions, to which I beg to add that in every instance in which Mr. Parker has thought proper to make use of my name, he has departed equally from truth.

It would be taking up your Excellency's time in an unwarrantable manner were I to dissect Mr. Parker's letter for the purpose of refuting his malevolent assertions, every transaction of the Secretariat of this Government passes so immediately under the eye of the Governor, that he cannot be deceived or misled in circumstances of the nature of those to which Mr. Parker's letter refers. You, therefore, know that his representations are as malicious as untrue.

I shall in consequence be briefly historical in what relates to my communications with Mr. Parker.

Your Excellency went to the Frontier in April 1820, having left instructions with me to direct the Parties from Cork, when they should arrive, to be located at Clan William on the west coast of the Colony, about 30 miles from the shore of St. Helena Bay; this place had long been the residence of a Magistracy and contained the only large tract of unoccupied land on the west coast and was most abundantly supplied with water. The *Fanny* and *East Indian Transports*, arrived shortly after and I communicated to Mr. Parker the orders under which I was about to act. Mr. Parker assured me that he had been sent out for the purpose of building a town on the Knysna River, and I found it very difficult to convince him that all the land at the Knysna was private property. This was the first offence given to Mr. Parker; the second was caused by my informing Mr. Parker in answer to many complaints he preferred against persons of his party for alledged misconduct on board the Transport, that the Courts of this Colony were not competent to take cognizance of offences committed out of their jurisdiction; a similar answer having been given to the first parties which arrived by your Excellency in person and a precisely similar reply having been given to the very numerous complaints against himself; indeed Mr. Parker was highly incensed at my having written to Mr. Woodcock, one of his party, recommending that everything that passed on board the Transport should be forgotten and that they should all zealously coöperate in a common cause, since, without such union, their

failure and ruin must be anticipated. Mr. Parker expressed himself dissatisfied with the appearance of the lands at Clan-William, to which place he went, introduced by me to the Magistrate, and for his journey to which, I found him facilities through the magistrate of the Cape District; this I mention in contradiction of his assertion that he reluctantly obtained a letter from me to Mr. Bergh, which I might have withheld altogether, had I felt the smallest reluctance in giving it. But he was determined to remain on the Coast, and at no great distance from Cape Town and, therefore, when in consequence of his representation of the inadequacy of the land at Clan-William, I took upon myself to order the Transport to Algoa Bay, in order that he might be located with the mass of Settlers in the Albany District, he prayed Mr. Stoll, the magistrate of the District, to forward his party to Clanwilliam, and a reference to Mr. Stoll's letter will show how he has misrepresented this part of the transactions.

Mr. Parker now applied to me to settle him and his party at Saldanha Bay, in order to build a town there, to be called New Cork, to which my reply was, that it was inconsistent with my instructions and that there was no disposable land at Saldanha Bay; I might have added, that the land at Saldanha Bay was quite unfit for cultivation and that the springs are so few that it would be impracticable to divide parties so as to supply them with water even to drink, much less to provide them with the requisite water for small establishments, the greater part of the springs being moreover salt. The next application Mr. Parker made to me was to afford him "facilities" for the purchase of Mr. Watney's estate at Oostwal, to which I answered, that if by "facilities" he meant that I should sanction the advance of public money for this object, it was quite out of my power. This then completed the catalogue of offences given to Mr. Parker. Subsequent to this Your Excellency returned and every communication made to him, or concerning him, has been first submitted for your sanction. I am not aware in all this, that there is any just ground of complaint against me, or that I could have acted otherwise, than as I did.

Mr. Parker asserts that Your Excellency expressed great displeasure at my conduct to Mr. Parker, I appeal to your Excellency whether anything of the kind ever took place, or whether I ever merited your censure for my public conduct. Mr. Parker alludes to a letter I wrote to the Magistrate at Clanwilliam, I annex a

copy of it, it arose from my being under the impression that Mr. Bergh did not do all that could be done for the accommodation of the Settlers and from my anxiety that no reserve should be made of what belonged to Government, but that everything should be given up to them, and I had reason to think that Mr. Bergh's interest suffering from the influx of these strangers and their occupying lands antecedently used for his profit, he was not so zealous in settling them as the Colonial Government had a right to expect.

Mr. Parker advances that I endeavoured to prevent his having access to you. Any person here must know that if I wished such a thing, it is an impossibility to effect it. I live 5 miles from Cape Town, your Excellency inhabits the Government House in the Town; when I daily attend to my official duties I am *never* absent from my own office, how then could I debar Mr. Parker access to the Government House? but this is not more untrue than every part of Mr. Parker's statement, which I shall follow no farther.

I beg, however, to remind Your Excellency that Mr. Parker admitted to you in my presence and in that of Mr. Ellis that there were 1700 acres of good land at the Kleine Valley, where his party was located, and I remark that altho' the remainder of the land was very inferior, nay even bad, yet 1700 acres was much more than Mr. Parker's people could do justice to for many seasons, and that had they settled upon them, as they ought to have done, and employed themselves as the British Government had a right to expect, instead of squabbling and quarrelling and filling the whole country with their invectives and complaints, other lands might have been assigned them gradually to make up for the amount of claim to land which they might be fairly entitled to; and I beg also to appeal to your knowledge of the very best parts of this Colony, whether a place having 1700 acres of good land with a stream of water running through it during the whole year, by which means a great proportion becomes irrigable, is not esteemed here to be of the most valuable description and what very few situations indeed offer.

Mr. Parker taxes me with gross mismanagement; the instructions I issued to the magistrates when these parties landed, which are annexed, will enable your Excellency to judge whether he has weighed this assertion before he made it.

I appeal to your Excellency whether I have not been uniformly

anxious and zealous for the success of all the Emigrants, and I should have been most happy had Mr. Parker succeeded in his every wish, but I own, that I early foresaw that with his wild and extravagant views he could only meet with disappointment and ruin.

My correspondence with Mr. Parker, every part of which your Excellency has seen, will convince you, that to the last I treated him with a courtesy which his behaviour to me ought perhaps not to have entitled him to, a remark which your Excellency made to me at the time.

I conclude with saying that I regret Mr. Parker's situation on his own account and on account of his family, but I regret it still more because the spirit his malevolence has infused into the parties located from the *East Indian* and *Fanny* are those of dissatisfaction and complaint, and in short to his extraordinary and unceasing misrepresentations may be traced that want of concord, of exertion and of industry which is likely to cause a total failure of the attempt to establish these parties on the west coast of this Colony, from which, under other circumstances, much public and private benefit might have been anticipated. I have &c.

(Signed) C. BIRD, Chief Secretary to Government.

[Copy.]

Government Advertisement.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 1st Day of September next, a Flag Staff will be erected on the Lion's Rump, for the purpose of communicating with Ships entering Table Bay, by means of Captain Marryat's Code of Signals, now in general use in the Merchant Service.

Vessels approaching the Land, have, therefore, only to make use of that Code, as directed, for the purpose of either conveying, or receiving, Communications to or from the Signal-Post on the Lion's Rump.

It is to be recollectcd, that at this Flag-Staff, a Colonial Telegraph is also in use; but no mistake can arise therefrom, if Ships in the Offing pay attention to Captain Marryat's Code, the

Flags of which are entirely different from those of the Colonial Telegraph.

Cape of Good Hope, 8th August 1821.

By His Excellency's Command.

(Signed) C. BIRD, Secretary.

[Original.]

Letter from SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN to EARL BATHURST.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, August 8th 1821.

MY LORD,—I take the liberty of troubling your Lordship on the subject of a letter I have received from the Secretary at War respecting my having drawn the pay of a Major General in this Colony, for it is of the utmost importance to me that this circumstance should stand before your Lordship in its proper light, and I find that some reference has been made to your Lordship from the War Office.

My Situation here is precisely similar to the situations of Major Generals Sir E. Barnes and Darling, at Ceylon and Mauritius, in the absence of the Governors of those Colonies. Both these officers draw military pay in addition to Half the Civil Salary, and I believe they drew either as Commanders of the Forces, or something near that amount. I naturally concluded I was entitled to some military pay, as well as these officers, but I took the lowest possible scale, that of a Major General, which scarcely amounts to £700 per annum.

I beg leave now only to say that if this be disapproved, I renounce at once all claim to the pay in question; for no pecuniary consideration, however large, would compensate in my estimation for the slightest feeling of disapprobation on the part of your Lordship towards me.

Were I disposed to press this matter as it bears on myself, I might submit that by remaining at the Cape on half the Salary, my income is £1000 per annum less than it would have been had I returned to the Command of the Field Army in India, which was long kept open for me; and I could also clearly prove to your Lordship the difficulty of making £5000 a year meet the

unavoidable expenses of the situation I hold here; but I am too much honored by having been placed in it, and by having had the good fortune, in some instances, to obtain your Lordship's approbation, to make pecuniary considerations an object of discussion; but I am very anxious indeed to shew and to satisfy your Lordship that what I have done was fully borne out by two similar cases, and it will be a great relief to me to know that whatever may be the decision of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, your Lordship is satisfied as to the grounds on which I have acted.

I have &c.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

[Copy.]

Letter from the BURGHER SENATE to SIR RUFANE DONKIN.

CAPE TOWN, August 10th 1821.

SIR,—The Reverend P. Scully Catholic Priest with concurrence of His Congregation; having applied to us in behalf of the Catholic Community for the grant of a Piece of Land in Town district in purpose of Building a Church, School Room, and a residence for the priest, as it had pleased the British Government to grant its Support, to exercise their religion freely in this Colony, we have in consequence thereof desired from Mr. Scully to point out the Situation intended by him, by which opportunity, he chose a piece of Ground situated near the Barracks and Government Wood Yard.

We have accordingly caused a Survey of all the Ground fit to be disposed of, the plan whereof we have the honor to submit to Your Excellency, and to request Your Excellency's qualification to cede the Blok marked in said Plan A to said Mr. Scully, for the intended purpose gratis, and to dispose of the Blok marked B by Public Sale for the benefit of the Town Treasury. We have &c.

(Signed) M. VAN BREDA, President.

By Command of the Burgher Senate.

(Signed) P. J. TRUTER, Secretary.

[Original.]

Letter from LORD CHARLES SOMERSET to HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.

August 12th 1821.

SIR,—I am honoured with your note of the 8th Inst. transmitting a letter from Mr. Merry relative to Negroes attached to the 54th Regiment at the Cape of Good Hope, and have to inform you that on my assuming the command of the Forces on that Station, I found 20 Negroes attached to each Regiment for the purpose of performing various duties which it was considered would be injurious to the health of the European Soldier to perform. I understood that the attaching Negroes for these duties had existed from the period of the recapture of the Settlement and I regard it as a measure entirely necessary. These Negroes are mustered, paid, and clothed as Soldiers. I conceive that if a corps is incomplete, the expence of clothing these men must fall on the Colonels of the respective Corps; if on the contrary the attaching them renders the Corps above the complement of its Establishment, the Colonel must be reimbursed by the Public for the numbers which exceed the establishment. I have &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET.

[Original.]

Letter from LORD CHARLES SOMERSET to HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.

August 12th 1821.

SIR,—Before I quit England I am anxious to call Earl Bathurst's attention to the situation of the families of the Civil Officers of the Cape Government in the event of the death of those Officers in the execution of their Duties on this Station, I mean such Officers only as are appointed from home.

It has occurred more than once since I have had the honor to administer that Government that Officers appointed from home have died and left their Families in most destitute circumstances, even unable to procure for themselves decent accommodation to return to Europe.

I take the liberty therefore to solicit Earl Bathurst's authority to issue to the Families as Representatives of all such Civil Officers as have been appointed from home and who shall die in the execution of their Duties at the Cape, 3 months salary beyond the Period of the Demise of such Officers.

It is a Burthen that will rarely occur, and therefore be but lightly felt by the public, but when it does occur it will be a well timed and consoling Relief to the Individuals concerned.

I have &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET.

[Original.]

Letter from LORD CHARLES SOMERSET to HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.

LONDON, August 14th 1821.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 10th inst. concerning a Memorial from Henry Ellis, Esqre., and requesting me to inform you what I consider would be a proper Rent for the Riet Valley Farm at the expiration of the present Term in March 1822, I have the honour to inform you that the Circumstances detailed by Mr. Ellis are truly stated, and the Activity and Ability he evinced in the performance of the irksome Duty of placing the Settlers from England in the Zuurveld certainly entitle him to a similar mark of Favor from Government with the other Secretaries.

With respect to the present value of the Riet Valley Farm I have to remark that it is now let at so high a Rate as to have been equally injurious to the Farm itself and to the Tenant. The cessation of the Market at St. Helena has also greatly diminished the value of all landed Property at the Cape, and under these circumstances and the claim Mr. Ellis undoubtedly has with reference to the consideration which has been shewn to all former Secretaries, I conceive the Riet Valley might fairly be granted to Mr. Ellis in perpetuity at the Quit Rent at which it was let when I first assumed the Government of the Cape, viz. 640 Rds. per annum. I have &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET.

[Original.]

Letter from SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN to HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, August 16th 1821.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am favored with your note respecting certain persons sent out by Lord Bathurst as settlers (part of those who were saved from the *Abéona*) and I shall take the best care I can of them. They have indeed been unfortunate.

The Astronomer Royal has arrived here, but I hear without funds or letter of credit to build his Observatory. Our Treasury here is by no means in a state to meet such an expence, and which, of course, it is not in contemplation to throw upon it.

I have, however, a great work in contemplation, and of which I hope to trace the outline, and make the first arrangements before I leave this, which I suppose now will be soon, as all accounts speak confidently of Lord C. Somerset's immediate return. I allude to the construction of a breakwater, which will make this harbour secure, and which can be carried on at a very small expence of money. Of course I shall address Lord Bathurst officially on a work of this magnitude. I am also about erecting a Lighthouse, which will be done under £200, and which will save many thousands every year. I trust my short administration here will not discredit those who have done me the honor to confide it to me. I beg &c.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

[Original.]

Letter from SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN to HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, August 17th 1821.

DEAR SIR,—It is a matter of so much consequence to me that no misapprehension should exist in your office relative to any act of mine here, that I take the liberty of troubling you with the enclosed copy of a letter I have written to Mr. Harrison of the Treasury which will explain itself.

There can be, in my opinion, no doubt as to my right to the pay in question if the two General Officers I allude to have that right; but I abhor and shrink from all pecuniary discussions, yet £5000 a year here ($\frac{1}{2}$ the salary) which is what I have, will not meet the perpetual expenses of such an establishment as I am *obliged* to keep up, and the table I *must* have in spite of all my bad health and disinclination for all representation, and to which full two thousand people are invited annually, besides public days.

I write by this ship to Lord Bathurst on this subject; my solicitude is not to be misunderstood, particularly in money concerns; and on this subject I beg to bespeak your good offices, if you can get me the pay, which is a mere pittance, it will about meet the expense of the *military* table I am obliged to keep for this command, and all passers to and fro, who are very numerous.

I have &c.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

[Copy.]

Letter from the Colonial Secretary to the Burgher Senate.

COLONIAL OFFICE, 17th August 1821.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your Letter of the 10th Inst., I am directed by His Excellency the Acting Governor to acquaint you that he has been pleased to approve of your transferring to the Revd. Mr. Scully of the Roman Catholic Congregation of this place the Erf marked A on the Diagram accompanying your Letter, for the purpose of his causing to be built a Chapel for the aforesaid Congregation and a Dwelling house for the Minister, and of your publicly disposing of the Erf marked B in the diagram above alluded to. I have &c.

(Signed) C. BIRD.

[Office Copy.]

*Letter from HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE., to LORD
CHARLES SOMERSET.*

DOWNING STREET, 18th August 1821.

MY DEAR LORD,—It has of late been intimated to Lord Bathurst from various quarters, and some of them highly respectable, that the present Colonial Secretary at the Cape, Colonel Bird, professes the Roman Catholic Religion, and instances have been brought forward in which he is stated to have permitted his belief in that Faith to influence his conduct with respect to the Interests of the Protestant Church in the Colony. Lord Bathurst has not given credit to these statements partly because he is impressed with an idea that Colonel Bird, as Secretary in the Colony, must have taken the Oaths on his admission to Office, but principally from the high Character which Colonel Bird has always borne in the Colony, and which is incompatible with any proceeding such as that with which he has been charged.

It would however be extremely satisfactory to many persons in this Country, if the impression of his being a Roman Catholic was effectually removed, and Lord Bathurst knows no mode by which this could be better attained than by some act of conformity on his part with the Protestant Church, the want of which he apprehends has been the principal cause of the Reports respecting him becoming so generally prevalent. Believe me &c.

(Signed) HENRY GOULBURN.

[Copy.]

Emigration; a Poem.

"ALIO SUB SOLE."

Should the following Tribute of Thanks to Sir Rufane Shawe Donkin for the promptitude manifested by him, in relieving the Distresses of the English Settlers in this Colony, be thought

worthy his Acceptance and Perusal; the end will be fully answered, for which it was written, by

His Excellency's most obedient Servant,

COLONIENSIS ANGLICUS.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
Saturday, 18th August, 1821.

EMIGRATION.

While deep-mouthed Thunder, from the Cannon's Voice,
Bids Europe's Sons, for glorious Peace rejoice,
And festive Lights, Britannia's Spires illume,
Why mourn her hardy Swains in Sorrow's gloom?
Mark ye, yon restless Brow, where sad Despair,
Deep furrowed, notes the ravages of Care;
The Spirit broken;—scarce a vestige seen
Of the Bold Heart, that ruled the Village Green.—
Too well, yon Visage, worn with Grief, betrays
The Sorrows which oppress the Farmer's Days!
The Lark no more excites, with joyous strain,
Each hardy Labourer of the Village Train;
The ruddy Eve no longer greets, with smiles,
His footstep, hastening from his wonted toils;
The loaded Wain no more provoked the Song
Of Gladness, from the Harvest-bearing Throng:
With bitter Grief, the Farmer now surveys
His gallant Team, the pride of former days;
While Autumn's swelling Crops repay no more,
His Toil with Comforts, as they did before.
The Shock, that hurled a Despot from his Throne,
And crowned the Trophies, by Britannia won,
Too deeply felt, now vibrates through the Land,
And palsies even Industry's rough hand.
As when a mighty Flood, by Torrents swell'd,
O'erleaps the Barrier that its force withheld,
High o'er the Wave, the gallant Vessels ride,
And steer their Course, with self-exulting pride:—
The Wave retreats; the buoying Torrent's o'er;
And wide-spread Shipwreck blackens all the Shore.
So 'mid the Shock of Arms, the Din of War,
By happy Albion's Isle beheld from far,
Her heedless Sons, by Fortune's favouring Gale,
Too swiftly carried, spread the daring Sail,
Grasp the rich Treasures of each Foreign Shore,
And o'er the Wreck of Empires proudly soar;—

Too soon the Torrent of Success shall fail;
Their headlong Course they now, too late, bewail,
The past review, with unavailing sighs,
While general Desolation meets their Eyes.
DESERTED, now, the Loom unmoving stands,
Th' unfinished Woof drops from the Weaver's Hands;
The wants of Foreign Climes no longer claim
Those wares, whence Britain drew her wonted Fame;
Now, piled in useless heape, her stores remain,
Th' accustomed Market sought for now, in vain.
Nor spreads Stagnation through her Towns alone,—
Alike depressed, her toiling Hamlets groan.
What boots it now, the starving Rustic cries,
That Britain's Triumphs echo to the Skies?
These furrowed Palms, that ne'er their toil denied,
No more a scanty pittance can provide;
My Cot forsaken, now a Pauper's Home,
Shelters the Breast that scorns a Pauper's Doom;—
My Wife and Children, whose endearing smile
Full well repaid the Day's fatiguing toil,
In wretched Want, now press a Work-house Bed,
By Charity's cold Hand, reluctant, fed;—
No more, for me, the happy Fire-side glows,
Nor kindred glances, kindred thoughts disclose;
My Spirit broke,—a Prey to anxious Care,—
I wander forth,—resigned to deep Despair.
And, mourns the Swain, unheeded? Shall his grief
Find, from his Country's Aid, no kind relief?
Shall his Complaint, whose ever-toiling Brow
Our Food provided, pass un-noticed now;
When Pain and Want, with bitter Aspect scowl,
And Penury benumbs the wounded Soul?
Perish the thought! The same protecting care,
Which watched o'er conq'ring Valour's proud career,
With Pity, marks each Tear that Manhood sheds,
And BRITAIN'S SENATE soon her *Aegis* spreads,
To ward from Industry each sad disgrace,
And dry the Tear on weeping Labour's Face.
She points to distant Climes, where Skies serene,
With genial Verdure spread the smiling Scene;
Where Afric's Shore, by fostering Zephyr fann'd,
With promised Plenty, courts the toiling Hand;
Bids each adventurer dry the useless Tear,
And free his Soul from every anxious care.
With Hearts resolved to no sad Fate to bend,
The gallant Band, the stately Deck ascend;
The buoyant Vessel o'er old Ocean flies,
And wafts her Burthen to serener Skies.

Hope springs again within the Labourer's Heart,
 And stout Resolve, can double Strength impart.
 The desert Soil, whose Surface lately spread
 With barren Weeds, by grateful Culture led
 In promised Plenty, soon luxuriant smiles,
 And bright Futurity our Toil beguiles.

VAIN Hope ! Tho' Industry her part had done,
 And Prudence watch'd the Task, that Toil begun,
 The Heavens deny the First and Latter Rain,
 And Providence decrees their efforts vain ;
 The fatal Blight its deadly Poison spreads,
 And Mildew, o'er the Crop, her Venom sheds.
 From Friends removed, a Stranger now, from Home,
 Where, for Relief, shall the sad Rustic roam ?
 No Voice replies ;—tho' loud, for aid, he calls ;—
 Nor heeds the Desart, what to him befalls.
 His busy Thoughts, now cling, with fond regret,
 To Britain's Shore,—and make him quite forget
 The Ills he suffered. Whither shall he turn,
 To soothe the Panga, that in his Bosom burn ?
 Pensive,—despairing,—by the Coast he strays ;
 Bewails the Misery of his wretched Days ;
 With anxious wish, that each succeeding Sun,
 May see his Course, of Pain and Sorrow, run.
 A distant Sail, now glimmers thro' the Light ;
 The throbbing Heart can scarce believe the sight.—
 It is,—It is, a Sail !—Relief is near !
 And Joy, now triumphs o'er his sad Despair.
 For generous Pity's Ear had heard the Tale ;
 The Chief, who governs here, had heard our wail ;
 He, prompt with Succour, blessed with Power to save,
 Snatches the famished Settler from his Grave.
 Bark after Bark, with Food, at Cape Town stowed,
 Press'd towards our blighted Lands, with grateful Load ;
 And, heartfelt Prayers, from thousand Tongues, ascend,
 To bless their Country's Chief,—their generous Friend.
 The anxious Sire, whose quivering Lip, betrayed
 The dreaded Famine, which his Heart dismayed ;
 The famished Babe, who sought, with piteous cry,
 The Food, a Mother's Care could not supply ;
 Now gladly smile, and hope, that Heaven will bless
 The Hand, that fed them, in their dire Distress.
 Nor can the Chief, who stemm'd, with well-timed Aid,
 The Havoc, Want's o'erwhelming Force had made,
 Resist the Impulse of His generous Heart,
 Which prompts, in Person, to relieve the Smart
 Of sad Distress. Where'er his Steps he bends,
 He hears the Blessings of his succoured Friends ;

And Incense, sweeter than Sabea's Spice,—
The Thanks of FREEMEN,—fill the listening Skies.
Where'er he moves, stern Famine quits her Prey,
And smiling Hope again unfolds her Ray;
'Mid Afric's Wilds, the Briton's Cot appears,
And a new Home the sturdy Labourer cheers.
A new Creation seems to start to Life,
As Emulation prompts the noble strife:—
Touch but a Briton's Heart with Pity's Glow,
Let him but think, the Rich can feel his Woe;—
He's like the Steed, who scourg'd, disdainful stands,
But strains each Nerve, to please caressing Hands;
Thro' every Channel of his Bosom flows
The grateful Stream, which no cold Medium knows;
With double Zeal, his manly Breast is warmed,—
With double Strength, his dauntless Bosom armed.
Here, DONKIN! Cherished by thy succouring Hand,
Here! 'Mid the Desarts of an unknown Land,
Shall smiling Towns and Villages arise,
And Sacred Spires invade the lofty Skies;
Here shall the Farmer drive his loaded Wain,
Th' adventurous Merchant seek each costly Gain;—
And Ages yet to come, shall bless thy Name,
By grateful Britons, handed down to Fame.
Yes!—Let this Thought thy generous Bosom warm,
And e'en the Pangs of Grief like thine disarm!
"Twas Thou, that rescued'st from impending Fate,
The suffering Founders of the rising State.
May a calm Evening of thy Days, serene
Reflect the Image of that cheering Scene,
When weeping Labour, smiling 'midst her Grief,
Snatched from thy out-stretched Hand the glad Relief;
While they for whom thou mourn'st, with Smile Divine,
Look'd down from Heaven,—approving Acts like thine.
And, may that much-lov'd Child, thy only Care,
Of these, our grateful Blessings, be the Heir;—
On his dear Head, may all our Pray'r's unite,
And there, the Debt we owe to thee, requite.
E'en when Old Time shall wave his restless Wand,
And other Chiefs shall rule o'er Afric's Land;
The Swain grown old, shall rest the dashing Flail,
Of all thy kindness, to recount the Tale;—
Thy Name shall still employ the grateful Tongue,
And Thou, by Infants, yet unborn, be sung.

END OF THE POEM.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

DOWNING STREET, 23rd August 1821.

MY LORD,—Mr. Goulburn has laid before me the letter which your Lordship addressed to him recommending that the family of every Colonial officer who has been appointed from home, and who may die in the execution of his duties in the Colony, should receive an allowance of three months Salary beyond the period of the demise of such officer, in order to enable them to return to this Country.

I am happy to acquaint you that I have submitted this proposal to His Majesty, and have received His Majesty's commands to approve the principle of an arrangement which appears likely, under proper limitation, to conduce to the comfort of a class of persons entitled on every ground to much consideration and pity; and I am therefore to authorize you in all cases, in which a Civil Servant of the Colony, appointed from home, may die in the execution of his duties, leaving a Widow or Children under age, to make to the Widow or Children, on their proceeding to Europe, an allowance, equal to three months Salary of the deceased Civil Servant.

This arrangement of course will not be considered applicable to cases in which a provision of a permanent nature may be made for the suffering parties, nor can it apply to the Governor or any other officers, whose families, under such circumstances, have usually been brought home at the public Expense. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Office Copy.]

*Letter from HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE., to
SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN.*

DOWNING STREET, 23rd August 1821.

SIR,—I herewith transmit to you by the direction of Earl Bathurst an account which has been forwarded to his Lordship by the Commissioners of Victualling, of the quantity and value

of Casks supplied to the Harbour Master at Knysna River by His Majesty's hired transport *Kinnersley Castle*; and I am to request that you will give such directions to that officer, as may be deemed proper, for causing such supply of Casks to be duly accounted for. I have &c.

(Signed) H. GOULBURN.

[Original.]

Letter from SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN to EARL BATHURST.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, August 23rd 1821.

MY LORD,—I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's dispatch of the 13th of February, calling for certain explanations and documents relative to Mr. William Parker, a Settler, and which I herewith submit.

Your Lordship's Dispatch requires first, explanation relative to the breaking up of Mr. Parker's party, and, secondly, a report in answer to a letter of complaint which Mr. Parker has addressed to your Lordship.

I shall proceed to reply to these two points, by detailing generally, events as they occurred respecting Mr. Parker, and then by going into the more specific complaints of that person, accompanying the whole with the necessary documents to enable your Lordship to form a judgment in the case.

I will not take up one moment of your Lordship's time in attempting to refute the accusation of wilful neglect or hostility imputed by Mr. Parker in certain particulars, to this Government. Whatever has been done I am solely answerable for, no step has been taken in regard to Mr. Parker but by my authority and with my knowledge, and, as every call of duty to His Majesty, of obedience to His Government, as well as every feeling of humanity must have conspired to make me most anxious for the success of all the Settlers, and, as it is quite impossible that I can have felt the smallest possible enmity to Mr. Parker, with whom I was wholly unacquainted, no adequate or assignable motive can possibly be found why I should have carried on, or allowed to be carried on, a

systematic hostility to the person in question, and which too must extend, in its consequences, to his unfortunate followers.

When Mr. Parker and his people arrived in this Colony, I was near 700 miles off on the Frontier, locating the great mass of the Settlers in Albany; but I soon found by the correspondence and reports transmitted to me, that Mr. Parker had come out under very wrong impressions as to this Colony, as to himself, and as to your Lordship's Instructions, and views for the colonizing of Southern Africa, and I was sorry to see too from the very outset of his correspondence that there was an obliquity of mind in that person which always prevented his seeing matters in their direct point of view, coupled with an assumption of self importance which never allowed him to stop to consider that there were other Settlers and other objects within this Government besides himself who had a claim to my attention or at least to common justice.

One of his first demands was that I would remove the Deputy Landdrost of the District in which he was to be located, and place him in that Magistrate's chair. This was coupled with a desire that a property in that neighbourhood should be purchased, by this Government and made over to him, which would have cost £5000 Sterling, and with these strange demands were to be connected incidental aids and advantages all pointing to the building of a city at Saldanha Bay, to be called New Cork, to the establishment of a Fishery, and to great commercial speculations, but without the remotest view to any agricultural pursuit.

With impressions on my mind, made by such pretensions on the part of a Settler, I returned to Cape Town at the end of June 1820, and I almost immediately had an interview with Mr. Parker at the Colonial Office, in the presence of the Colonial and Deputy Colonial Secretaries, when I opened the interview by addressing Mr. Parker pretty nearly in these words, and of which I made a minute :

"Mr. Parker, I have seen a great deal of your writing and correspondence, and I have heard a good deal of your views and pretensions, to which I have not replied very lately as I found I could not keep pace with you in writing, but I am glad now, at last, to have a personal interview, for it is quite necessary that you and I should understand one another's situations better than we seem to have done, and the sooner we get into our relative places the better. My place enjoins on me the duty (amongst others) of

doing my utmost, effectually to locate all the Settlers who have come out, to assign to them portions of land as ordered by His Majesty's Government, and, in short, to contribute by all my means, under certain specific and well defined instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to their well being and establishment. All this, you Mr. Parker, have a right to expect and *demand* from me, without offering me any of those thanks and civil expressions you are now using. On the other hand, I can consider you only as Mr. William Parker, a Head of a Party, and I can in no way admit or perceive any distinction to be made between you and other persons who have come to settle here under the Provisions made by His Majesty's Government. On this basis then we stand, and hence we must start, but as for the various pretensions you have set forth, founded on your powerful friends, your distinguished connections, and your own merits, none of all this can be taken into account by me, in the absence of every sort of official document calling on me to distinguish you according to your claims and your high qualities, I am not placed here to distribute favors at will or to dispense public bounty. I have no discretionary power of that sort. I am here to obey orders and to give you and your people all that you have a right to ; and, until we work together upon this naked and very intelligible principle, we shall never know where to find one another. And now Mr. Parker, I am most ready to hear all you have to say, and you may be assured that if you have any real ground of complaint, or if anything has been omitted which can or ought to be done for you or your people, I will set about remedying the evil at once."

Mr. Parker with many expressions of thanks and civility, said how satisfied he was to be met on such principles, and then proceeded with his statements as to the lands assigned to him as a Settler at Klein Valley.

After various calculations as to his party and the number of acres to be assigned, I asked him, since he said he had not got his quantity of arable land, what quantity he admitted that he had ? He said 1700 acres of good land with the quality of which he was satisfied. I told him immediately that I would take that quantity at his own estimation, although I was persuaded that the quantity was much larger, and that moreover 1700 acres of arable land in this Colony implies a very large adjacent portion of grazing and other

land, not arable ; and I informed him also that more should be added to make up the quantity he thought was due to him, so as to remove all possibility of complaint, and thus we proceeded, step by step, till Mr. Parker said he had nothing more to complain of and he admitted that by my arrangement he and his party would have all they possibly could pretend to.

Having brought him to this point, I then said that although I had no power to make donations on the scale he had chalked out, I still had a certain discretionary power, and that as I was really anxious to do everything I could for Mr. Parker, I begged he would point out to me any objects connected with his location and plans which he might have in view. Mr. Parker accordingly asked for leave to graze sheep on certain Islands, Government property, in Saldanha Bay, which I at once granted, on condition that it was to be distinctly understood that as these Islands, in case of war might be wanted as points of military defence or might be required for other public uses at any time, Mr. Parker was to consider the permission to graze as granted for one year only. Another request he made was for a certain portion of the sea shore, as a landing place for the purpose of trade and building stores, which was granted to the amount of four acres, and thus we proceeded till Mr. Parker, at last, having obtained all he had asked at this interview, voluntarily rose, and amidst many expressions of thanks and contentment took his leave. The observation made by myself and the two gentlemen with me was that "Mr. Parker had gone away highly satisfied, and, that we had won him over to take a proper and industrious line of life ;" and most certainly Mr. Parker did, for that, and several days subsequent, express himself wherever he went, quite contented and pleased with his reception.

What occurred after, and so soon too, to make him change his sentiments and feelings, I cannot possibly divine, but in a short time he manifested a decided animosity against the Colonial Secretary, abandoned all idea of locating himself, made war on everybody round him, and gave himself up to writing letters to various persons in official situations here, the tenor of which was complaint, invective and threats to bring the Colonial Secretary to punishment.

In the midst of this, Mr. Parker after having by his neglect and mismanagement reduced his party to poverty and despair,

abandoned them altogether, and went to reside at a place called Bonteberg, there to await, as he said, His Majesty's pleasure.

Enclosed are a variety of documents marked from 1 to 11, in proof of various parts of the above statement, and, thus seeing Mr. Parker's party abandoned by their Head, I proceeded, in order to prevent their total destruction, to form them anew under Heads of their own choosing; giving them the option of removal to Albany, which 27 of them accepted.

I beg leave to call your Lordship's notice to these papers, some of which are very pointed and conclusive against Mr. Parker. These were the steps which led to the dissolution of Mr. Parker's party, and, although no case so aggravated as his has occurred in the Albany District, I have, on similar principles, and in obedience to the spirit of your Lordship's Instructions, taken the parties under my protection there, when their heads have acted towards them with neglect or dishonesty, and I have dissolved such parties accordingly, leaving them to choose new leaders in whom they could confide; and I hope I may take this opportunity of mentioning to your Lordship that this watchful and minute superintendence has been attended with a very great deal of trouble and anxiety. It has, however, been followed by beneficial effects in Albany, where a better spirit prevails; and, owing to that spirit and good will, everything seems to flourish there, while from the disunion and mutual distrust displayed in Klein Valley and Clan William at large, I see nothing but failure for the present, and discouragement for the future. The result, I apprehend, will be that the parties will separate and diffuse themselves in search of employment individually over the Colony (which will be benefited proportionally by this accession of labour) and thus leave those heads, who have deceived or neglected them, without followers.

I have done and still am doing all I can to keep them together, but the temper which has been generated amongst them will, I fear, never allow them to submit to any authority over them collectively.

I have now to proceed to the second part of your Lordship's Dispatch, which calls for explanation respecting the letter of complaint chiefly against the Colonial Secretary here, addressed to your Lordship.

As any attempts to follow such a letter through in the ordinary style of an address to your Lordship would lead to a diffuseness

and repetition which would render the perusal of it exceedingly laborious, I have extracted from Mr. Parker's letter the several passages to which I can undertake to reply myself, and I have placed them on the left margin of the paper marked A, giving my answers in the opposite margin, so that your Lordship will have the complaint and the reply in immediate contrast with each other, and thus an interminable and intricate reference to Mr. Parker's letter will be avoided.

In regard to other parts of Mr. Parker's letter to your Lordship, I have referred his assertions and appeals to the several persons to whom they related, and their answers are enclosed, marked from 12 to 18.

I beg leave to call your Lordship's attention particularly to Colonel Bird's letter, as he has been made so peculiarly and so unjustly the object of Mr. Parker's attacks, as well as to Sir Jahleel Brenton's and Mr. Stoll's letters.

The high and most honorable reputation of Sir J. Brenton, and which must be known to your Lordship, will not fail to carry with it due weight in enabling your Lordship to appreciate the truth of Mr. Parker's very bold assertions; and I can assure your Lordship that Mr. Stoll, the Landdrost of this District, is one of the most upright and respectable men I ever knew.

The tenor and character of Mr. Parker's letter to your Lordship have rendered this dispatch, and its enclosures, very voluminous. I regret thus to have had occasion to take up your Lordship's time, but I have intruded on it as little as possible, and I have left out many documents and circumstances which I might have adduced in disproof of Mr. Parker's assertions, and in proof of this Government having done its duty towards him, and I feel that I owe it to Colonel Bird, the Colonial Secretary, to express my hope that if your Lordship should be of opinion that he has been unjustly complained of by Mr. Parker, you will be pleased to cause such intimation to that effect to be made to Colonel Bird as may appear to your Lordship to be called for by the occasion; and I beg leave again to bear testimony to his anxious and useful labours in behalf of the Settlers in general, and to his fair conduct and good disposition towards Mr. Parker in particular. I have &c.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

[Original.]

Letter from the REVEREND GEORGE THOM to EARL BATHURST.

ABERDEEN, 23rd August 1821.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to address your Lordship soliciting the favour to be allowed to have my leave of absence in this country extended for six months, my present leave expires the second of next month. I have not (now?) been nine months in Britain, the chief part of which I was obliged to spend in London from the peculiar circumstances of my family, and also from the necessity of my aiding, at the request of Lord Charles Somerset our Governor, the arrangement of Scots clergymen and English Teachers for the Colony, and I am at this moment in the midst of my correspondence with them, which my other communication will exhibit.

It is my intention to sail in December or January for the Cape of Good Hope. I trust your Lordship will be pleased to gratify my wishes, which will not only afford me the advantage of a few months more of the air of my native country, but also be for the moral good of the Colony. I have &c.

(Signed) GEO. THOM.

P.S. My address is "to the Post Office, Aberdeen."

[Original.]

Letter from the REVEREND GEORGE THOM to EARL BATHURST.

ABERDEEN, 23rd August 1821.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to state that the Revd. Mr. Murray appointed by your Lordship to a Colonial Dutch Church at the Cape of Good Hope has been some months in Holland studying the Dutch Language, and will proceed with me, if not earlier, by way of London for the Colony.

I have also the honor to state that several young clergymen have offered themselves for the remaining charges of the like nature at the Cape, and that a supply in future for the congregations there from Scotland, agreeable to the intentions of the

Colonial Government and your Lordship's opinion, will be secured. But there remains a difficulty which I feared, and which I took the liberty of stating at first both to Lord Charles Somerset and Mr. Goulburn, which is the expense in Holland. By the engagements into which the clergymen enter, their passages are paid, but their salaries commence only on their landing at the Cape, which Salaries are Rix Dollars 2,000, or about £200 with a house &c. Scots clergymen are well known to be from the middling classes of Society, and the expense of their education (which is a course of at least seven years study) consumes all their little resources in general. To go to Holland for a few months only and return to London to take shipping for the Cape costs full £40 to £50. Mr. Murray was obliged to borrow that sum before he could go. There are now a young minister at Edinburgh and two at Glasgow who are desirous of engaging for the Cape, but the expense in Holland deters them, and prevents me from coming to an arrangement with them.

I have the honor therefore to submit, that it may please your Lordship to allow a quarter of a year's salary in order that they may proceed to Holland, which sum will be about £50. Without something of this kind being done, my efforts I fear will prove abortive. I beg leave to state that Professors Macgill, Gibb and Macturk of Glasgow University, Professor Bentley of Aberdeen, Dr. Chalmers and many other clergymen that I have seen have expressed the like sentiments, arising from the general want of means among young clergymen to defray their expenses in Holland.

I have also the honor to state, that I have not yet been able to complete the number of English Teachers proposed by Lord Charles Somerset, but I expect to do this in a few weeks. In the meantime I have enclosed the general answer made to enquiries, which embrace the substance of your Lordship's letter of approval of the plan which was laid before Lord Charles Somerset.

I have &c.

(Signed) GEORGE THOM, Minister of Caledon.

[Enclosure.]

Printed Letter in reply to Teachers applying for Situations.

SIR,—I have received your letter, offering yourself a Candidate as an English Teacher to the Cape of Good Hope, and I beg leave to send you the following Statement :

1. It is required that the English Language be taught grammatically—Writing—Arithmetic—the First Principles of Sacred Music—and the Principles of Religion, as exhibited in the Dutch Catechism, which are the same contained in the Catechism of the Church of Scotland.

2. The Plan of Instruction to be the New System, or British System.

3. The Schools to be fixed, or circulating throughout the Districts.

4. The Children to be taught are those of the Dutch Colonists chiefly, or young persons, and Heathen, if required.

5. The Salary will be :—

First Class.	Second Class.
Single men, £85 sterling, per ann.	Single Men, £65 sterling, per ann.
Married, £100, Do. Do.	Married, £80, Do. Do.

This sum will be secured to the Master by the Government, and paid Quarterly. The use of a Dwelling-house and Garden, or a sum equivalent to the same.

6. A Free Passage to be allowed, or a sum equivalent to it.—This is for the Teachers only.

7. The Days of Instruction to be six days in the week. Fast-days, and other days usually kept in the Colony as Civil or Religious Holidays, excepted.

8. The number of the hours each day to be not less than six, nor more than eight—Saturday excepted.

9. A Vacation of Six Weeks in the year to be allowed.

10. The Catechism of the Dutch, or Scotch Established Church, (the Assembly's Shorter Catechism,) is required to be taught the Scholars every Saturday at least.

11. The Schools to be opened with prayer, and closed with an Hymn, or Psalm. A Chapter of the Holy Scriptures to be read every day.

12. The Teachers will be situated in the Country and Interior of the Colony, at 30, 50, 100 to 600 miles from Cape Town. There is a regular Post from Cape Town to the Interior.

13. Teachers who can teach Latin, Geography, &c. will have, in some instances, an opportunity of teaching these, which will be for their own advantage, if privately, and such will have the preference in the Selection of Teachers.

14. The Teachers and Schools to be under the inspection of a Committee appointed by the Colonial Government.

15. The Teachers to sign an agreement for Five Years, to commence on their landing.

16. Teachers who do not attend to their duties, or who become immoral in their conduct, will be dismissed by the Committee.

The difficulties which the Teachers will have to contend with, are chiefly, the habits and manners of many of the Colonists and Children—the Dutch language which, however, will be easily attained so as to have a sufficient knowledge of it, in order to communicate English, in six or eight months.

The Qualifications required are—

1. Persons of the best moral and religious principles and conduct, well attested by unquestionable persons.

2. A perfect knowledge of English grammar and of Orthography—good Writing—Arithmetic—a knowledge of the British System, attested by a regular Master—and, also, some knowledge of Church Music.

3. Of good temper, and willing to teach the meanest children.

4. Of Loyalty to the King and Constitution.

Candidates to state

Their age—if with, or without a bodily defect—if they have been accustomed to teach children.

The Selection of Candidates for the Schools to be determined on the 1st of September, 1821; and those accepted to be ready to embark by the 1st December following.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN.

DOWNING STREET, 27th August 1821.

SIR,—I have had the honour of receiving your Dispatch of the 22nd of April in which you express your Intention of proceeding to the Frontier Districts of the Colony, and recommend Major Jones as an officer qualified to fill the Situation of Landdrost of Albany which has become vacant by the Death of Colonel Graham, and to which the departure of Colonel Monkton has prevented your recommending that officer.

You will not, I trust, impute to me any disposition to undervalue Major Jones' previous Military Services, if I do not consider it advisable, under present circumstances, to confirm your recommendation. In order to the adequate discharge of the Duties which will devolve upon any person appointed to that Situation, much experience of the Colony should be united to other qualifications, and I should therefore think it undesirable to nominate an officer to that Trust who had so recently arrived from Europe, and who, whatever might be his Military Knowledge, or general Talents, must be deficient in that most essential point.

I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Original.]

Letter from the War Office to HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.

WAR OFFICE, 27th August 1821.

SIR,—I am directed by the Secretary at War to transmit to you the enclosed papers which have been forwarded to this Office with the view of obtaining the usual pension for Mrs. Graham, as widow of the late Colonel John Graham of the Cape Regiment, and to request that you will submit them to the Earl Bathurst, to whom, as Mrs. Graham's husband belonged to a Colonial Corps, it would seem more properly to belong to decide upon the claim.

I am directed to add, that the pensions of the widows of two officers of the Cape Corps, who have, inadvertently, been placed on the Pension List of this office, will be discontinued, and the widows will be instructed to apply to the Colonial Department.

I have &c.

(Signed) F. BROWN.

[Original.]

Letter from the Navy Board to HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.

NAVY OFFICE, 27th August 1821.

SIR.—In return to your letters we acquaint you, for the information of Earl Bathurst, that the following Persons may embark on board the *Nautilus* Transport, at Deptford, about the 31st instant, for Passages to the Cape of Good Hope, viz. Mr. Robert Thompson, Revd. W. R. Thomson, a Missionary, Mary Dorgée, a young woman of colour, William Jackson, his wife and 7 children, Miss Page and three children of her Brother. We are &c.

(Signed) H. LEGGE,
J. THOMSON,
J. BOWEN.

[Original.]

Letter from the Navy Board to HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.

NAVY OFFICE, 28th August 1821.

SIR.—In reference to our letter of the 20th of June last, we inform you that arrangements can be made in the *Nautilus* Transport, under orders for the Cape of Good Hope, for the conveyance of the two bulls, two heifers, two rams, two boars and two sows alluded to in your note of the 4th preceding; and if they are now to be sent to that Settlement we request that orders may be given for their shipment immediately at Deptford, where the *Nautilus* is now lying.

We request to be furnished with an answer to this communication, and are, Sir, &c.

(Signed) J. THOMSON,
 FITZ MIDDLETON,
 J. BOWEN.

[Original.]

*Letter from LORD CHARLES SOMERSET to
HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.*

August 28th 1821.

SIR,—It having been reported to me that the arms of one of the Troops of Cape Cavalry require to be replaced, I take the liberty of again submitting to Earl Bathurst the importance of furnishing double-barrelled carbines to the whole of the Cape Cavalry, experience having proved *that* to be the arm infinitely the most efficient in opposing the Kaffers; and as the Ordnance Department did not feel competent last year to furnish this species of arm on account of the expence, I take the liberty of soliciting Earl Bathurst's sanction to my purchasing on account of the Colonial Government carbines of that description, and of being allowed to dispose of, to the best advantage, an equal number of the arms now in use.

A respectable gunmaker at Birmingham named Westley Richards has undertaken to supply good double-barrelled carbines at £4 each, about 135 will be the utmost number required.

In proposing to sell the present arms it is to be understood that should the Corps at any future period be reduced, the double-barrelled carbines are to be delivered into and to be considered to belong to the Ordnance Department. I have &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

DOWNING STREET, 30th August 1821.

MY LORD,—In consequence of the Report your Lordship has favoured me with as to the present value of the Farm of Riet Valley to which Mr. Henry Ellis has requested of Government a grant in perpetuity, I have the honour to instruct your Lordship to make to Mr. Ellis a grant of the Farm in question upon the following conditions: First that he should pay a Quit Rent of 1,000 Rix Dollars per annum.

Secondly, That the land granted should be held under a condition of bringing it into cultivation in certain proportions within certain periods, viz. $\frac{1}{3}$ within ten years, $\frac{1}{3}$ within twenty, and $\frac{1}{3}$ within thirty, planting trees being admitted in cultivation, and that at the expiration of each period such parts of the Farm as might not be brought into cultivation, in the proportion specified, should revert to the Crown.

Thirdly, That if any of the land should in future be required for public purposes, it should be resumable by the Crown on paying him its estimated value. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

DOWNING STREET, 31st August 1821.

MY LORD,—Mr. Goulburn has submitted to my consideration your Lordship's letter to him of the 28th of July with the Memorial which accompanied it from Mr. William Proctor, praying that his farm of Bonteberg situated in the Groene Kloof (about forty-five miles from Cape Town) should be granted to him in perpetual Quit Rent.

I beg to acquaint your Lordship that I see no objection to the grant of this farm in perpetuity to Mr. Proctor subject to the following conditions: First, that from the expiration of the 28 years, for which Mr. Proctor holds the lease, he should pay a quit rent of 500 Rix Dollars per annum.

Secondly, That he should be bound to cultivate the land within a limited period, the planting of trees being considered as cultivation. Thirdly, That any portion of the land required for Government Services, should be resumable on payment by Government of its estimated value. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Office Copy.]

*Note from HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE., to
LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.*

Mr. Goulburn presents his compliments to Lord Charles Somerset, and begs to acquaint him with reference to his letter of the 20th Instant, marked private, that Lord Bathurst has written to Sir Rufane Donkin upon the subject therein alluded to, thinking it more adviseable that the Instruction should be addressed to him than to Lord Charles.

DOWNING STREET, 31st August 1821.

[Copy.]

Advertisement:

Roman Catholic Place of Worship.

1 September 1821.

In my endeavours to build a Roman Catholic Place of Worship on a space of Ground which the Burgher Senate has allotted for that purpose, I appeal, for assistance and co-operation, to the generosity of the Roman Catholics of this Colony. I am well convinced, the selfish consideration of the improbability of their sharing in the Blessings emanating from a proximity to the Visible Seat of their Religion, will not operate with the Catholics residing in the Interior, or distant Confines of the Colony, in weakening the influence, or repressing the spirit of their liberality and munificence.

To the beneficence of Christians of other denominations, I may exhibit the powerful claim arising from a Fellowship in the

worship of the same Divine Object of our gratitude and our Hopes, which the enlightened and liberal views of Modern Times have I trust so happily taught us all to appreciate.

(Signed) P. SCULLY.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by J. W. Stoll, Esqr., Landdrost, and the Revd. Mr. Scully, Cape Town.

Names of Subscribers for the above.

	Rds.		Rds.
Sir J. A. Truter	50	Mr. G. J. Vos	50
D. Denysen, Esqr.	50	Mr. E. Bergh	20
J. W. Stoll, Esq.	100	Mr. Hutton	20
Revd. G. Hough	50	Mr. Muller	100
Revd. N. R. Dennis	50	Mr. McKenzie	20
Revd. J. H. von Manger	10	Mr. A. Stark	10
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Revd. F. Kaufmann	20	Messrs. Asalders and Poupart	40
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Mr. M. Bergh	10	Dr. Wehr	15
Mr. Donnithorne	50	Mr. Pallas.	20
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Mr. H. Batt	20	Mr. Rowles	25
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Mr. Sanderson	20	Mr. Maasdorp.	20
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J. B., M. D.	20	Mr. McDonald	50
Major Evans 38th	20	Mr. J. F. Reitz	50
Mr. J. A. Truter	50	Mr. Neethling	50
Mr. F. Mabille	50	Mr. De Wet	10
Mr. A. Chiappini.	200	Mr. J. van Renen.	10
Mr. P. Albertus	50	Mr. Hayward.	20
Mr. L. Cauvin	30	Mr. Irvine.	15
Mr. G. W. Prince	10	Mr. Lloyd.	10
Dr. J. Laing	30	Mr. Gribble	20
Dr. Heurtley	25	Major Holloway	20
Mr. Hamilton Ross	50	Lt. Col. Bird	50

[Original.]

Letter from SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN to HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, September 1st 1821.

MY DEAR SIR,—By this conveyance Lord Bathurst will receive my answer to Mr. Parker's statement, which you will find a voluminous and fatiguing heap of papers; but I hope and think that the documents sent, coupled with my explanatory dispatch, will completely silence any advocates Mr. Parker may have. As a sort of relief to this heavy mass of papers, I take the liberty of enclosing to you the first effort of the African Muse. I wish it had been less complimentary to me, but such things must be taken as they are offered. On the whole, I think the poem creditable to its anonymous author.

As Mr. Parker's prose, and the Emigrant Poetry will give you so much to read, I will trespass no longer on your time, but have the honor &c.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

Everything is going on well with the new Settlers, and my having united the civil and military authorities has produced all the results I looked for.

P. S. I put up a second copy, in case you should think the poem, merely as a poem, worthy of being laid before Lord Bathurst as the first production of our Parnassus.

R. S. D.

[Copy.]

*Extract from a Letter from the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the
REVEREND MR. THOMSON.*

COLONIAL OFFICE, 3rd September 1821.

I transmit for your information and guidance a copy of the Instructions which were given to Mr. Brownlee at the period of his appointment, and it does not appear to be necessary to make

any alterations therein, altho' the hostilities which took place subsequent to Mr. Brownlee's appointment, have caused an alteration in the place of abode of the Chief Gaika, who has in consequence removed from the Kat River to the Chumie; at this latter place the Colonial Government has acceded to his wish to have a house built for his residence and convenience, wishing by affording him this accommodation to cause such a change in his habits and subsequently in those of his people, as shall wean them from that life of wandering which has hitherto prevailed among them; by creating local habits His Excellency has hopes that he lays the first foundation of future civilization. His Excellency regrets to have to say, that the Caffers still continue to plunder the Colonial Border, though certainly the number of Robberies is much diminished since the last Pacification.

[Copy.]

*Letter from the Secretary of the Burgher Senate to
Commissioners from that Body.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE OF THE BURGHER SENATE,
CAPE TOWN, 6th September 1821.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to inform you that at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning a transfer is to be made in the Colonial Office of a piece of ground to the Reverend Mr. Scully, on behalf of the Directors of the Roman Catholic Church here, for the purpose of Building thereon a Chapel for said congregation, a Dwelling House for the Priest, and a School, without Servitude, granted under those conditions, on the authority of Government, dated the 17th August last, and I have to request you will attend there for the purpose.

I have &c.

(Signed) P. J. TRUTER, Secretary.

[Original.]

Memorial of MR. SAMUEL BURNELL.

To the Right Honorable the Earl Bathurst, K.G., His Majesty's
Secretary of State, &c., &c.

The Memorial of Samuel Burnell most humbly sheweth

That your Lordship's Memorialist is a native of Kingsbridge in Devonshire, and by trade a stone mason; that in the month of November 1813 His Majesty's Government being in want of stonemasons to erect some buildings in the Naval Yard at the Cape of Good Hope, your Lordship's Memorialist, with eleven others of his trade, entered into an agreement with an agent of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy resident at Plymouth, Mr. James Adams, Architect, to proceed to that Settlement and to remain there for a term of three years.

That your Lordship's Memorialist did remain at the Cape until the 11th of November 1816, as will be seen by the certificate granted to him by the officers of the Naval Yard, which is herewith transmitted, and from the Cape he proceeded, under the orders of Rear Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, the Naval Commander in Chief, to the Island of Ascension, for the purpose of assisting to build houses, stores, &c., which service being completed to the entire satisfaction of His Majesty's Officers, as shown by the accompanying certificate, your Lordship's Memorialist, together with John Nankivel (another mason who had accompanied him to the Cape and to Ascension) were embarked on board His Majesty's ship *Spey* for a conveyance to the Island of Tristan da Cunha, from which they were to be removed by another King's Ship to the Cape of Good Hope.

That when His Majesty's Ship the *Eurydice* sailed from the Island of Tristan da Cunha with the detachment of Troops which had garrisoned it, and in which ship your Lordship's Memorialist was to have been conveyed to the Cape, he, together with John Nankivel the mason before named in this Memorial, and William Glass, a Corporal in the Royal Artillery, agreed with the consent of the officer commanding the detachment, to remain on the Island, considering that it afforded ample means for their subsistence, and the Commanding Officer issued to them a stock of Cattle and Provisions as enumerated in the enclosed list, and they were left

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(namely Memorialist, Nankivel, Glass, and the wife of the latter) sole inhabitants of the Island.

That your Lordship's Memorialist and his companions, having built themselves a dwelling, proceeded to cultivate the ground and to catch seals, and in the year 1820 your Memorialist sailed for the Cape of Good Hope in the Sloop *Ceres*, of London, Hinckson Master, taking with him potatoes, sealskins, and oil, the produce of the industry of himself and his companions, intending to sell the said produce and with the proceeds thereof to purchase implements of husbandry and other needful articles with which to return to his companions left on the Island; this intention, however, your Lordship's Memorialist was prevented from fulfilling through the misconduct of Mr. Hinckson, the Master of the *Ceres*, who appropriated to his own use the proceeds of the articles shipped with your Memorialist as before stated.

That your Lordship's Memorialist being thus left destitute at the Cape of Good Hope, was through the kindness of Sir Jahleel Brenton, Bart., Commissioner of the Navy, re-entered as a mason in the Naval Yard on the 20th of October 1820, where he continued until the 31st of March 1821, when he was sent to England in His Majesty's ship *Tees*, as will appear by the certificates of the Commissioner and Officers of the Yard herewith submitted to your Lordship's inspection.

That your Lordship's Memorialist, on his arrival in England, applied to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy for what pay might be due to him for his services abroad, but finds that instead of anything being payable to him on that account, the payment of which would have enabled your Memorialist to return to the Island of Tristan d'Acunha, he is considered to be in debt to the Crown owing to an overpayment of his wages, but which debt your Lordship's Memorialist is humbly of opinion would be more than liquidated were the terms of his agreement with the Navy Board in November 1813 faithfully fulfilled. As however the Commissioners of the Navy have decided that nothing is due to him, and in answer to his request to be sent back to the Island, have referred him to your Lordship, as will be seen by the letters of the Secretary of the Navy herewith transmitted,

Your Lordship's Memorialist therefore most humbly submits the premises to the favorable consideration of your Lordship, and prays that your Lordship may be graciously pleased, on

account of his distressed circumstances and the good character of your Memorialist which his superiors bear testimony to in the certificates which accompany this memorial, to issue an order for his being conveyed to the Island of Tristan da Cunha free of expense, and to grant to him and his companions now there license or permission to convey to the Cape of Good Hope, the Islands of St. Helena or Ascension, or to any other of His Majesty's Possessions in those parts for which opportunity may offer, the produce of their industry.

And your Lordship's Memorialist will as in duty bound, ever pray.

(Signed) SAMUEL BURNELL.

LONDON, NO. 4 WHITE'S ALLEY, CHANCERY LANE,
8th September 1821.

[Original.]

*Letter from JOHN BARROW, ESQRE., to
HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.*

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, 8th September 1821.

SIR,—In reference to the letter from Earl Bathurst to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of yesterday's date, signifying His Majesty's commands that Colonel Bell, Quarter Master General to the Forces at the Cape, with his wife and servants, should be provided with a conveyance to that station by the first opportunity of a ship of war proceeding to that quarter; I am commanded by their Lordships to request you will acquaint Lord Bathurst that there is no probability of a ship going to this quarter for several months, as the *Hyperion* may be expected to sail tomorrow for the said station, and the *Glasgow* is on the point of sailing for the East Indies, and she is full by His Majesty's commands. I am &c.

(Signed) JOHN BARROW.

[Copy.]

*Letter from MR. THOMAS PRINGLE to the Deputy Landdrost
of Cradock.*

TEVIOTDALE, BAVIAAN'S RIVER, September 8th 1821.

SIR,—An order which has this day been sent up from the Field Cornet of the Baviaan's River induces me to request your directions how to act under circumstances somewhat embarrassing.

I formerly reported to you that three or four families of Bastard Hottentots had come to reside on this Location: some as Tenants to assist in the defence and cultivation of the place, and others as Servants on regular Contracts; of the latter, one is engaged to me, and another to Mr. Rennie. By the order sent up to-day Six of these Bastards are called upon to march on the 13th Inst. on a Commando into the Bushmen Country. My Servant and Mr. Rennie's are included in this number, and in our present situation the absence of these Men will subject us to very great loss and inconvenience. Mr. Rennie who is now settled on his own allotment below me on the River, has no person left to take care of his Cattle when his Hottentot goes on Commando, and if he himself is obliged to act as Herdsman, his agricultural Labours must cease at a very critical period.

In respect to myself, the hardship is perhaps still greater. From bodily infirmity you are aware that it is impossible for me on any emergency to give my personal assistance either in Agricultural Labours or the charge of Cattle. Now this Bastard is the only Servant I have to act for me in these respects, except a Hottentot Boy of nine or ten years of age. If he is taken from me therefore my cattle must go without a Keeper, and my fields must remain unsown. It is true that I at present reside near my Father who has one English Servant, but my Father is advanced in years, and neither able nor accustomed to much personal toil; and one Servant (he has no other) cannot at the same time take care of our Sheep and Cattle and carry on our agricultural operations, so very important to us at present. The Six Men of the Cape Corps, whom the Government has stationed here for our defence, may indeed protect ourselves and our property, but they cannot be obliged to act as Herds or Ploughmen because our Servants are on Commando.

I am well aware of the necessity of defending the Frontier by checking the depredations of our Savage Neighbours, and having ourselves experienced the prompt support of the local authorities when we first required it, we ought in gratitude as well as duty, I freely allow, to be ready to render back similar assistance to our neighbours as soon as lies in our power, but we humbly apprehend (with deference to your better judgment) that as Settlers the Government does not expect us to render such services, at least for the present year, when independently of other difficulties we are called upon to make double exertions at once to provide for our families and also to repay the debts to Government which the failure of our first crop forced us to incur. When we have surmounted the first difficulties of our situation however, I trust we shall prove ourselves as ready as the best of our fellow Colonists to give our hearty services on whatever occasion they may be required.

I must take the liberty to add, that I conceive I have some reason to complain of Field Cornet Opperman in this affair. He is perfectly acquainted with all the circumstances of our situation which I have detailed to you; he knows that we have no other Servants; that no Servant ought to be called upon except thro' his Master, and that no Master in my situation ought to be deprived of his only Servant; and yet he makes this demand, not by an order transmitted to me, but to one of the Bastards residing here.

With respect to the other Men called out from this Location I have certainly no right to interfere. They know what services and duties are expected from them, and they know also that your Office is open if they find themselves aggrieved; yet I cannot forbear taking this opportunity of mentioning to you the apparently severe Service to which they are at present subjected. It is scarcely yet a Week since five of these Men returned from a fortnight's patrole into Caffreland, where (as they complain) they were ordered to march without warning to bring sufficient provision, and many of them almost destitute of Ammunition; and now, a few days afterwards, six more are ordered out from this place for a fortnight or three Weeks to the Northward, of which number one man, Mathias, is old and infirm, and another, Klaas Eckhard, wants both an eye and a hand. These two Men say that they have for several years been exempted from Public Services

by the Field Cornet of Zwager's Hoek, where they formerly resided. The total number of efficient Men among the Bastards residing on this location does not exceed ten. You will be able to judge much better than I how far the services to which they have at this time been subjected may have been impartially exacted. I must in justice add that the conduct of these people since their arrival here, so far as I have observed, has been industrious, sober and discreet.

Having thus laid before you our situation, I request you will do me the kindness to favor me with your directions how to act in these circumstances. I have &c.

(Signed) THOS. PRINGLE.

[Original.]

Letter from SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN to EARL BATHURST.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, September 10th 1821.

MY LORD,—I had the honor of receiving your Lordship's dispatch of the 30th of October 1820, when I was on the Frontier, and a variety of business has prevented my replying to the enclosures respecting Captain Synnot till now.

I beg to be allowed to remark to your Lordship that Captain Synnot's letter to his brother appears to me by no means to justify the conclusions Mr. Marcus Synnot has drawn.

I have every reason to believe that Captain Synnot is perfectly content with his location, and he has on many occasions, both verbally and in writing, expressed himself most grateful to this Government for the attentions which have been shewn to him and the care which has been taken of his interests. He is one of the most respectable of all the Settlers, and soon after his landing I appointed him a Special Heemraad in his District, an office analogous to that of Justice of the Peace, but which he soon after resigned, in consequence of the disgust caused to him by certain Heads of Parties and Settlers who came out from Ireland in the *Fanny* and *East Indian*. I have it now and have for some time had it in contemplation to place him in a higher situation, that of Deputy Landdrost of Clanwilliam, and I have

been only waiting till I could make the necessary arrangements for the retirement of the present Deputy Landdrost, who is apoplectic and superannuated. Captain Synnot had the option of going to Algoa Bay, but declined it.

I have the honor farther to acquaint your Lordship, that the complaint of Robert Young has been enquired into and adjusted. I have not failed, in compliance with your Lordship's original Instructions to interfere either personally, or through the Magistracy here, between the Heads of Parties and their followers in all cases where such interference seemed fairly called for, and I trust with advantage to those concerned, and I hope your Lordship will allow me here to repeat my assurance that no pains have been spared, either by myself or the several Officers of this Colony acting under me, to ensure the well being of the Settlers, and to give full effect to the benevolent intentions of His Majesty's Government in regard to the new Colonists in South Africa.

With respect to Mr. Latham, who is the subject of one of your Lordship's enquiries, I have the honor to say, that he is alive and well at a place called Hassegay Bush in the Albany District, and that when on the spot, I directed the Landdrost to acquaint him that if he wished to write to Mr. Beardmore of 2 Warren Street, Camden Town, who had enquired for him, his letter should be forwarded thro' the Colonial Office. I have &c.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

[Copy.]

*Letter from the Deputy Landdrost of Cradock to
MR. THOMAS PRINGLE.*

CRADOCK, 10th September 1821.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge your official letter of the 8th Instant, and which, as it contains matter that Captain Stockenstrom alone can decide on, I consider it my duty to transmit for his information by this Post.

In the meantime, with a sincere wish to relieve you as much as possible from embarrassment, I have directed Field Cornet XIV.

Opperman to take special care that no more duty is required of your people than from those of the other Inhabitants, that a due regard for the safety of your location be ever had, and that your servant is *not* amongst the number of such as it may be necessary to order from your place. I have &c.

(Signed) W. W. HARDING, Deputy Landdrost.

[Original.]

Letter from J. W. CROKER, ESQRE, to HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, 13th September 1821.

SIR,—My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty desire me to request that you will call Earl Bathurst's attention to the following facts.

His Majesty's ship *Hyperion* having been, in pursuance of His Majesty's pleasure signified in Earl Bathurst's letter of the 23rd of May, appointed to convey His Excellency Lord Charles Somerset to the Cape of Good Hope, that ship was ordered to Plymouth at His Excellency's desire for the purpose of receiving him; she arrived there on the 24th August, and continued at that anchorage, reported daily up to the 7th Instant as waiting for His Excellency; on the 7th the report was that the ship was receiving His Excellency's baggage, and was expected to sail on the 9th; on the 8th the report was that she was not expected to sail before the 11th, Lord Charles Somerset not being ready; and this morning a report has been received stating the time of the ship's sailing as being uncertain, Lord Charles being not yet ready.

My Lords hope that Earl Bathurst, considering this delay and the consequent expense and inconvenience to the public service, will be so good as to take measures for hastening Lord Charles' embarkation. I am &c.

(Signed) J. W. CROKER.

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[Copy.]

Letter from the Colonial Secretary to the Landdrost of Albany.

COLONIAL OFFICE, 14th September 1821.

SIR.—His Excellency the Acting Governor adverting to the Instructions which he gave when on the frontier for the establishment of a Fishing Village at the Mouth of the Kowie, and to the further Instructions which he gave, to have certain Lands measured in order to be ceded to Mr. H. Nourse, has directed me now to communicate to you, in order that you may instruct Mr. Knobel on these points while he is still in the Albany District, that his wish to serve Mr. Nourse must not on any account interfere with what is so essential for the welfare of the Albany District as the Establishment of a Fishing Village on the Kowie; to which Village must be attached as much tillage land as you shall consider to be necessary to the future wants of its inhabitants, and as much Commonage as shall amply suffice for a Couple of Cows and some sheep for each householder. This therefore must be secured for the intended Village before Mr. Nourse's claims can be considered; but when this shall be effected, His Excellency sees no objection to Mr. Nourse's obtaining the Land intended for him, provided there be a sufficiency left, and provided his position on the River be of no greater extent than what His Excellency has already pointed out to you. You will be pleased to communicate this decision to Mr. Nourse or to his Agent, and instruct Mr. Knobel in conformity thereto; and His Excellency will be glad to have Copies of Mr. Knobel's operations on these points at as early a period as may be convenient to you.

I have &c.

d) C. BIRD.

John Cornet

Letter from 

ALMOND to EARL BATHURST.

11 WILLIA.

PLYMOUTH DOCK, 15th September 1821.

MY LORD,—Since I had the honor of addressing your Lordship on the 25th Ultimo, I have been honored with an interview of

His Excellency General Lord Charles Somerset, who after examining me on many points was pleased to express his regret that the *Hyperion* was too crowded to admit of taking me and my party on board with him to the Cape of Good Hope, but advised me again to address your Lordship, as His Excellency said he thought that another Vessel would shortly sail either from the River or from Portsmouth, and as we are mostly out of employ and do not think it right to engage in any situation until we are favored with your Lordship's reply, and as time wears fast away and living in such a manner is not only expensive but tiresome to those who have been used to an active life, I trust your Lordship will pardon my request for an answer as early as convenient. In the meantime I beg to assure your Lordship that the persons I propose to take with me are experienced Agriculturists, and that I myself, in addition to a knowledge of agriculture, have a perfect knowledge of the business of a Baker, and can otherwise make myself useful; and your Lordship may depend that no effort on my part (or I have the greatest reason in the world to believe on the part of those who go with me) shall be wanting to meet the wishes and fulfil the benevolent objects of the Government. I am &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM ALMOND.

[Original.]

Letter from LORD CHARLES SOMERSET to EARL BATHURST.

PLYMOUTH, September 16th 1821.

MY LORD,—By a Note from Mr. Goulburn dated 13th Inst. (just received) I am informed that "a complaint has been made by the Admiralty that a delay very inconvenient to the public service has taken place in the shipment of my baggage on board his Majesty's Ship *Hyperion*."

I do myself the honor to state to your Lordship that if any representation of that nature has been made to the Admiralty, that it is *grossly false and totally unfounded*, and I am entirely at a loss to imagine from what circumstance such a fabrication could have arisen. I have no baggage whatever but the wearing apparel that is in daily use for my family and myself. All my other

baggage has been sent some weeks since by a Merchant Ship, with the exception of a small portion which was put into the *Hyperion* at Sheerness. This was known to Captain Lillicrap and I have never had any communication from him since I have been here upon the subject of my baggage. I trust your Lordship will do me the justice to remove an impression which is as unjust as it is in every respect devoid of truth. I was here 4 days previous to the day fixed for the sailing of the *Hyperion*. Her detention since that (which has been 8 days) has been entirely caused by the wind being contrary, very much to my annoyance and regret. I was quite ready and anxious to depart on the day first fixed, the 9th Inst. I have &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

DOWNING STREET, 18th September 1821.

MY LORD,—In consequence of the dispatches which were addressed to me some time since by Sir R. Donkin, on the subject of some recent seizures in the Colony, and the doubts which had arisen how far the seizing officers were justified in submitting the adjudication of them to the Court of Vice Admiralty in lieu of the ordinary Tribunal of the Colony, I thought it my duty to bring under the consideration of His Majesty's Law Officers the apparently conflicting jurisdiction of the Vice Admiralty and Colonial Courts, with a view of ascertaining to which of the said Tribunals the adjudication of such seizures ought to be assigned. They have expressed their opinion, that, according to the general principle of the Navigation Laws, the Court of Vice Admiralty has jurisdiction over seizures for the breach of those Laws at the Cape of Good Hope, but concurrent with the principal Colonial Court; and that this principle is not affected by the special Provisions of the 49, Geo. 3rd, Cap. 17, to which reference was made in Sir R. Donkin's dispatch.

The conduct of the seizing officers in bringing it before the Vice Admiralty Court having thus been legally justified, I have only to regret that a different view of the case should have been taken by

the Court of Justice of the Colony. With respect to the propriety of making the particular seizure to which the dispatches refer, I deem it unnecessary to express any opinion, considering that it involves another legal question, which can only be properly decided by the Tribunal to which the adjudication of these seizures belongs. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Original.]

Letter from SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN to EARL BATHURST.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, September 20th 1821.

MY LORD,—I have the honor of reporting to Your Lordship that I have been able to abolish the Office of President of the Supreme Medical Committee, the whole of which Board has become extinct by the recent death of Dr. Hussey, the late President and only remaining person of that Board, the duty of which, namely that of reporting on the qualifications of persons desirous of settling here as medical practitioners and examining Apothecaries' drugs, will now be performed by the Director of the Vaccine Institution.

By this arrangement a saving will arise annually to the Colony of nearly eighteen hundred Rixdollars, while I have secured a due performance of all the duties which were formerly executed in a more complicated and more expensive manner.

I have the honor of transmitting enclosed a copy of the notice of the extinction of the Supreme Medical Committee as published in the Cape Official *Gazette*. I have &c.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

Government Advertisement.

Notice is hereby given, that the Supreme Medical Committee is abolished; and, that the Duties formerly done by that Committee, will now be done by one Officer, under the Title of "*Colonial Medical Inspector*."

His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to appoint Dr. JOHN ROBB, to be Colonial Medical Inspector, and Director of the Vaccine Institution.

Cape of Good Hope, 21st September 1821.

By His Excellency's Command.

(Signed) C. BIRD, Secretary.

[Copy.]

*Letter from ADMIRAL COCHRANE to
JOHN WILLIAM CROKER, ESQRE.*

Impregnable, 22nd September, 1821.

SIR,—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having, by your letter of the 19th Instant, called upon me for an explanation of the disagreement between my reports, stating that the *Hyperion* was detained on account of Lord Charles Somerset, and Lord Charles' statement averring that he was quite ready and anxious to depart on the day fixed, the 9th Instant; I request you to inform their Lordships that I mustered the *Hyperion* on the 8th. I desired Captain Lillicrap to inform me if he should be ready to sail, as had been proposed, on the following day; and he said that the ship was perfectly ready, but that the whole of Lord Charles Somerset's baggage was not ready, and that his Lordship would not certainly embark until the 11th; Lord Charles has said that he had *no baggage* to embark in the *Hyperion*; but he had a large number of horses, and it was to the non-readiness of those horses that Captain Lillicrap, I believe, chiefly alluded, and they were not embarked until the 15th. I repeatedly urged the propriety of putting them on board while the wind was foul, in order that the ship might be ready to take advantage of the first favorable change; but I understand from Captain Lillicrap that Lord Charles objected to their embarking until he should embark himself. I can only add, that it was impossible for me to report to their Lordships on the 9th that the *Hyperion* was detained by the wind, because, in the first place, Captain Lillicrap had stated to me most distinctly on the preceding day, that Lord Charles Somerset would not be ready; and because in the next place, a frigate bound to the westward would certainly not be detained in Plymouth Sound in the

Summer Season, and with moderate weather, by a wind from the N.N.W., as their Lordships will perceive it was on the 9th by a reference to my report.

Their Lordships have, I am sure, observed the language in which Lord Charles Somerset's letter is expressed; and therefore it is not necessary for me to allude to it further. I am &c.

(Signed) ALEX. J. COCHRANE, Admiral.

[Original.]

Letter from R. LUSHINGTON, ESQRE., to HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.

TREASURY CHAMBERS, 26th September 1821.

Sir,—The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury having had under their consideration your letter of the 20th ultimo on two letters from A. C. General Rogerson at the Cape of Good Hope relative to the propriety of establishing a Colonial Commissariat at that Settlement, I have it in command to transmit to you for the information of Earl Bathurst copy of the Minute of this Board of the 10th July last upon Mr. Rogerson's communications, and at the same time to acquaint you that My Lords observe that the letter written to you on the 8th ultimo was not in conformity to the said Minute. I am Sir &c.

(Signed) R. LUSHINGTON.

[Enclosure.]

Copy of Treasury Minute dated the 10th July 1821.

Read two letters from Assistant Commissary General Rogerson, dated respectively Cape of Good Hope 1st and 18th November 1820, reporting departmental arrangements &c., and suggesting the propriety of establishing a Colonial Commissariat at that Settlement.

Write to the Officer in charge of the Commissariat at the Cape, acquainting him that My Lords do not see that any practical convenience would arise from the Establishment of a Colonial Commissariat, unless the business of the departments could be conducted by a less number of persons and at less expence than that with which the present Department is now conducted; on

the contrary it appears to them that much inconvenience and some additional expence would result from the measure, as when there might be people serving with the King's Troops who would be to be victualled by the Colony, a double Commissariat Establishment, with separate magazines &c., would be required to conduct the duties now performed by one Establishment and from one Magazine; and any additional expence thrown upon the Revenue of the Colony would be equally an expence to Great Britain as if defrayed out of Army Extraordinaries, as the whole Surplus Revenues of the Colony are to be defrayed in aid of the Military Expenditure whether incurred by the King's Troops or otherwise.

Transmit Copy of Mr. Rogerson's letters to Mr. Goulburn, for the information of the Earl Bathurst, and acquaint him with the communication made to the officer in charge of the Commissariat upon the subject, and call his attention to the two Accounts enclosed in Mr. Rogerson's letter of the 1st November, from which it would appear that the expence incurred for what are denominated Colonial Services exceeds the whole amount of the Surplus Revenue paid into the Military Chest.

[Copy.]

Instructions to MAJOR JONES, Commandant on the Frontier.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, September 27th 1821.

1. As the Military Settlement at Fredericksburg on the Beka seems now to be consolidated, and as the Engineer must have before this time finished what he was employed on for the strengthening of Kaffer drift post, no time should be lost in carrying into effect whatever may be necessary for completing the general system of Frontier defence as far as regards field works.

2. When I was on the Frontier in June 1820 I found it necessary to put a stop to what might almost be called a system of permanent fortification I found going on there quite at variance with the views of Lord Charles Somerset (as expressed by him to me) beginning at Fort Willshire, and I substituted in the place of that work a fortified Barrack on the Keiskamma, at a small expense, which has proved and will prove perfectly

adequate to all purposes of Frontier defence against such enemies as Kaffers, and I desire that on no account anything like a Stone Fortress shall be begun upon. The Barrack on the Keiskamma must be taken generally as the model for the work I am about to order, both on account of the quickness with which it can be constructed and on account of economy.

3. I consider the Military Settlement on the Beka at Fredericksburg as the Right of the Frontier line of defence, but the distance between that place and the fortified Barrack near Fort Willshire is considerable. It was once in contemplation to place a work on an intermediate point called Mount Somerset, but I understand there is no water there. The place I should be disposed to point out would be in front of that Mount, rather to the left, in a bend of the Keiskamma, at or near the place where Congo's Kraal was, for it is certain that wherever the Kaffers have had a kraal there must be water at hand. I leave however the choice of the exact site to you and Lieut. Rutherford of the Royal Engineers, whom you will employ in the construction of the Barrack. That Officer is in perfect possession of my sentiments on the subject of buildings for frontier defences against Kaffers.

4. In choosing the Site for the Fortified Barrack in question you are by no means to look out for what is usually called "Military Position." Military position against Savages armed only with wooden missiles whose utmost flight does not exceed much above 50 yards is quite unnecessary. Proximity to and command of Water is a main consideration. A clear view around is also desirable, but these minor considerations are left to you.

5. In regard to the size and construction of the Barrack, I think that as Fredericksburg will be so near, a smaller building and force than are placed near Fort Willshire will be sufficient. This new Barrack need not be made for more than 100 men, 5 or 6 officers, and 30 horses.

6. In constructing it, economy and speedy execution must be constantly kept in view. External beauty and embellishment are of no sort of consequence. As I believe wood to be most expensive and scarce material, I wish as little wood to be expended as possible; doors and windows therefore must be as few as possible, and the breadth need not be kept up in exact proportion to the length, so that shorter beams for the roof will do. I am by no means of opinion that the slow and expensive process of making

bricks is necessary if the vicinity affords the means of constructing a building in what the Settlers call "Wattle and Daub," and which mode of building is quite good enough for frontier Barracks, as I witnessed three weeks ago at Bathurst. All that is necessary is to enclose the area and secure a flank fire. On this subject however I give no specific order, leaving it to you and Lieutenant Rutherford to construct the Barrack with the greatest economy and celerity.

7. It will be necessary to have a plan and estimate in the usual way, but while this is in transmission various preparatory arrangements may be made on the Frontier by you and the Engineer, and which will be applicable to any plan I may adopt or alteration I may order in the plan and estimate to be adopted.

8. You of course will order working parties &c. in the usual manner.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN, Major General.

In addition to the above I desire to have a report on the actual state of the Barracks begun at Graham's Town for the Cape Corps, and which was discontinued last year from the necessity of employing all disposable men on the work on the Keiskamma, as well as from its having been reported to me to be impossible to find rafters of sufficient length to cover in such a span of roof as was laid down in the plan. I wish something to be done to preserve the walls as they stand, altho' it is not my intention nor am I authorized while in this command to attempt to complete a Barrack for Hottentots on so expensive a scale.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN.

DOWNING STREET, 28th September 1821.

SIR,—I have received and laid before the King your Dispatches of the 5th and 15th of June last, and although the departure of Lord Charles Somerset for the Cape has suspended the necessity of my conveying to you any Instructions with respect to them,

yet I cannot at the close of my official Correspondence with you, refuse myself the satisfaction of assuring you, that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to express His approbation of the manner in which you have, during the absence of Lord Charles, administered the Government of the Colony.

His Majesty is sensible that the settlement of so large a Body of Settlers, as that sent from this Country in 1819, imposed upon you an unusual and a difficult duty; and although the Settlers have themselves given the most unequivocal testimony to the merit of your arrangements, yet His Majesty feels it due to you to express the sense which He entertains of the activity and zeal with which you applied yourself to fulfil His Majesty's views with respect to these Individuals to which may, in a great degree, be attributed the general satisfaction and comfort which now prevails among them. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

DOWNING STREET, 29th September 1821.

MY LORD,—Since your Lordship's departure from this Country, I have received two Despatches from Sir R. Donkin, the one announcing an arrangement which he had made for settling upon Lands on the Beka River certain Officers and Men of the African Corps; and the other detailing the measure which had been adopted at the New Settlement in Albany.

I have to communicate to your Lordship the approval by His Majesty of the settlement of the African Corps on the Beka, under the Regulations laid down by Sir R. Donkin; and although I have no doubt that your Lordship will see the importance of strictly enforcing all the conditions under which the Settlers there have been already located; yet I cannot avoid pressing the indispensable necessity of adhering to that which prescribes to each Settler a constant and bona fide residence on the Lands allotted to him. By guarding against evasion on this point, I feel satisfied that this Settlement will not only contribute to the comfort of those engaged in it, but will mainly contribute to the immediate

Security of that part of the Frontier and in the future defence of the Colony.

With respect to the new Settlement in Albany. His Majesty learnt with much satisfaction the rapid progress which has already taken place in the Buildings at Bathurst, and the prospect which has opened of a Water Communication by means of the River from thence to the Sea. Should the attempt to open this communication succeed, the importance of this Station will be enhanced beyond all calculation: and it will be for your Lordship to consider whether it will not be proper to adopt any means in your power to raise it into what it must ultimately become, the principal Town of the District in which it is situated. In other points relating to the new Settlements, I have only generally to approve the course which Sir R. Donkin has pursued, and more particularly the proposal which he has made of permitting the Settlers to repay in kind to the Commissioners the Lutins and Seed Corn which they may under their difficulties receive from that Department. To a measure so admirably calculated to alleviate their distresses without material, if any, injury to the public, your Lordship will I am sure be disposed, even without Instructions, to give every encouragement; but it may be satisfactory to your Lordship to know that any assistance to the Settlers of this sort, will not fail to receive my most cordial confirmation. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

DOWNS 1790. 2nd September 1821.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit for your Lordship's information, with reference to your letter of the 1st instant, relative to the delay in the sailing of H.M.S. *Hyperion*, the copy of a letter which has been forwarded to this Department by the desire of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, from Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane upon the subject, it being their Lordships' wish that it should be communicated to you. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Original.]

Letter from MR. WILLIAM ALMOND to EARL BATHURST.

11 WILLIAM STREET, PLYMOUTH DOCK, 29th September 1821.

MY LORD,—I beg leave most respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 19th instant stating "that as free passages are no longer granted to that Colony," and as myself and friends are extremely desirous of emigrating to that Colony and as we have some property and can procure respectable references if necessary, I beg most humbly that your Lordship will be pleased to (inform) me what advantages will be given to us on our procuring a passage for ourselves, as I understand that a Vessel will shortly sail for that station, viz.: What Land will be granted us? (His Excellency General Lord Charles Somerset said 100 acres for myself and 50 for each person I should take out). Whether seeds, working tools, &c., will be furnished us either in whole or part, and if Provisions for subsistence until our Crops are fit for consumption are likewise furnished either in whole or part? As this matter is to us one of the last importance, your Lordship I trust will excuse our giving so much trouble.

I am &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM ALMOND.

[Copy.]

Letter from MR. THOMAS PRINGLE to the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

TEVIOTDALE, BAVIAAN'S RIVER, 30th September 1821.

SIR,—I had the honor of receiving some time ago your letter of the 29th June, and I now avail myself of your obliging encouragement to transmit another report on the situation and progress of my party.

I have to acknowledge also the receipt of the printed Circulars from the Colonial Office, dated 22nd June and 20th July, the contents of which, together with the copy of Mr. Thom's letters, I have communicated to this party, much to their encouragement and comfort. This, and the prospect of a competent addition to their respective allotments have so fully satisfied their wishes that

(so far as I know) there is not one discontented person on the Location. It would be strange indeed were it otherwise, when in everything necessary for our comfort and well doing we feel so sensibly that the Government has treated us with the utmost kindness and consideration. I beg therefore in the name of the Party that you will be so good as to present our very grateful and respectful acknowledgments to His Excellency, and if it seems fit also to His Majesty's Government at Home for the manifold obligations we have received, and particularly at this time for the very important one of relieving us from the payment of the Waggon Hire, which in our case would have fallen peculiarly heavy.

Previously to the receipt of your letter I had the honor of an interview with His Excellency the Acting Governor at Somerset Farm, to whom I presented a Memorial soliciting the extension of our location downwards, for the purpose of enlarging the allotments of the several families, and at the same time enabling me to reserve a competent portion for my personal occupation and for the friends about to join from Scotland. His Excellency was pleased to say that this favor should be granted, unless the land applied for had been previously given away to some other person. But Landdrost Stockenstrom having since inspected the place informs me that no obstacle of that nature exists, and that he has transmitted a Report to the Colonial Office favorable to my wishes. May I therefore beg leave to request from the Government the completion of this grant as soon as may be convenient, in order to the final settlement of the families on their respective allotments and to enable me to commence operations on what may remain for my personal occupation.

Notwithstanding the obstruction of a very severe drought which has continued here without abatement since April last, I am happy to say that the industry of the party has been vigorously exerted, so that not less than 40 acres have been cleared and sown. I therefore doubt not that if the remainder of the season is favorable we shall have surplus produce more than sufficient to pay off all our debts to Government. In another year all the Land in the Location capable of irrigation will be under cultivation.

Our other improvements have been necessarily retarded by the hurry of Seed time and by the severe drought, yet some small Orchards and Vineyards have been planted, and some buildings

have been commenced, so that should His Excellency next season visit the Frontier and honor our location with his presence, we hope it may then afford no unfavorable comparison with the Settlements in Albany.

The most important matter that occupies our attention at the present moment is the repair of the Road down the river, the only waggon road open to us for the disposal of our produce. From a careful inspection of the route over the mountains that divide us from the Kounap River, I have no doubt that a waggon road may *in time* be cut out in that direction, but it is an undertaking too arduous for us at present, and not of advantage so immediate; but by directing all our strength upon the Old Road down the River it may in the course of the season be rendered safe for Wheel Carriages, which at present it is far from being; in order to accomplish this work however it would be expedient that I should be authorized to call out in rotation all hands on the Location, and that we, our servants and Hottentots residing with us, should for one season be relieved from all patroles and commandos except what may be requisite for our security. What I mean by this is, to be enabled to direct the labour of all hands to this object (so essential to our welfare, and even so advantageous to the District) without any other obstruction than the necessary attention to our subsistence and security; for this additional labour I could not in justice or in conscience exact from the free Bastards residing with us, unless they were in the mean while exempted from the District services, which fall sometimes very hard upon them. Out of 12 of these men, our hired Servants and Tenants, 8 have been called out on commando within the last 4 weeks. I do not mention this as supposing that the people under us are more frequently called upon than the other Inhabitants (which from the justice and consideration of our Local Magistrates we are far from apprehending) but merely to shew that it would be but equitable to relieve them from the one duty if the Government should see fit to subject them to the other. The exemption of course would not extend to any dangerous emergency or great Public occasion. If his Excellency does us the favor to grant it, the exemption might extend from 1st January 1822 to January 1st 1823. I would myself undertake to direct and superintend the work.

We have yet received no molestation from the Caffres or Bosjes-men, tho' both these tribes have been very troublesome to our

neighbours. Six Caffre women supposed to be spies were lately seized upon our grounds, but with due vigilance we trust to prevent any attempts from these Marauders.

I have only to add that the information you have been so kind as to communicate respecting the intention of Government in supplying the vacant Churches with Clergymen from our National Church is very gratifying to us, though the necessity of giving out the Land on the Baviaan's River in larger allotments than was probably once contemplated, seems to render the collection of a sufficient congregation in our vicinity more precarious than we could wish. This matter however is so very interesting to us, that after considering it more maturely in reference to our situation and prospects, I shall probably take the liberty to address you upon it more particularly. I have &c.

(Signed) THOMAS PRINGLE.

[Original.]

Letter from the REVEREND GEORGE THOM to HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.

ABERDEEN, 2nd October 1821.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that agreeable to the request of His Excellency Lord Charles Henry Somerset I have selected four of the six English Teachers designed for the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope. I beg leave to submit the necessary documents of the Candidates who have all been accustomed to teach in Schools.

No. 1. Is Mr. Samuel Taylor, recommended by Mr. Lemon a respectable master of a Boarding School, London; also by several English Clergymen. This young man has been long known to me. I submit that he may be placed on the Salary of £65 Sterling with a House &c.

No. 2. Is Mr. John (*sic*) (correctly James) Rose Innes recommended by Dr. Dewar one of the Ministers of Glasgow and late a Professor in the University here, also by the Revd. Dr. McKenzie minister of Assynt, Sutherlandshire, the Reverend Mr. Stronach, minister of Marnoch, Aberdeenshire. Mr. Innes was examined by

Dr. Ross and other Clergymen of Aberdeen. I submit that he may be placed on the Salary of £85 sterling with a House &c.

No. 3. Is Mr. Archibald Brown M.A. recommended by many Clergymen and other respectable gentlemen and examined also by Dr. Ross and others. I submit that he be placed on the Salary of £85 sterling with a House &c.

No. 4. Is Mr. William Robertson recommended by the Revd. Mr. Lessel minister of Inverary and the Revd. Mr. MacCombie Parish Schoolmaster of the same Parish and examined also by Dr. Ross and others. I submit that he be placed on the Salary of £85 Sterling with a House &c.

The three last young gentlemen have been from three to six years at College and presented Certificates from the different Professors on their examination. They are all unmarried and in consequence of their abilities I have placed them in the First Class of Teachers.

I have forwarded only the most important documents. Their moral conduct I have particularly inquired into, and so far as I am able to judge they appear to be the most suitable Persons for the Colony of all that have applied to me.

There remain two more Teachers. These I hope to select in a few days. There is one applicant that I wish much that he should go to the Cape, No. 5, Mr. James Rattray Teacher of the Deaf and Dumb Institution Dundee. As the passages only of the Teachers themselves are allowed and he being married and without means to defray the expense cannot go. Mr. Rattray would be an acquisition to the Colony, as we have no Instructor of Deaf and Dumb; and he might keep a Private School for this purpose, besides his Public School. He has been many years a teacher and is well recommended by all the Ministers of Dundee and by the Directors of the Institution. Agreeable to his request I submit his case and if a passage were allowed he would willingly go out at the Salary of £100 as he is married and possessed of excellent abilities. His letter to me I beg leave to inclose.

The proposed Candidates have all engaged to learn the new System of Education. It will be necessary that I am favoured with an early communication from Government and especially as I intend to leave this part of Scotland in two weeks, and to embark in December for the Colony. I have the honor also to submit to your consideration the necessity of knowing the way

the ministers and teachers are to proceed to the Cape. By the first of December it is likely there will be Two Clergymen and Six Schoolmasters ready, and if I were allowed to accompany them in the same ship, I would superintend the Instruction of the latter in the Dutch language of which they are now ignorant. I understand that some ship of war or a Transport will sail about that time. I trust that His Excellency the Governor, before his Lordship embarked, recommended me, as his Lordship promised, to your notice in this respect, that as I had employed so much time and incurred very considerable expense on Colonial business, a passage should be allowed me and my family back to the Colony. I only reap the half of my salary, which at present is from £90 to £100 a year.

I had the honor of forwarding two communications in August to Earl Bathurst, the first respectfully solicited the extension of my leave of absence which terminated last month, the second submitted to His Lordship's consideration the difficulty of procuring Clergymen owing solely to the general poverty of the young ministers; and that to remove this a quarter of a year's salary might be allowed them, in order to discharge the expenses of studying the Dutch language while in Holland preparing for the Colonial Churches; they passing an Instrument in behalf of the Colonial Government with proper security to repay in case they should not proceed to the Cape.

These various subjects, I respectfully submit to your consideration and humbly request early information on them.

I have &c.

(Signed) GEORGE THOM.

[Enclosures.]

We hereby certify that we have at the request of the Revd. George Thom examined Mr. James Rose Innes as a Candidate for the Office of an English Teacher at the Cape of Good Hope, and that it appears from the Documents laid before us, and a strict examination gone through, that Mr. Rose Innes is qualified to teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic and Latin.

That he has studied four years at King's College, Aberdeen.

That he has declared his attachment to the Doctrines of the National Church of Scotland, and his readiness to take the usual Oaths to Government.

(Signed) JAMES ROSS, D. D., Senior Minister of Aberdeen.
 JOHN MURRAY, A. M., Minister of Trinity
 Chapel, Aberdeen.
 ALEX. THOM, A. M., Head Master of R^t.
 Gordon's Hospital, Aberdeen.

We hereby certify that we have, at the request of the Revd. George Thom, examined Mr. Archibald Brown as a Candidate for the Office of an English Teacher at the Cape of Good Hope, and that it appears from the Documents laid before us, and a strict examination gone through, that Mr. Archibald Brown is qualified to teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic and Latin.

That he has studied four years at King's College where he took his degree of Master of Arts, and that he has attended the Divinity Hall for two Sessions.

That he has declared his attachment to the Doctrines of the National Church of Scotland, and his readiness to take the usual oaths to Government.

(Signed) JAMES ROSS, D. D., Senior Minister of Aberdeen.
 JOHN MURRAY, A. M., Minister of Trinity Chapel,
 Aberdeen.
 ALEX^r. THOM, A. M., Headmaster of R^t. Gordon's
 Hospital, Aberdeen.

This is to certify that the Bearer Mr. William Robertson a young unmarried man is a native of this parish and hath resided in it during the greater part of his life always maintaining an unblemished character, that he hath frequently taught the School with approbation of this place, that he is well deserving of encouragement as a Teacher and will prove on trial faithfully diligent and attentive, and that he is highly certified by his Teachers of King's College and will strive to give satisfaction to his employers.

Given at Manse of Inverury this fifth day of May Eighteen hundred and twenty one years, and attested by

Rob. Lessel, Minister.

The bearer when employed by me in teaching the school gave complete satisfaction and maintained order.

(Signed) ROBT. McCOMBIE, Schoolmaster.

The bearer, Mr. James Rattray, has been engaged for some years past as the Teacher of the children under the charge of the Deaf and Dumb Institution of this place, and from my knowledge of his talents, disposition and assiduous attention to those under his charge I have no hesitation in recommending him as a person perfectly well qualified to teach the common branches of education generally taught in our schools, and I have every reason to believe that his moral character is perfectly unimpeachable.

(Signed) WM. REID, Secretary to the Deaf and Dumb Institution of Dundee.

DUNDEE, 24th August 1821.

DUNDEE, August 1821.

I hereby certify that I have known Mr. Rattray for several years. He has been employed in the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. I entertain a high opinion of the ingenuity displayed in his mode of teaching, and of the unwearied perseverance and the affectionate solicitude for his pupils which he uniformly exhibited. As I was repeatedly a Director of the Institution I had near access to observe his procedure, and I can freely recommend him as well qualified both in attainment and temper for conducting the common offices of education. His character is good, though I have not enjoyed a personal intimacy with him I know that he is esteemed among his acquaintance as a consistent Christian.

(Signed) GEORGE DONALDSON, Minister.

[Copy.]

Letter from the COLONIAL SECRETARY to MR. JOHN INGRAM.

COLONIAL OFFICE, 4th October 1821.

SIR,—Having submitted to His Excellency the acting Governor your letters of the 27th of last month and of this date, I am now instructed to inform you, in reply, that His Excellency will give directions to the Deputy Landdrost at Clanwilliam to put you in possession of any Lands which the present Settlers at the Kleine Valley shall be disposed to cede to you, under the condition which you have suggested in your letter of this day, that is “that you will locate thereon two men for one who shall remove in consequence of this arrangement.” These persons, however, whom you so undertake to locate must be on the lands previous to the expiration of the three years from the date of the first settlement of the Emigrants in Clanwilliam, that being the period at which Heads of parties will receive their final grants from the Colonial Government. His Excellency regrets that the Instructions from the Secretary of State preclude him from making any final grant until the expiration of the three years, as expressed in my last paragraph, but His Excellency will adopt measures for granting a full title to any persons to whom you shall dispose of Erven upon building Leases, which titles shall be subject to such conditions as you may deem it your interest to impose.

With respect to your request for a further extension of grazing land, I am to acquaint you that altho' His Excellency is inclined to meet your interest on this subject, yet he cannot give a decided answer on this point without reference to the local authorities on the spot. I have &c.

(Signed) C. BIRD.

[Original.]

Letter from MR. JAMES RATTRAY to EARL BATHURST.

DUNDEE, 4th October 1821.

MY LORD,—I have lately had some correspondence with the Reverend George Thom from the Cape of Good Hope, and he has

expressed himself desirous that I should go out with him to that Colony in the capacity of a teacher. He states that he is the more anxious that I should go, on account of my having been engaged for a considerable time in instructing deaf and dumb persons. Upon making enquiry of him however I learn that no provision has been made for taking out the *families* of the teachers; and as I have a wife and two young children I fear my limited means will completely prevent me from engaging in the proposed undertaking (although I am extremely anxious to do so) unless some arrangement can be made by Government for carrying out my family along with myself. I have mentioned this subject to Mr. Thom, but he informs me that unless Government should resolve upon sending out a transport to the Cape he fears there is not much chance of my object being attained. At the same time he has kindly offered to mention the matter to your Lordship. My proposal to him was that, if no other arrangement could be made, I should be perfectly willing to grant my bond for whatever advance might be made for enabling me to take out my family payable, or retainable out of my salary, by four or five yearly instalments. The sum I would require would not exceed £40 or £50.

I have been advised to apply to your Lordship on this subject in the hope that you may be kind enough to suggest some arrangement which would enable me to accomplish an object I have so much at heart and which I have every reason to believe from Mr. Thom's correspondence he is not less anxious for.

I have the honour &c.

(Signed) THOMAS RATTRAY,
Teacher of Deaf and Dumb.

[Original.]

Letter from SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN to EARL BATHURST.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, October 5 1821.

MY LORD,—Referring to my Despatches, Separate, of June 5th and 15th from the Frontier, respecting the defences of that Line

of Country, I have now the honor of transmitting to your Lordship, a copy of the final arrangements I have made for the protection of the Eastern part of this Colony, in which I have endeavoured to unite efficiency with economy. I have &c.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

[Copy.]

*Letter from MR. THOMAS PRINGLE to the DEPUTY
LANDDROST OF CRADOCK.*

TEVIOTDALE, BAVLAAN'S RIVER, October 7th 1821.

SIR,—I beg leave to state to you that we have discovered a considerable party of Bosjesmen lurking in the immediate vicinity of this location among some wild ravines betwixt us and the head of the Zeekoe Kloof, but from the exceeding ruggedness of the Country we find ourselves unable to come at them without assistance.

Last night Lieutenant Petingall (who is carrying on the Government Survey of this River) sent me information that some of his Men in searching for Horses he had lost had fallen in with this horde of Banditti; I immediately collected 8 Men mounted and armed, and sent them to Mr. Petingall, who having added some of his own Men to the party attempted to surprize the Bosjesmen this morning early; he came upon them at Breakfast (upon one of his own Horses apparently) and recaptured 8 Horses belonging to our neighbour Wentzel Koetzer; but the Bosjesmen instantly betaking themselves to the thickets he did not succeed in killing or capturing one of them.

We propose to make another attempt upon them tomorrow, but as they very probably have shifted their quarters, and as it is supposed that they have stolen many horses from the Tarka, I respectfully submit to your consideration whether such a party of Boors as can be hastily collected in that quarter might not be sent to assist us in hunting them out, more particularly as it is a Public Service, and as we in fact have not as yet suffered any loss by them.

I have not seen Mr. Petingall since his Return, but I believe he

will himself address you on this subject as soon as he has ascertained the fate of two of his men that are missing. In order to lose no time I send this to Wentzel Koetzer to be forwarded by express to you. I have &c.

(Signed) THOS. PRINGLE.

[Original.]

Letter from SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN to EARL BATHURST.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, October 8th 1821.

MY LORD,—In reference to my Dispatch No. 36 of the 23rd August last, giving the explanations relative to Mr. William Parker which were called for by your Lordship, I have further the honor of transmitting an Extract from a Letter which has been received here from Mr. J. Ingram, and an Advertisement inserted by him in the Cape *Gazette*, which are ample refutations of the broad assertions of Mr. Parker as to the total unfitness of the Lands near Clan William for locating Settlers; for, the account given of the Lands by Mr. Ingram in his advertisement attributes many advantages to them, and particularly that inestimable one in this Colony, namely, a “constant supply of excellent water all the Year, commanding every Lot &c.”, and in his Letter Your Lordship will observe that Mr. Ingram proposes to locate two men for every one of those originally located by Government who may remove from their location, or in other words Mr. Ingram shews that this District so far from being unfit for human habitations or improvement, is capable of sustaining double the number of persons this Government put on it.

This Letter and Advertisement will moreover meet Mr. Ingram’s own assertions, on the same subject and in the same tone as Mr. Parker’s, which may possibly have reached your Lordship by this time, for Mr. Ingram has been quite as violent and discontented as Mr. Parker.

As it has always been my desire as well as my duty to meet all the reasonable or practicable views of the settlers, I have acceded to Mr. Ingram’s wishes as far as I had the power to do so, as Your

Lordship will perceive by the enclosed Copy of the Colonial Secretary's answer to Mr. Ingram. I have &c.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

P.S. Permit me to call your Lordship's attention particularly to the circumstance that this very Land, so highly extolled and asked for by Mr. Ingram, forms part of the Land assigned to Mr. Parker, and which the latter has described as so utterly worthless to Your Lordship.

R. S. D.

[Enclosure 1.]

Extracts of a Letter from Mr. J. Ingram to the Colonial Secretary, dated 4th October 1821.

I have to request you will lay the following proposition before His Excellency the Acting Governor agreeable to the conversation I had the honor of having with you yesterday.

I propose if His Excellency will allow the Lands of Kleine Valley to be given up to me by such of the Settlers as are inclined to do so, I will undertake to locate Two men for one that may remove from thence in consequence.

[Enclosure 2.]

Advertisement.

To be Let, in a new Town, proposed to be built, immediately opposite the Drostdy of Clan William,

Several Lots for Building, containing two Acres of highly fertile Garden Land. The Subscriber will give to each Person, to build a House, agreeable to a Plan in Front, laid down by him, 100 Rds. worth of Timber, and not to commence rent for three Years; or at such other time, as may be agreed on. There is a constant Supply of Excellent Water all the Year, commanding every Lot, and offers to industrious Tradesmen, the greatest Prospect of Success.

A Fair is proposed to be held on the Lands, every 1st September, when the Proprietor will give the following Premiums:

To the Person who shall sell the greatest Number of Oxen, not less than 50, Rds. 20.

To the Person who shall sell the next greater Number of Oxen, not being less than 40, Rds. 15.

To the Person who shall sell the next greater Number of Oxen, not being less than 30, Rds. 10.

Similar Premiums for Cows.

Similar Premiums for Sheep and Goats, having Sold, 1st Class Premium, 400, and upwards; 2nd, 300, and upwards; 3rd, 200, and upwards.

Similar Premiums for Spanish Sheep. 1st Class, 200; 2nd, 150; 3rd, 100.

Similar Premium for Horses, having sold 20.

Apply to John Ingram, Bloomfield Lodge.

October 4th 1821.

Further Particulars will be expressed, in a future Advertisement.

[Original.]

Letter from SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN to EARL BATHURST.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 13th October 1821.

MY LORD,—It may perhaps be right for me to make your Lordship acquainted with certain circumstances relative to a French Establishment, now going on at Madagascar, on a small Island called Ibrahim, or St. Mary, as two of the Vessels employed in that Establishment have touched here; although Mr. Farquhar will no doubt report to your Lordship on the details of that measure.

The French Store Ship *La Normande* arrived here last month under the command of Captain Vergoz, an Officer of the Royal Navy of France, having on board the Governor of the New Settlement, who called himself Colonel Roux, but who in fact is a Captain in the French Navy. These Officers had with them a number of other Functionaries, some Soldiers, and in particular a young Madagascar Prince, who had been two years in France. He has made great progress in his Studies during that period, and displayed much intelligence and activity of mind while here. *La Normande* sailed from this on the 28th of September.

There is now lying here the man of war schooner *La Bacchante*, commanded by a Lieutenant de Vaisseau, bound also to St. Mary's new Settlement, and is to remain there. I have reason to suppose that other vessels have either preceded, or will follow these, and that the Establishment will be one of magnitude.

How far this may interfere with the views of His Majesty's Government for the civilizing and tranquillizing of Madagascar, or how far it may operate prejudicially on Mauritius, it is not for me to give an opinion, but it must be evident that in any future War the Establishment at St. Mary may be highly prejudicial to our Eastern Trade, for close to this new Settlement is the Bay of Argontil, which affords very fine anchorage and is capable of containing twelve or fourteen Sail of the Line.

The Island of St. Mary, and the Bay of Argontil are on the Eastern Coast of Madagascar, near the Northern Extremity of the Island, and about 300 miles from the Isle de Bourbon.

The French Officers say that this Island was purchased from the Natives before the French Revolution.

A French Line of Battle Ship, bearing an Admiral's Flag, is expected shortly at Bourbon from South America, and it seems probable that the Establishment at St. Mary's Island is one of the objects which brings her in this direction. I have &c.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

[Original.]

*Letter from SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN to
HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, October 18th 1821.

MY DEAR SIR,—I observe in one of the debates in the House of Commons in June last that Sir Robt. Wilson proposes to purchase what he calls the “few remaining slaves” in this Colony at the public expense. Should any such proposition be again made, you may safely answer it by asking the Gentleman if he is prepared to recommend it to His Majesty's Government to lay out *five Millions* Sterling in the accomplishment of that measure, for such a sum,

at least, would be necessary to purchase the Slaves in this Colony. I enclose a paper shewing my Calculation.

I am in daily expectation of Lord Charles Somerset in the *Hyperion*, and if he arrives in time, as I most sincerely hope he will, I shall take my passage to England in the *Vigo*, Admiral Lambert having kindly given me part of his cabin. Neither my health nor my domestic circumstances would for a moment allow me to think of returning to India. The *Vigo* will sail from this on the 1st of November.

I hope no diminution will be made in the Salary of the Governor of this Colony. I can have no interest in expressing this hope; but be assured £10,000 a year is as little as the Governor here ought to have, and this I could also shew on calculation were I not afraid of tiring you. I have issued at the rate of 2000 invitations to dinner per annum, during the two years I have held this Government, besides King's birthdays, and my establishment of servants, horses and carriages has been very large unavoidably. Where such expences are necessary, as they are here, no diminution of Salary ought to take place. Believe me &c.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

Take the slave population of this Colony at 35,000 in round numbers. 35,000 slaves may be fairly valued at 2,000 Rix dollars each, which would give 70,000,000 for the whole.

There are about 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ Rixdollars now to the pound sterling, take 12 Rds. to the pound and divide the total 70,000,000 by 12 which gives £5,833,333 4s. This result is near 6 millions sterling.

But, supposing it may be said 2000 Rds. is too high an average, strike off £833,333 there will still be required £5,000,000 sterling to purchase the freedom of slaves, many of whom do not wish to be free, and all of whom, or almost all, would be placed in a situation as to personal comfort far inferior to that in which they now are in their nominal slavery; for except in occasional instances and cases slavery here is merely nominal.

[Copy.]

Letter from MAJOR JONES to MAJOR ROGERS.

GRAHAM'S TOWN, October 13th 1821.

SIR,—I beg leave to acquaint you for the information of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, that about a month ago 48 Head of Cattle together with an English Boy who herded them were missing from Mr. Smith's location about Twelve or fourteen Miles from this place. I could discover no traces of them for some time, on the 4th Inst. I received a letter from Mr. Brownlee the Missionary at the Chumie (to whom I had sent a description of them) stating that the cattle stolen from Mr. Smith's location were stolen by Caffres belonging to Slambie, the thieves were intercepted, and the Cattle taken from them by a son of the above-mentioned Chief, who lives between the Keiskamma and the Buffalo Rivers, and the report of the same was communicated to Gaika by Slambie's Caffres.

Mr. Brownlee has not heard anything of the Boy who was missing.

I now entertained hopes of being able to learn something of the fate of the Boy, and to recover him if alive. I set out immediately for Caffre Land and took with me 150 Infantry, a Detachment Cape Cavalry and Twenty Mounted Burghers. On the 5th I saw Mr. Brownlee at Willshire Barracks, who told me that Gaika who had given the information *as positive*, now wished it to be understood merely as a report. I rode over to Gaika's Kraal, and though I urged him to give me what information he could on the subject, yet he evaded it, and declined giving me guides to the kraals where the cattle were supposed to be, but offered to send a Messenger to Slambie, to beg him to give up the Cattle and Boy.

I was unwilling such a communication should be made to Slambie, as it would put him on his Guard, but as many thought the Boy might be still alive, and that there was a greater chance by sending such a Messenger to recover him, I consented to it, and desired an answer might be sent to me at Fort Willshire.

Kasla a brother of Slambie's who is staying with Gaika, gave us (after our conference with him) the information he declined giving; from him we learnt that the cattle were taken by Nambielie's people, who is Heemraad of Slambie and who

lives at some distance from him, and that Dusanie (Slambie's son) had taken from the Thieves part of the cattle for himself. Being now assured I could place no reliance on Gaika's interference, I determined to advance on Nambielie's Kraal, and if we could recognize Smith's Cattle, compel the person who took them and carried off the Boy to be given up. I apprehend, however, that most probably Gaika instead of sending messengers, as he said he would, to Slambie, would send notice to Nambielie, and am of opinion he did so. We left Willshire Barracks at Sunset, and marched all night, in the morning halted the Infantry, who were fatigued after a march of 15 Hours; after a short halt we pushed on with the Cavalry and Boors, but arrived at Nambielie's Kraal too late, the people were off with the Cattle, and after the fatigue the men and horses had undergone it was useless to advance further in pursuit of them.

As the Country is uninhabited for many miles in the direction we went, information I apprehend must have been given by Gaika, they otherwise could not have learned that we had any knowledge of the Kraal where the Cattle were taken to. Very little reliance can be placed upon that Chief, who from all accounts appears to be now on good terms with Slambie, or at least very much in awe of him; the Country taken from Slambie and ceded to him remains still unoccupied. I have &c.

(Signed) JAMES JONES, Major, Commandant.

[Copy.]

Letter from the Landdrost of Albany to the Colonial Secretary.

GRAHAM'S TOWN, October 15th 1821.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit a plan of the Fishing Village at the Mouth of the Kowie, also a Diagram of the Land applied for by Mr. Nourse.

The small space described in the note on the Diagram, communicating to the River, if it were granted to Mr. Nourse would cut the Village off from the Wood, and be highly prejudicial to the Public Interest.

Should more land than what is marked in the Diagram be

assigned for the Village, Mr. Nourse's Grant must be extended westward; but then it might interfere with General Campbell's Land; and it is not yet ascertained what quantity the General will require. I have &c.

(Signed) JAMES JONES.

[Copy.]

*Letter from the DEPUTY LANDDROST OF CRADOCK to
MR. THOMAS PRINGLE.*

CRADOCK, 17th October 1821.

SIR,—Your letter of the 13th Instant has this moment reached me, and I now beg leave to acknowledge your Official of the 7th Instant in which you mention that Lieutenant Petingall's two men are still missing, and this is the only letter I have been favored with from you on *that* subject.

Your Official of the 7th Instant met with instant attention, and a Patrole marched from Tarka on the 8th to cover your Location and afford you any assistance you may stand in need of. This Patrole has not yet returned.

Your intention of sending the Caffre Women you speak of to the Field Cornet was perfectly correct. But the Corporal who had taken them in charge entirely mistook his duty in suffering any individual whatever to release them until after he had obeyed his orders to deliver them over to the Field Cornet.

I have &c.

(Signed) W. W. HARDING, Deputy Landdrost.

[Copy.]

Letter from the COLONIAL SECRETARY to MR. THOMAS PRINGLE.

COLONIAL OFFICE, 19th October 1821.

SIR,—I have had the honor of laying your letter of the 20th September before His Excellency the Acting Governor, and I am instructed to assure you that it has been very consolatory to His

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Excellency to receive the fresh assurances it contains of the satisfied disposition of your energetic party. It will be very pleasing to His Excellency and to the Authorities in this place if the arrangements they may from time to time have it in their power to adopt shall be calculated to contribute to the ultimate success of your party and the present alleviation of those difficulties which unprecedented bad Seasons appear to have accumulated.

His Excellency some weeks ago had received intimation from Captain Stockenstrom of the Complaint which you had very properly preferred to the Deputy Landdrost on the subject of the irregularities which had taken place in the mode of calling out your native Servants and others upon Commando duties; and His Excellency expressed to Captain Stockenstrom his satisfaction at the measures he had adopted for remedying the Complaints. My letter concluded with the following paragraph:

" You have very correctly observed to Captain Harding that the Settlers are to be, precisely on the same footing as other Inhabitants; and if they take Colonial Servants, those Servants as well as themselves must be subject to all Established Regulations, His Excellency only consenting to excuse from personal Services, the Settlers themselves for the first three Years from their respective arrivals."

His Excellency is happy to have it now in his power to mark his satisfaction at the whole proceedings of your party, by acceding to your request to have the personal Services of the Bastards and Hottentots in the employ of the party commuted for one year, commencing from the 1st of next January, from Patrole and Commando duty, to employment on a Road leading from your Location down to Baviaan's River, of which notice will be given to the Landdrost by the present Post.

Upon the receipt of your Letter applying for the Klopper's Kraal, the Land of which is not known here by that name, your request was referred in the usual manner to Mr. Stockenstrom on the 12th July, who acknowledged the receipt of the reference on the 3rd August, and on the 16th Mr. Stockenstrom incidentally mentioned that there are no objections to your obtaining the land you had asked for, in a Report upon another case. As this was not in the regular shape in which these matters are usually treated, a more regular report was expected, and the affair lay over in the

interim; but I apprehend from your letter that Mr. Stockenstrom has considered that as final. His Excellency is therefore still in some degree in the dark on this subject, if by the Klopper's Kraal is meant the Land lying between the boundary assigned to you by letter from this Office of 30th August 1820, and the Land subsequently allotted to Captain Cameron, then no further difficulty will arise, and you may proceed to occupy it at once; but if this surmise be not correct, then we must wait further information. In order to make this quite clear, I enclose a Diagram of the Land you occupy including what we take for the Klopper's Kraal; the dotted line on the north separates it from the Land allotted to you on the 30th August 1820, as before alluded to; on the South it is bounded by the Land ceded to Captain Cameron, which intersects the Vale from East to West.

His Excellency has also given authority through the Military Secretary for the Detachment of the Cape Corps being permitted to work at a Clay Fort which you propose to erect for your future protection. I have &c.

(Signed) C. BIRD.

[Original.]

*Return of Troops serving at the Cape of Good Hope on the
25th of October 1821.*

Officers of all ranks	144
Sergeants, Trumpeters, Drummers, and Rank and File:	
Royal Artillery	66
Sappers and Miners	30
38th Regiment	729
54th Regiment	664
72nd Regiment	602
Late Royal African Corps	236
Cape Corps { Cavalry	132
Infantry	302
Grand Total	2905
Prize Negroes	68

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN, Major Gen. Commanding.

[Original.]

*Letter from SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN to
HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, October 26th 1821.

MY DEAR SIR,—We have such a number of Acts, and Amendments of Acts of Parliament that I do not wish to risque being the means of adding to them; instead, therefore, of addressing Lord Bathurst, officially, as I intended, I take the liberty of enclosing to you an unofficial draft of a dispatch I had prepared for His Lordship.

In this shape, and under your private cover, it will not be necessary to notice the matter, unless it should be thought expedient to do so.

The question seems already to have been discussed in Mr. Maxwell's case in the debate of the 1st of June last, when his prayer to be allowed to remove slaves from Antigua to Demerara was rejected by the house.

I hope you will excuse this intrusion, and the mode I have taken to put you in possession of the subject. I have &c.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

[Enclosure.]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, October 25, 1821.

MY LORD,—A circumstance has occurred here, which, as it may in its consequence lead to an extension of the Slave Trade, I think it my duty to lay before Your Lordship.

A Monsr. Lachandière, an inhabitant of Mauritius, has obtained leave there to ship and to send one of his Slaves to this Colony under the provisions of the Acts of 44 Geo. 3, Cap. 52, and of 59 of Geo. 3, Cap. 120, as specified in the permit from the Custom House of that Colony, and on reference to those Acts, particularly the latter, it appears to me that I have no right to object to the landing of the slave in question at the Cape of Good Hope.

Were the matter likely to end in this one instance, I should not have thought it necessary to trouble your Lordship on the subject,

but I rather apprehend that this particular case is resorted to merely to establish the precedent, and if it be established that one slave can be legally so transferred from Mauritius to this Colony, a larger number can be so transferred, and, in fact, some time ago an application was made to me by an inhabitant here to import a considerable number of slaves from a plantation at Mauritius to which, as the measure was one of so decided a character and of such magnitude, I refused at once to give any countenance.

I have reason to believe that notwithstanding all the unremitting exertions of Governor Farquhar and the vigilance and activity of Captain Moresby, commanding H. M. Ship *Menai*, slaves continue to be occasionally smuggled into Mauritius ; and were an outlet given to this illicit Trade by a free admission of slaves into this Colony under the above cited Acts of Parliament, it might tend in a great degree to reinvigorate in this part of the Globe that now decaying traffic and might draw the attention of the Public to such an evasion of the Intentions of His Majesty's Government in regard to the extinction of the Slave Trade. I have &c.

[Copy.]

Letter from the Landdrost of Albany to the Officers of the late Royal African Corps.

GRAHAM'S TOWN, October 26th 1821.

SIR,—I beg to acquaint you that I have received a communication from the Colonial Secretary informing me that His Excellency the Acting Governor had given orders to the Commissariat department to issue provisions to the Officers located on the Beka for such time as the Privates are allowed to draw rations, they paying ready money for the same.

I have also to mention that His Excellency's Orders respecting the allotting the Farms to the gentlemen locating on the Beka are that the Officers of the Royal African Corps, Messrs. Moody and Messrs. Crause all start on a footing of equality as to land.

That a number of Farms equal to the number of persons to be located be measured off and the priority of choice be determined by lot.

I think the gentlemen locating would do well to arrange in an

amicable manner among themselves the choice of the Twenty Morgen each in the Township; it will be some time before Mr. Knobel the District Surveyor will be able to attend personally for this purpose, and in the meantime the Gentlemen locating may wish to bring the land into cultivation.

I take this opportunity of mentioning that I received Orders from His Excellency the Commander of the Forces to erect a Fortified Barrack on the Frontier line between Fredericksburg and Fort Willshire, which will of course be of service in protecting your Settlement from the depredations of the Caffres.

I have &c.

(Signed) JAMES JONES, Landdrost.

[Original.]

Letter from MR. WILLIAM PARKER to HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.

SALDANHA BAY, 27th October 1821.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 23rd July last respecting an additional supply of Settlers and Apprentices from the Foundling Hospital in Cork being sent out to me, I have with very considerable regret to inform you of the total failure of all my crops. No man could use greater exertions than I have done. I have cleared and cultivated about thirty acres of land having only a very few hands until after the sowing season was past, when my articled Servants arrived from the wretched district of Clanwilliam and other parts of the country, where they were dispersed through the great mismanagement of the local authorities in this Colony.

I have been obliged to draw all my supplies from Cape Town to maintain 50 individuals and have now the aggravated difficulties of a *third* season under the most dismal prospects before me. The crops have failed throughout all the Colony and horrid want dismays all the agriculturists.

Should the Transports be sent to Cork agreeably to my letter for the Settlers and Apprentices, I have most earnestly to request that the Agent Victualler there be directed to ship for me 200 Barrels of Flour, which may be charged against the sum which

His Majesty's Government may direct to be paid to me in compensation for the very severe losses that I have sustained through the gross ill conduct of the local authorities here. It is certainly due to the cause of truth to state that however reprehensible Colonel Bird's conduct may have been respecting the Settlers generally and me in particular, that he formed a correct opinion as to the general failure of all the Settlers *from the prevailin, sterility of the soil*, of which however he had only a theoretical knowledge. Never did crops look more luxuriantly promising than mine did when I wrote to you from hence the 23rd July. The South East Wind the scourge of South Africa has totally burnt up the entire, and as my effects have been destroyed my substance wasted feeding my people in idleness I must wait the answer to this letter with an anxious mind.

May I request the favor of an early reply. I have &c.

(Signed) Wm. PARKER.

[Original.]

Letter from SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN to EARL BATHURST.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, October 30, 1821.

MY LORD,—I beg to be permitted to address Your Lordship on the subject of the encrease of Places for Public Worship erected by various denominations of British Christians in this Colony, while no Building of the Established Church of England exists in this Town.

I have been pressed on this point and been given to understand that a number of persons are disposed to subscribe for the erection of a Church for the celebration of Divine Service, according to the rites of our Establishment, and it is supposed too that many persons in India, who either have been here or who may come hither for the benefit of their healths will likewise contribute; but, before any final measures be taken in furtherance of this object, I have felt it my duty to submit the matter to your Lordship.

Should your Lordship be pleased to approve of the measure, the open Space called Caledon Square in this Town is the spot which

it would be most advisable to allot for the building; and the work, if undertaken under the sanction of His Majesty's Government, might perhaps be aided in some degree by the liberality of Parliament.

As it is understood that there are certain funds and Societies in England, the object of which is to promote the erection of Churches for the Establishment, Mr. Hough, one of the Colonial Chaplains, intends addressing the Bishop of London for some aid, in case your Lordship should be pleased to approve of the Church here being begun upon with such funds and means as the Inhabitants may be able to get together. I have &c.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

[Original.]

Memorial of LIEUTENANTS CHARLES and VALENTINE GRIFFITH.

To the Right Honourable Earl Bathurst, Secretary of State.

The memorial of Lieutenants Charles and Valentine Griffith, Royal Marines, Humbly Sheweth

That your Memorialists left England with their family and twenty agricultural labourers for the purpose of cultivating a Grant of Land, agreeable to the circular letter issued by His Majesty's Government in August 1819.

That your Memorialists unfortunately have been disappointed in the land for agricultural purposes, that was assigned for their location on the river Zonder End, and in consequence His Excellency Sir Rufane Donkin had your Memorialists' family and people reconveyed to the Cape Town.

Your Memorialists, on their return in the month of July, found the season for planting far advanced and informed that the Colonial Government had not any other lands to offer for their location immediately in this District.

Your Memorialists thus crippled by the heavy expence of supporting the unproductive labour of their people for the previous three months, were advised under their existing situation to treat for the transfer of the lease of one of the Government Farms at the Groene Kloof, and so prevent the total loss of the season and

secure immediate and efficient employment for the people with a prospect of a return.

Your Memorialists became thus in possession of the "Old Post Farm" let on a Government Lease of 24 years not expired, at the annual rent of 520 Rix Dollars, purchased with the seed in the ground and the stock at a valuation. Considerable repairs have already been made in the old buildings on the Farm, and your Memorialists are erecting a new dwelling house to contain their family and people by the ensuing season.

That your Memorialists most humbly solicit the protection of your Lordship to encourage the industry of their present undertaking "by granting the above Government Farm occupied with their people as their location on a small Quit Rent in perpetuity."

Your Memorialists beg further to submit for your Lordship's benevolent consideration, their family's long period of service in defence of their country.

Your Memorialists have had the honor to serve His Majesty the one fifteen and the other twelve years as Subaltern officers on active employment; and shared in many of the actions of the late war, and on foreign service in most parts of the Globe.

That your Memorialists' late Father, an old officer, devoted forty years of his active life in the service of his Country and was cut off from the protection and support to his large family, by infirmities contracted while on Foreign Service. That by his death your Memorialists have now the charge of an orphan family consisting of three sisters and a younger brother left totally unprovided for, and do not derive the smallest provision from His Majesty's Government excepting the eldest, a cripple, who receives seven pounds a year from the Compassionate Fund.

Your Memorialists have a perfect reliance on the Paternal protection of His Majesty's Government and are ever bound to pray &c.

(Signed) CHARLES GRIFFITH, Retd. Lieut. R. Marines,
 VALENTINE GRIFFITH, H. P. Lt. R. Marines.

[Copy.]

Letter from CAPTAIN SPARKS to SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN.

FREDERICKSBURG (*undated, but about 30th October 1821.*)

SIR,—It was with sensations of the deepest regret that we saw yesterday a communication from Major Jones announcing your Excellency's pleasure on two points respecting the allotment of Farms in this Settlement, in both of which points we conceive our interests to be most deeply affected.

The first is in respect to choice of Land, that the officers of the Royal African Corps, the Messrs. Moodie and Messrs. Crause are to start on terms of equality, and the second directing that a number of Farms equal to that of the persons to be located be measured off and the priority of choice to be determined by Lot.

On the first of these points it was most clearly understood with Mr. Benjamin Moodie at the time of the Messrs. Moodie being admitted into the association (and is now fully admitted by those very Gentlemen themselves) that the Officers of the Royal African Corps were to have a priority of choice of Land, with regard to the Messrs. Crause Captain Birch is the person who proposed their admission, and we fully understood that he had stated that priority to them in the clearest manner.

We beg further to add that of the Six Gentlemen thus put on an equality with us only one (Mr. D. Moodie) was present at the original Settlement or made their appearance amongst us until the trouble of a first Settlement had been got over, some of them had not been here until long after the Village was formed, and two merely visited the place and then disappeared; upon the second point, that of the places being first measured off, we humbly conceive it would be throwing completely at the mercy of the District Surveyor as to the situation and quality of our Farms, as he not feeling any interest therein would certainly not take the trouble of looking out for favorable places; on this point we certainly conceived that the persons first locating were to seek out within the prescribed limits for the most eligible spots on which to settle themselves; if deprived of this right we sh^d be placed on an infinitely worse footing than the Dutch In*'de*tants have ever been, who have invariably been allowed ^{to} of their Farms, subject of course to inspection and repor^{ts} have Landdrost.

These matters so deeply affect our interests that we feel it incumbent thus to appeal directly to your Excellency, most humbly intreating your Excellency to take it into full consideration and according to the letter and spirit of the 20th article of the regulations originally drawn by your Excellency and signed by us to decide this matter and especially the second point, in the manner most favourable to our interests. I have &c.

(Signed) MITCHELL J. SPARKS,
Captain late Comdg. R. A. Corps.

[Copy.]

Letter from MR. THOMAS PRINGLE to the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

TEVIOTDALE, BAVIAAN'S RIVER, November 2nd 1821.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th Ultimo which reached me yesterday. The additional favors conferred upon me and my party by the further grant of Land, by the services of the Hottentots and Bastards upon our roads, and of the Soldiers on my intended Fort, demand our warmest acknowledgments. The continuance of the extreme drought so calamitous in other respects, affords at this moment a favorable opportunity of clearing the numerous and dangerous *Drifts* through our River; on this part of the repair of our Waggon Road we have therefore already commenced.

By the place for which I petitioned under the name of Klopper's Kraal I certainly meant the Lands lying between the boundary assigned to me on the 30th August 1820, and the Lands subsequently granted to Captain Cameron; but I now perceive from the plan you have had the goodness to enclose, that about one half of this place has been already included in Captain Cameron's allotment; consequently the extent of the additional ground I am now authorized to occupy is only about one half of what I anticipated; but I am nevertheless very grateful for what remains

me, and I shall now occupy it on the authority of your letter.

As the Boundaries are now marked off, Captain Cameron's land will necessarily reach within a gun shot of my House, which must necessarily stand at the junction of the small brook with the River. This is an inconvenience, which if the grounds below him

are still in the possession of Government might possibly be avoided by extending (with his concurrence) the under boundaries of both grants a little downwards. But if, as is probable, it is now too late to remedy this disadvantage, I shall only take the liberty to request one other little point, to be included in the completion of my grant, viz.: that the exclusive privilege of pasturing the Ravine called Eland's Kloof be joined to the division of Klopper's Kraal allotted to me. This Kloof immediately adjoins to the Spot where I will place my residence, and communicates with my Land and Captain Cameron's, but runs up between the Mountains to the Westward, and is not included in the Land Surveyor's plans, and consequently remains Government Property. There is another unmeasured Glen of much larger dimensions called Moordenaar's Kloof on the East side of the Valley, but as this lies more naturally into Captain Cameron's Grant it ought I think to be reserved to him if the other is allotted to me. The names I have now given are known here and are also inserted in Mr. Pettingall's recent Sketch.

On referring to the Plan I perceive that the extent of the additional Land granted on 30th August 1820 is very considerable, probably near 4,000 acres, so that any further requests for land may possibly appear to the Government unnecessary or unreasonable. But the truth is, that this grant of August 1820 is of such inferior quality, consisting for the most part of barren rocks and sour grass Mountains that the whole of it is hardly equal in value to one third the extent of the land below. Nevertheless, in favorable seasons, it may become more available, and I shall now proceed accordingly to have it divided among the several families on the locations in portions corresponding to their numbers and other claims. It surprises me however that the Surveyor should insert in his plan such an extent of unprofitable ground, while large and valuable Kloofs, such as the two I have mentioned and several others, are excluded. When the one compensates for the other, this occasions no harm, but in the divisions of small farms such as ours, this cannot always be done.

We have of late been somewhat disturbed by the depredations of the Bosjesmen in our immediate vicinity, and have had some expeditions out against them, in which we recovered a number of Horses stolen from our Neighbours; they appear now to have retired without having occasioned us any material loss.

I regret to state that from the unusual and long continued drought, our Springs are nearly dried up, and a considerable extent of our Corn has perished for want of Water; in what remains the blight has also made its appearance, but we cannot yet estimate the extent of the injury it may have occasioned; we hope it may yet leave enough for our subsistence; but if otherwise, these severe and general Calamities are from the hand of Providence, and having experienced all the alleviation that the attention of a beneficent Government can bestow, we must submit to what human power cannot remedy, without repining.

I have &c.

(Signed) THOS. PRINGLE.

[Original.]

*Letter from T. P. COURtenay, ESQRE., to
HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.*

CANNON Row, November 10th 1821.

SIR,—Lord Charles Somerset having instructed me to purchase 136 double-barrelled Carbines, for the use of one of the Troops of Cavalry at the Cape, in the room of the present Arms which have become unserviceable, I have to request that you will move Lord Bathurst to authorize me to defray the charge of purchasing such Carbines, of which the expense will be about £4 each; and of forwarding them to the Cape. I have &c.

(Signed) TH. PER. COURtenay.

[Copy.]

Order in Council.

At the Court at Carlton House the 14th November 1821.

Present: The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas it is expedient that the duties now charged on certain articles imported into the Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope

and the Territories and Dependencies thereof should be altered and other Duties be collected in lieu thereof, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the publication of this Order at the Cape of Good Hope there shall be levied and collected upon all Articles the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom imported into the said Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, and the Territories and Dependencies thereof, a duty not exceeding three and one quarter per cent of the value of such Articles respectively in lieu of the duties now collected upon the said Articles in the said Colony. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury and the Right Honourable Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed) JS. BULLER.

[Copy.]

Letter from the Colonial Secretary to the Landdrost of Albany.

COLONIAL OFFICE, 15th November 1821.

SIR,—His Excellency the Acting Governor having taken into consideration the great distress which the second season of Blight is likely to cause among the English Settlers in the Albany District, has directed me to acquaint you that he has come to the determination of affording them such further aid in the unfortunate circumstances in which they are placed as may be in his power; but the calamity which has affected the Crops on the Frontier having been nearly general throughout the Colony, His Excellency finds it impracticable to afford any assistance by the issue of either Wheat or Barley, and he is necessitated to confine himself strictly to that of Rice in a very limited proportion. His Excellency has therefore shipped on board the Brig *Alacrity*, Findlay Master, *One thousand Bags of Rice* of one hundred and fifty-two pounds Dutch weight each, which Rice is consigned to the Commissariat Department on the Frontier, and is to be issued *gratis* to the Settlers under your authority (the charge being borne by the Colonial Government) subject to the following Instructions, viz.

1st. The Landdrost of Albany is authorised and directed to appoint a Committee of Two Heemraden at least, to enquire into and report to him the means and necessities of the Inhabitants of the several locations of the Settlers from England.

2nd. Grounded on this Report the Landdrost is hereby empowered to direct the Commissariat to issue to such Heads of Parties as shall require assistance for the Individuals of their respective Parties at the rate of Half a pound of Rice per day for each Individual whether Male or Female or Children above the age of five years, but no more upon any account; for children under the age of five years $\frac{1}{2}$ of a lb. per diem is allowed to be issued.

3rd. The Landdrost's order in writing to the Assistant Commissary General will be that Officer's discharge for the Stores issued by him, but that only.

4th. The Landdrost is not authorized to cause Rice to be issued to any persons who are reported to him by the Committee aforesaid (and the Committee shall make it a point of their inquiry) not to employ themselves, or to have useful occupations which shall be calculated to assist in their own support. Thus all persons in Public or private employments, or who have sufficient employment in their own agricultural pursuits, are considered as proper persons to receive the assistance which His Excellency hereby holds out to them; but as His Excellency is of opinion that the aid of Rations has in many instances caused inattention to procuring such food as in this period of Calamity might have been essential for the maintenance of the party, and that even the present aid may tend to encourage a continuance of idleness already too prevalent, His Excellency is peremptory in his instruction that the Landdrost do not afford aid to such as have not useful employment.

5th. Aged Persons, sick or infirm Women or Children do not fall under the denomination of those pointed out in the last Article.

6th. The issues are to commence on the first day of January next 1822, and will be continued for a period of three months.

7th. His Excellency is perfectly aware of the insufficiency of the above issue to the entire subsistence of the Individual, but as Meat is procurable by the Industrious, he is compelled to refer them to their own resources for the remainder.

8th. As many Settlers are employed independant on their locations, and in the dearth of Bread Corn may nevertheless require the assistance intended hereby to be afforded, the Landdrost is

directed to classify such individuals into companies of Tens so that the issues from the Commissariat may be made as easy as possible, and that individuals shall have no reason to press upon the Stores for distribution. It is therefore also recommended that issues be made for a certain number of days at each time according as the Assistant Commissary and Landdrost shall deem it expedient to fix.

9th. It appearing from information which His Excellency has received that Potatoes thrive well in the Albany District, and yield particularly fine Crops, the Landdrost is directed to call the attention of the Settlers to this essential and speedy means of supplying the deficiency of Bread Corn, and the Landdrost is empowered hereby to offer premiums to such as shall bring the greatest quantity to Bathurst or Graham's Town Markets within a given time, regulating according to his judgment the rate of premium which should be so given for a proportion exceeding a fixed quantity of produce.

10th. The Landdrost is directed to make Public the present Instruction and Letter in order that the Settlers may know His Excellency's sentiments fully, and be quite aware of the extent of aid which can be afforded them, and in order that no Individual may deceive himself in the present circumstances and rely upon assistance which it is not and cannot be in the power of the Colonial Government to afford him.

11th. The Landdrost will make known at the earliest possible period to His Excellency the Governor the number of persons who will have to be provided for under this instruction, and he will forward likewise for His Excellency's information, Copies of the Proceedings of the Committee to be formed according to the 1st Article of these instructions. I have &c.

(Signed) C. BIRD.

[Copy.]

*Letter from the MILITARY SECRETARY to
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL ROGERSON.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, November 15th 1827.

SIR,—I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to transmit to you the enclosed Copy of a Communication which has been this

day addressed from the Colonial Office to the Landdrost of Albany, relative to the supply under proper restrictions of a fixed quantity of Rice which is to be issued to such of the English Settlers at the several locations on the Eastern Frontier as shall be in need thereof in consequence of the failure a second year of the Corn Harvest; and I am to desire that you will be pleased by tomorrow's post to send the most particular instructions to the Senior Commissariat Officer on the Frontier for the guidance of all persons in his department that they may all lend themselves most cordially to fulfil the wishes and carry into proper effect the intentions of Government in this measure.

The Commissariat Officer at Port Elizabeth must be directed to receive the Rice on the arrival of the *Alacrity* there, and to forward it to Graham's Town or Bathurst as may be considered most eligible. Printed forms of the orders of the Landdrost upon the Commissariat will be transmitted from the Colonial Office, and these will be the only Vouchers required to be shewn by the Commissariat for the issues of Rice which they shall make on this account. I have &c.

(Signed) G. J. ROGERS.

[Copy.]

Memorial of MR. A. DE WAAL to SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN.

The Memorial of Adriaan de Waal, Cornelis's son, sheweth

That Memorialist is possessor of a Corn farm at the Koeberg, and for the sake of grazing the number of Cattle which he is obliged to have for cultivating this farm, and to bring the produce thereof to Town, also holds on loan the places Avontuur and Luypaard's Kloof in the Zwellendam District, and the Berg at Saldanha Bay.

That in compliance with the benefitment, Memorialist has solicited to have in consequence whereof his applications proper authorities in the u

That the places Avontuur and surveyed, M

out the Leases on paying an annual rent of Rds. 197 for one Place and Rds. 59 for the other, as also Rds. 10 for a piece of Government ground which has been included in the Survey.

That Memorialist not having expected such a high rent should be demanded, and knowing that Farms of five times the value of the two places in question have been taxed at only one third of the rent charged on the Avontuur, has requested not to be compelled to take out said Leases, previous to his having submitted his case to your Excellency, and obtained your Excellency's decision thereon.

Memorialist now therefore humbly requests your Excellency's indulgence to the following statement :—

That the said places Avontuur, and Luypaard's Kloof, were purchased by him for f 19,000, that the first named Place is supplied with water from the Zonderend River, and that the Luypaard's Kloof has only water as long as the rainy season continues, that Memorialist is obliged to keep the Avontuur for his oxen, and the Luypaard's Kloof for his Mares, neither of these places answering for both oxen and Horses, that on these grazing farms a small proportion of Arable Land is only found, and that 150 Cows, 100 Horses, and 90 oxen are kept there, from the beginning of November, till about the middle of April, when they all must be moved to another place of Memorialist at Saldanha bay, which he has been obliged to purchase for f 40,000, so that Memorialist in order to keep up his Stock for his said Corn farm has been compelled to make purchases to the amount of f 59,000 over and above which Memorialist is even obliged to pay extra for the grazing of his Cattle in Zwartland, all which expence of grazing must fall on his Corn farm, and on the Corn farms in general.

Memorialist having humbly laid before your Excellency a plain statement of this case requests your Excellency may be pleased to take the same into your serious consideration and to direct such a reduction of Rent to be made as Your Excellency shall deem just and equitable. And Memorialist &c.

(Signed) A. DE WAAL.

19th November 1821.

day addressed from the Colonial Office to the Landdrost of Albany, relative to the supply under proper restrictions of a fixed quantity of Rice which is to be issued to such of the English Settlers at the several locations on the Eastern Frontier as shall be in need thereof in consequence of the failure a second year of the Corn Harvest; and I am to desire that you will be pleased by tomorrow's post to send the most particular instructions to the Senior Commissariat Officer on the Frontier for the guidance of all persons in his department that they may all lend themselves most cordially to fulfil the wishes and carry into proper effect the intentions of Government in this measure.

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(Signed) G. J. ROGERS.

[Copy.]

Memorial of MR. A. DE WAAL to SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN.

The Memorial of Adriaan de Waal, Cornelis's son, sheweth

That Memorialist is possessor of a Corn farm at the Koeberg, and for the sake of grazing the number of Cattle which he is obliged to have for cultivating this farm, and to bring the produce thereof to Town, also holds on loan the places Avontuur and Luypaard's Kloof in the Zwellendam District, the Kleineberg at Saldanha Bay.

That in compliance with the beneficial Pro-
of Govern-
ment, Memorialist has solicited the said L. converted,
in consequence whereof his a have
proper authorities in the usual

That the places Avontuur and Luypaard's Kloof have been
inspected and surveyed, Memorialist has been called to take

out the Leases on paying an annual rent of Rds. 197 for one Place and Rds. 59 for the other, as also Rds. 10 for a piece of Government ground which has been included in the Survey.

That Memorialist not having expected such a high rent should be demanded, and knowing that Farms of five times the value of the two places in question have been taxed at only one third of the rent charged on the Avontuur, has requested not to be compelled to take out said Leases, previous to his having submitted his case to your Excellency, and obtained your Excellency's decision thereon.

Memorialist now therefore humbly requests your Excellency's indulgence to the following statement :—

That the said places Avontuur, and Luypaard's Kloof, were purchased by him for f 19,000, that the first named Place is supplied with water from the Zonderend River, and that the Luypaard's Kloof has only water as long as the rainy season continues, that Memorialist is obliged to keep the Avontuur for his oxen, and the Luypaard's Kloof for his Mares, neither of these places answering for both oxen and Horses, that on these grazing farms a small proportion of Arable Land is only found, and that 150 Cows, 100 Horses, and 90 oxen are kept there, from the beginning of November, till about the middle of April, when they all must be moved to another place of Memorialist at Saldanha bay, which he has been obliged to purchase for f 40,000, so that Memorialist in order to keep up his Stock for his said Corn farm has been compelled to make purchases to the amount of f 59,000 over and above which Memorialist is even obliged to pay extra for the grazing of his Cattle in Zwartland, all which expence of grazing must fall on his Corn farm, and on the Corn farms in general.

Memorialist having humbly laid before your Excellency a plain statement of this case requests your Excellency may be pleased to take the same into your serious consideration and to direct such a reduction of Rent to be made as Your Excellency shall deem just and equitable. And Memorialist &c.

(Signed) A. DE WAAL.

19th November 1821.

day addressed from the Colonial Office to the Landdrost of Albany, relative to the supply under proper restrictions of a fixed quantity of Rice which is to be issued to such of the English Settlers at the several locations on the Eastern Frontier as shall be in need thereof in consequence of the failure a second year of the Corn Harvest; and I am to desire that you will be pleased by tomorrow's post to send the most particular instructions to the Senior Commissariat Officer on the Frontier for the guidance of all persons in his department that they may all lend themselves most cordially to fulfil the wishes and carry into proper effect the intentions of Government in this measure.

The Commissariat Officer at Port Elizabeth must be directed to receive the Rice on the arrival of the *Alacrity* there, and to forward it to Graham's Town or Bathurst as may be considered most eligible. Printed forms of the orders of the Landdrost upon the Commissariat will be transmitted from the Colonial Office, and these will be the only Vouchers required to be shewn by the Commissariat for the issues of Rice which they shall make on this account. I have &c.

(Signed) G. J. ROGERS.

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That in compliance with the beneficial Proclamation, Memorialist has solicited to have said Land converted, and to the proper authorities in the usual

That the places Avontuur and Luypaard's Kloof having been inspected and surveyed, Memorialist has been caused to take

out the Leases on paying an annual rent of Rds. 197 for one Place and Rds. 59 for the other, as also Rds. 10 for a piece of Government ground which has been included in the Survey.

That Memorialist not having expected such a high rent should be demanded, and knowing that Farms of five times the value of the two places in question have been taxed at only one third of the rent charged on the Avontuur, has requested not to be compelled to take out said Leases, previous to his having submitted his case to your Excellency, and obtained your Excellency's decision thereon.

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That in compliance with the beneficial Proclamation of Government, Memorialist has solicited to have said Loanplaces converted, in consequence whereof his applications have been referred to the proper authorities in the usual manner.

That the places Avontuur and Luypaard's Kloof having been inspected and surveyed, Memorialist has been called upon to take

out the Leases on paying an annual rent of Rds. 197 for one Place and Rds. 59 for the other, as also Rds. 10 for a piece of Government ground which has been included in the Survey.

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(Signed) A. DE WAAL.

19th November 1821.

[Original.]

Letter from SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN to EARL BATHURST.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, November 20th 1821.

MY LORD,—The Blight which afflicted this Colony last year has, I regret to say, fallen on it again this year, though not with the same severity nor so generally; but it has, most unfortunately, appeared in all its former extent and mischief in Albany, and has again totally destroyed all the Wheat Crops of the Settlers.

I think it my duty to report this circumstance to Your Lordship; but I have no intention of soliciting any further aid for the Settlers from His Majesty's Government.

I shall furnish from the Stores and resources of this Colony, half a pound of Rice per diem to each Settler who may be in absolute want. This will prevent famine, and I hope that the number who will require this aid will not be very great.

In the meantime the Settlers have been exhorted to apply their industry to the culture of Potatoes, and to look forward once more to the coming year. This second failure of their hopes has certainly been most unfortunate, but it has arisen from a cause which no human foresight or exertion could control. I have &c.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

[Copy.]

Letter from SIR HERBERT TAYLOR to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

HORSE GUARDS, 23rd November 1821.

MY LORD,—I am directed by the Commander in Chief to transmit to your Lordship the enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. Goulburn, and to request that you will in consequence take immediate measures for forming two Independent Companies for Service on the West Coast of Africa, from the disposable and serviceable men of the Royal African Corps, who cannot be discharged, as described in the accompanying extract of a letter from M. Gen. Sir Rufane Donkin dated the 12th June last. The number is supposed to be 160 or 180 more or less.

H. R. H. desires that there may be attached to each Company, one captain, 2 lieutenants, and one ensign, being the least proportion in reference to the nature of duty, and climate, and that these officers shall be selected from those now serving with the African Corps at the Cape of Good Hope, the option being given to them according to seniority, or if they should prefer being placed upon Half Pay, to the next in seniority. But if the remains of the Royal African Corps should not offer a sufficient number of officers, H. R. H. will upon receiving your report to that effect, select the number deficient from the relative ranks on Half Pay at Home, and order them out to Sierra Leone to meet the Companies.

The following are the officers of the Royal African Corps now at the Cape:

Captains Sparks, Birch, and Willatts. Lieutenants Heddle, McCombie, Saunders, Alt, Cartwright, O'Meara, Adamson, and Ross. Ensigns Mends, Maclean, Chisholm, and Mackenzie.

It is however understood that a proportion of them have become Settlers.

In regard to the clothing and appointments and the conveyance of the Corps from the Cape to Sierra Leone, H. R. H. presumes that you will receive Instructions from the Colonial Department.

I have &c.

(Signed) H. TAYLOR.

[Copy.]

*Extracts from a Letter from the REVEREND MR. BROWNLEE
to the COLONIAL SECRETARY.*

CHUMIE, 23rd November 1821.

Respecting the state of the people who reside on this Establishment, I have simply to state, that their improvement both in temporal and religious concerns, is as much as I could reasonably expect. I have lately had an addition of about 100 people, so that the number of constant residents is more than 200; and on Sundays there is for the most part a concourse of Caffers from the neighbourhood, so that our present place of worship is too small for the congrégation.

There has been no change in the Caffer policy since I entered this country. The Caffers belonging to Hinza are removed to a considerable distance from the Frontier and those who are attached to Slambie are now close to the Keiskamma.

The Tambookies are not far from the colony in an Eastward direction from the Winterberg: they are so near the Chumie that they come from their own country to this in one day.

I am visited frequently by Caffers from a great distance and they all express a wish that Teachers may be sent among them.

Gaika has not yet sent his children to live here altho' his house has been finished for some time: he is frequently here and when on the place at the time of worship he is punctual in his attendance.

I am sorry to say that many of the depredations that have been committed on the Colony have been done by his subjects, particularly among the Mandankie Caffers over whom Botman is chief. There have been several depredations committed by the Caffers of Slambie, particularly on the Baviaan's River, along the Fish river, Bushman's River and in the Zuurveld.

I beg leave to add that there has been no instance of cattle traced into Gaika's Territory but they have been restored, and in some instances when some of the Cattle stolen could not be found they were remunerated by others equal in value.

[Original.]

Letter from SIR HERBERT TAYLOR to HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.

HORSE GUARDS, 24th November 1821.

SIR,—I have laid before the Commander in Chief your letter of the 20th Instant, and am now directed to transmit to you, for the information of Earl Bathurst, a copy of the communication which His Royal Highness instructed me to make to Lord Charles Somerset, relative to the formation of two independent companies from the men of the Royal African Corps at the Cape of Good Hope whom it has not been deemed advisable to disband.

As these are to be considered as Colonial Companies, His Royal Highness concludes that His Lordship will order an immediate supply of clothing for them, of which they must be much in want,

none having been sent out to the Royal African Corps since the year 1819. His Royal Highness also concludes that Lord Bathurst will communicate with Lord Charles Somerset relative to the conveyance of these two companies from the Cape to Sierra Leone. I have &c.

(Signed) H. TAYLOR

[Copy.]

*Extracts from a Letter from the REVEREND MR. THOMSON
to the COLONIAL SECRETARY.*

CHUMIE, 24th November 1821.

We were not long arrived at our destination when we had a visit from Gaika accompanied by a train of wives and other attendants. He for a short time acted the character of a Kaffer Chief with tolerable accuracy, but he afterwards fell from his dignity and displayed some of the meanest passions of the mind. We found it impossible to satisfy him with presents of Beads, Buttons, Knives &c., and when we were at length obliged to refuse his continued demands for more, he became quite passionate and went off in a fit of sullenness, leaving many of the trinkets behind; next morning however he sent a very humble request to be permitted to take them away. This week we had another visit of him with some cattle in return for those stolen by Tslambie, our correspondence at this time was more amicable. I find a firm determined manner absolutely necessary with him.

I find little difficulty in hiring the men to labour for me with such articles as beads and buttons, which are in fact the circulating medium of the people. I do not expect however to be able soon to induce them to labour for themselves. Present gratification seems to be the predominant principle with them, as with most other rude tribes, they are not in the habit of looking beyond the present day, a present remuneration has a more powerful excitement upon them than a future expectancy though much more valuable. This opinion I am afraid holds true, not only in a physical, but also in a moral point of view. If we can correct the mistake in one way we do much I apprehend to correct it in the other. I have therefore determined to give the people as much employment as I can possibly invent. I may thus perhaps at

least steal them on to a habit of labour and eventually convince them of the superior advantages of labouring on their own account for a future benefit.

[Original.]

Letter from SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN to EARL BATHURST.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, November 25th 1821.

MY LORD,—I have only this day had the honor of receiving your Lordship's despatch of the 30th of June, covering a Petition from Mr. F. Shortt, relative to certain proceedings in the Court of Appeal here, with several other papers, which, according to your Lordship's directions, are herewith returned.

It has not been the practice in the Court of Appeal to assign reasons for the Decrees or Orders made when communicated to the parties; consequently no reason of that nature was given to Mr. Shortt; and I respectfully submit to your Lordship that, in this particular, the Court here follows the practice of the highest Court of Appeal, namely, that in which the King presides; but although the reasons of decisions made are not assigned in the Decree, as communicated to the parties, I have introduced, since I have presided in the Court of Appeal here, the practice of pronouncing my decrees myself with open doors; and in pronouncing them, I have generally made such observations as the case seemed to require. These observations I note on the back of each case; and on referring to the case of "Smith and Thompson *versus* Shortt and Berry, (for under these names and in this order the parties brought their case into my Court of Appeal, from either Chicane or Error), I find the following note in my handwriting on the back, which, as usual, I read aloud in Court, for the information of the parties themselves, and their advocates:

"I cannot alter the Decision of the Prince Regent in Council.
Prayer of Memorialists rejected."

My reasoning and intention in this note are obvious. Shortt prayed that I would direct execution to be issued forth against the parties in the terms of their obligation, with costs, according to the Decree of the Prince Regent in Council; but, on my referring to that Decree I at once discovered that it contained no such order.

Of course, I could not presume to add to, or to alter in any way, a Decree of His Royal Highness in Council, which simply dismissed the suit in question, for non-prosecution, without decreeing the payment of the penalty of the bond, or any costs whatever.

It would have been highly presumptuous in me to have supposed that this was, or possibly could be, an omission or oversight in that high Court; and that it was neither the one nor the other is evident, for Shortt having expressly called the attention of that Court to the Penalty of the Bond, and to costs in his prayer, but of which no notice whatever is taken in the Decree.

The case being thus before the Prince Regent, it was entirely out of my hands; and no order in the suit could legally be made by me beyond what was expressly and specifically sanctioned by the order in Council. I therefore submit to your Lordship that, even admitting that the petitioner Shortt has a right in equity to all he prays for, he can obtain justice and award from that higher Court alone into which he has thrown himself, and, that he has left me entirely powerless as to ordering anything beyond what the letter of the Decree in Council warrants.

Although your Lordship has not, in your dispatch, desired to know the ground of my decision on the other Memorial presented here by Shortt (a copy of which decision I observe amongst Shortt's papers), it may be right to give your Lordship a copy of my minute on the back of that Memorial, which I also read in open Court as follows: "Feb. 17. Shortt and Berry v. Smith and Johnson."

"It not appearing by these proceedings that Johnson was anything more than an agent, and the Memorialists having failed to shew effects in his hands,

"Prayer of Memorialist rejected."

I cannot conclude without assuring your Lordship that I am most strongly impressed with the necessity of enforcing the payment of penalties for the non-prosecution of Appeals, as well as with the consequences which would result (as pointed out by your Lordship) if any opinion of the non-liability of sureties were to get abroad; and the principle of that Court of Appeal here, since I have presided in it, has ever been to enforce such penalties when it could be legally done. I have &c.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

[Original.]

*Return of Troops serving at the Cape of Good Hope on the
25th of November 1821.*

Officers of all ranks	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	172
Sergeants, Trumpeters, Drummers, and Rank and File:								
Royal Artillery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66
Sappers and Miners	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30
6th Foot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	626
38th Foot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	729
54th Foot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	662
72nd Foot.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	599
Late Royal African Corps	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	224
Cape Corps	{ Cavalry	.	.	.	.	.	.	132
		.	.	.	.	.	.	301
Prize Negroes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68
							Grand Total	3541

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN, Major Gen. Commanding.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

LONDON, 26th November 1821.

My Lord,—I transmit to your Lordship herewith a copy of an Order of His Majesty in Council of the 14th instant relating to an Alteration therein directed to be made in the duties hitherto levied at the Cape upon Articles the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom. And I am commanded to signify to your Lordship His Majesty's Pleasure that measures should be taken for levying and collecting a duty not exceeding three and one quarter per cent upon the value of all Articles imported into the Cape, its territories and Dependencies, after publication of the Order in Council. I have etc.

(Signed) **BATHURST.**

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

LONDON, 26 November 1821.

MY LORD,—I transmit to your Lordship herewith the copy of a Note which the Baron Fagel has addressed to the Marquess of Londonderry on behalf of the owners of the ship *Concord*, which Vessel, having suffered considerable damage at Sea was obliged to put in for shelter at one of the ports at the Cape of Good Hope and to be afterwards sold by public auction. It appears by the statement contained in the Baron Fagel's note that only a part of the proceeds of the sale of this Vessel has been remitted to the Owners, and the object, therefore, of the present Application is to obtain payment of the Residue for which the Governor of the Cape is stated to be Guarantee. I have in consequence to desire that your Lordship will be pleased to cause all due Enquiry to be made into the Transaction, and that you will report to me how far the Statement of the parties is borne out by the circumstances of the case. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

LONDON, 26th November 1821.

MY LORD,—In reply to a question which I brought under the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, at your Lordship's request, I have now to acquaint you that I have been informed that all Comptrollers of Customs are furnished with Deputations from the Board of Customs empowering them to make Seizures. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

LONDON, 26th November 1821.

MY LORD,—With reference to the instructions which I have conveyed to Sir Rufane Donkin respecting the payment of Naval pensions and Allowances to such Settlers at the Cape as may be entitled thereto, I transmit to your Lordship three descriptive lists of Claimants of that description, in addition to those already forwarded to the Colony. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN.

LONDON, 26th November 1821.

SIR,—I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 9th of August detailing the reasons which induced you, while administering the Government of the Cape, to draw Staff pay as a Major General, and at the same time that you renounce all claim to such an Allowance, if disapproved by me, stating the grounds upon which you consider yourself entitled to receive it.

Although I do not find that I should be authorised in sanctioning the issue of this pay, yet I beg you to be assured that I perfectly acquit you in drawing it, of any disposition to increase unduly the emoluments of your Situation, or to act otherwise than according to what you considered the strict Rule of the Service, under similar circumstances. I regret very much that in referring to the Situation of Sir Edward Barnes in Ceylon and of M. General Darling in the Mauritius, it did not occur to you that in those Colonies Parliament had in the Estimates of the Army made Provision for a General Officer on the Staff in addition to the Governor; for the distinction between your Situation at the Cape and that of the officers in question depends entirely upon this circumstance that in the one Case the pay had been voted by Parliament and in the other had been refused. Had you been on the Staff at the Cape before the departure of Lord Charles

Somerset, you would have continued to receive your Staff pay in addition to half the Governor's emoluments; but being only accidentally at the Cape and without any Military Appointment there, your Succession to the Government gave you no claim to any payment beyond what a Civilian would, at the same time, have received.

It will be indeed a matter of sincere regret to me, if from the circumstance of my not having been previously aware of this Misapprehension, and not having therefore corrected it, you should have sustained any pecuniary loss, the more, as notwithstanding the high opinion which I entertain of the manner in which you have discharged the duties of Acting Governor, I do not possess any power of affording you relief. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Office Copy.]

*Letter from HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE., to
LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.*

DOWNING STREET, LONDON, 26 November 1821.

MY LORD,—I have had Earl Bathurst's directions to transmit to your Lordship the accompanying papers which have been received from the Commissioners of the Navy, and to beg that your Lordship will call upon Miss Page to explain the circumstances under which she thought proper to introduce on board of the ship any other persons but those for whom a passage was ordered at your Lordship's recommendation. I have &c.

(Signed) HENRY GOULBURN.

[Office Copy.]

*Letter from HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE., to
SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN.*

DOWNING STREET, November 26th 1821.

SIR,—I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 17th of August, enclosing a letter which you had addressed to the

Treasury on the subject of the pay drawn by you as a Major General on the staff.

Lord Bathurst has so fully stated in his letter to you the reasons which prevent his recommending the allowance of the pay in question that it only remains for me to express my regret that there should have been any misunderstanding on the subject and that the case should not admit of my proving the pleasure which I should otherwise have had in forwarding your wishes.

I have &c.

(Signed) HENRY GOULBURN.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

LONDON, 27th November 1821.

MY LORD,—At the request of Baron Maltzaha, chargé d'affaires of Prussia at this Court, I transmit to your Lordship an attested copy of the Will of a clergyman, a subject of Prussia, who has appointed the children of his two sons deceased at the Cape, to be his heirs; and I have to instruct your Lordship to direct the said Will to be delivered to the parties concerned, and to transmit to me their attested Receipt of that document. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Copy.]

Memorandum attached to the Diagram of the Land called Eastford upon the borders of the Knysna made by His Excellency LORD CHARLES SOMERSET to GEORGE REX, ESQRE, on the 30th November 1816.

These are to certify that the 40 Morgen of Land deducted from the above Diagram have been ceded by Mr. George Rex to the Colonial Government, in consideration of the Claims reserved for the Crown by the 5th Article of the Proclamation of the 6th of August 1813 on the places Melkhout Kraal, Springfield, Eastford,

Westford, and Portland, all situated at the Knysna in the District of George, and now in his (Mr. Rex's) possession, being relinquished.

By Command of His Excellency the Acting Governor.

(Signed) C. BIRD.

COLONIAL OFFICE, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 29th November 1821.

[Copy.]

Regulations for the privileged Butchers.

Art. 1.—No person shall be permitted to carry on the trade of a privileged butcher, unless he is a burgher of this colony, and duly provided with a licence from his Excellency the governor to that effect, on a proper stamp.

Art. 2.—Any person desirous of carrying on the butcher's trade in Cape Town, must address himself, either personally or in writing, to the burgher senate, signifying his intention, before ultimo October of the current year, but not to commence before the 1st of January following, nor discontinue until the expiration of a full year; for the due performance of which he must pass a bond before commissioners of the burgher senate, in which he binds himself in the sum of Rds. 1,500, to be forfeited should he be found to have discontinued carrying on the butcher's trade before the expiration of a full year, notwithstanding his obligation of continuing the same; and for which sum of Rds. 1,500 as aforesaid, he must produce two good securities, who are likewise to bind themselves respectively for the fulfilment of the said sum; he is then to apply at the colonial secretary's office for a licence for one year, written on such a stamp as is established by the laws of the colony.

Art. 3.—No person, except the privileged butchers in Cape Town, shall be allowed to sell, or otherwise dispose of live cattle, sheep or goats, for the purpose of being killed, neither the meat nor fat of the same, under a penalty of Rds. 1,500, with confiscation of the cattle, meat or fat, thus illegally disposed of.

Art. 4.—The burgher senate have, however, at all times the

power of permitting other inhabitants and burghers of this colony (not provided with licences for carrying on the butcher's trade,) to kill cattle in their possession in Cape Town, and to sell the meat and fat to the inhabitants, or persons belonging to ships at anchor in this bay, provided they submit to such conditions and restrictions as will be prescribed in the latter part of these Regulations.

Art. 5.—The slaughter-houses and shops mentioned in the 2nd and 3rd Articles of the Regulations of the year 1809, (now in use,) will cease after the building now erecting by the burgher senate shall be completed as public shambles, and as soon as the privileged butchers shall have taken possession of the several apartments in the said buildings, which will be allotted to them (gratis) for the purpose of killing and selling their meat, &c.; the further use of the slaughter-houses and shops in Cape Town at present occupied by them, is prohibited, on a penalty of Rds. 100 for each transgression; and they shall not be allowed to sell meat or fat at any other place than in the apartments allotted or ceded to them for that purpose in said building.

Art. 6.—The privileged butchers shall keep their shops open daily from sun-rise until twelve o'clock at noon; and from one o'clock in the afternoon until sun-set.

Art. 7.—The butchers are bound to cause their horned cattle, intended for slaughter or sale, to be driven to the shambles along the road leading between the canal of the castle and the parade square, before eight o'clock in the morning; no cattle brought in for the purpose of being killed, or otherwise disposed of, shall be driven to the shambles by any other road, under a penalty of Rds. 100, and under the same responsibility as mentioned in the 2nd article; in extraordinary cases, however, the privileged butchers will be allowed to drive in horned cattle in the aforementioned way, after eight o'clock, provided a written permission for that purpose be obtained from the director of the shambles.

Art. 8.—No wild ox or cattle is allowed to be conveyed or driven through the streets, or exposed to public view in any public place in the town, under a penalty of Rds. 50, to be forfeited by the butcher to whom such animals belong, who is bound to make good any injury sustained in consequence; the butchers are, however, allowed to drive stall-fed and quiet Colonial cattle through the streets, (properly secured, and attended by the Crows and driver,) provided a written permission from the August 1st

director of the shambles shall have been obtained for that purpose.

Art. 9.—Every privileged butcher shall be obliged to have his name and number painted on a board, over the door of his shop, in large and legible letters.

Art. 10.—Eight days before the expiration of each month the butchers are to inform the burgher senate the price at which they intend to sell their meat and fat during the ensuing month, and which price they are not to raise during that period without the express consent of the burgher senate, who are authorized to inquire into the reasons for such enhancement of price, and on finding the same ungrounded to object thereto. Should the butchers think themselves thereby aggrieved, they can address themselves to government.

Art. 11.—In order that the public may be regularly informed of the price of meat, the burgher senate will notify, at the commencement of every month, the proper prices at which the butcher shall be obliged to sell his meat and fat during the current month; such notification to be signed by the director of the shambles, and placed on a board at each butcher's shop.

Art. 12.—In case a butcher is found to have sold meat or fat at a higher price than is fixed, agreeably to the foregoing Articles, he shall forfeit, for the first offence, Rds. 100; for the second, Rds. 300; and for the third, Rds. 1,000; and should the butcher be detected in having delivered short weight, or committed any other fraud, he shall moreover be liable to such correction and punishment as the law directs.

Art. 13.—In order that these and other Regulations relative to the butcher's trade be duly observed, and the transgressors may not escape their well-deserved punishment, His Majesty's fiscal, the burgher senate, or commissioners of the burgher senate, as well as the chief functionaries attached to the shambles, are authorized to visit the butchers' shops, or cause the same to be visited as often as they may think proper.

Art. 14.—With regard to the purchase of cattle by the privileged butchers, it is enacted, that no privileged butcher shall be allowed to purchase more cattle than he requires for the use & consumption of his shop; should he be found guilty of having acted contrary to these instructions, he will be subject to a penalty of Rds. 1,000, agreeably to the proclamation dated 10th

June 1800, independent of the punishment set forth for the crime of monopoly.

Art. 15.—It is also enacted, that no privileged butcher is allowed to travel into the interior of the colony for the purpose of purchasing cattle, or send any other person for that purpose, without being provided with written instructions, or an order from the director of the shambles, which shall specify

(a) The number of cattle and sheep to be purchased during the journey.

(b) The manner of payment which is to be adopted, whether in cash or by bonds; the number of which to be taken for the journey must be specified in the instructions.

(c) The manner in which these bonds are to be drawn out; viz.

1. They are to be numbered.

2. They must contain a declaration, signed by the butcher on whose account the purchase is made, that he binds himself for the prompt payment of such bonds filled up either in his own handwriting and signature, or that of the persons so employed by him; as also that he will, by virtue of this engagement, authorize his wife or any one of his family to pay such bonds during his absence without any further special order; and that in case any misunderstanding should take place, he will submit himself to the immediate decision of his honor the chief justice, or president of the worshipful the court of justice, or during his absence or any legal impediment, to that of the senior member of the said court, without any further form of process, and assign over his person and property for *parata executio*.

3. That not only the number of cattle purchased by the butcher, or the person employed by him, but also the amount of the purchase-money agreed for, must be inserted in their own handwriting, and with their own signature, in words as well as figures.

(d) An order or direction not to deliver the butcher's notes to the sellers before the cattle is delivered.

(e) A similar order to provide himself with a list, in which he must insert the names and residences of the country people from whom he purchases cattle, as also the description and number of the same; the amount of purchase money, whether paid in cash or by butcher's notes; and in the latter case, the days when the Coloⁿ notes become due, and the numbers of the notes given in the C^tnt.

(f) And, finally, a stipulated time when the butcher, or the person employed by him, engages to be in town.

These instructions are to be made out in the above-mentioned manner, and signed in duplicate by the director of the shambles ; the butcher and his servant (in the event of the journey being undertaken by a servant), are to make oath before His Majesty's fiscal, or one of his deputies, that the orders therein contained, and no other shall be faithfully complied with ; one of which duplicates is to be lodged in the fiscal's office, previous to the journey being undertaken. The foregoing is to be strictly observed by the butchers under a penalty of Rds. 3,000, agreeably to the proclamation of the 2nd of October 1798 ; and any servant acting contrary to the contents of this article, shall be liable to temporary imprisonment, or other discretionary punishment.

Art. 16.—The butcher, or person employed by him, shall be obliged to deliver to His Majesty's fiscal, within a week after his return, the list of cattle purchased by him, and a duplicate thereof to the director of the shambles, under a penalty of Rds. 100.

Art. 17.—Any privileged butcher failing to pay any of his notes on demand, the holder can apply to his honor the chief justice, or president of the worshipful court of justice, who will summon the debtor, through the messenger of the said court, for payment, which if not made, an immediate decree of *parata executio* will be granted.

Art. 18.—No cattle shall be slaughtered until inspected and approved by the selector of cattle ; neither shall any meat or fat be sold until approved by said functionary agreeably to his instructions ; and any butcher transgressing this order shall forfeit for the first offence Rds. 200, for the second a similar fine, and his shop shut up for a week ; and for the third offence Rds. 1,000, with the forfeiture of his licence. The butchers conceiving themselves to be in any shape aggrieved, are at liberty to lay their grievances before the director for his decision, and further, to appeal to the president and members of the burgher senate.

Art. 19.—The butchers shall be obliged daily to collect the blood and other filth which may accumulate in their shops into tubs, and have the same carried into the sea through the back gate of their slaughter-house, under a penalty of Rds. 100.

Art. 20.—The butchers shall have the use of the apartments and appurtenances in the shambles *gratis* ; they are only to

provide themselves, at their own expense, with all portable materials necessary for carrying on their trade; they are bound to keep the buildings and appurtenances occupied by them in proper repair; any damage done to the buildings, either by the butchers or those employed by them, shall be estimated by the town inspector and surveyor, and the amount of such damage be paid into the town treasury; but any damage otherwise sustained shall be defrayed by the town treasury.

Art 21.—In order to keep the buildings in repair, and to continue the administration, &c. the following duties shall be levied, viz.—

	Rds. stc.
For horned cattle, either for slaughter or sale	2 0 each
For a calf	1 0 "
For a sheep or goat	0 14 "
For a lamb	0 12 "

Art. 22.—The levying and payment of the taxes must be made daily between the hours of nine and twelve in the forenoon (Sundays and holidays excepted), at the office of the director of the shambles, agreeably to the instructions prescribed for that officer, upon the receipt of the written reports of what has been killed and sold the preceding days; should the butcher wilfully neglect paying such duties, he shall forfeit for the first offence Rds. 100; for the second, Rds. 500; and for the third, Rds. 1,000. Independent of these fines he will be, moreover, liable to the forfeiture of his licence, besides an arbitrary punishment, according to circumstances, should he be detected in having fraudulently transgressed these instructions.

Art. 23.—The butchers are bound to keep the buildings, both within and without, as also from the front to the sea shore, in a cleanly state; likewise to wash the woodwork and windows twice a week (the days to be hereafter fixed.) The shambles, sewers and gutters must be cleaned daily, or as often as is necessary. Each butcher will be held responsible for the due performance thereof; in default of which, a penalty of Rds. 25 for each offence will be inflicted.

Art. 24.—The butchers shall report in writing, and under their own signature, to the director monthly, and before the expiration of the seventh day of each month, for the information of the burgher senate, the number of cattle sold, alive or dead, during the preceding month; also the weight of meat and fat, the number

of cattle remaining in their possession, and also how many servants are sent to purchase cattle, under a penalty of Rds. 100.

Art. 25.—It is further enacted, with regard to the recovery of the penalties quoted in these Regulations, that the 88th and 89th Articles of the criminal code of laws, established in this colony, must be strictly observed, and the distribution made as follows: one third to the prosecutor, one third to the informer, and the remaining one third to the funds of the hall.

Art. 26.—Any person not being a licensed butcher, and who may feel inclined to sell the meat or fat of cattle killed by him, must first apply to the burgher senate, and obtain a special permission; this application must state what species and number of cattle he intends to kill and sell: he must then submit himself to the following restrictions, viz.

1. That he shall kill his cattle in one of the apartments of the shambles allotted to him for that purpose, and for which he shall pay to the burgher senate a reasonable rent for the time required in killing such cattle and selling the fat.

2. That he shall pay, for the cattle so killed and sold, double the duties inserted in these regulations.

3. That he shall not sell his meat or fat at a higher price than any privileged butcher who has undertaken to sell at the lowest price.

4. That he will submit himself to the regulations prescribed for the privileged butchers, as also in the penalties enacted in case of transgression.

The special permission granted to him by the burgher senate, for killing and selling such number of cattle, shall cease after they shall have been killed and sold.

Art. 27.—The butchers shall be obliged to pay, and cause to be paid, every due respect to the director and other officers employed in the shambles.

Thus done and decreed, at a meeting of the burgher senate, at the Cape of Good Hope, the 30th of November 1821.

(Signed) M. VAN BREDA, President.

By order of the Burgher Senate.

(Signed) P. J. TRUTER, Sec.

Fiat.

(Signed) C. H. SOMERSET.

[Copy.]

*Note from LORD CHARLES SOMERSET to
SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN.*

Lord Charles Somerset presents his compliments to Sir Rufane Shawe Donkin ; and if Sir R. S. Donkin has any official communication to make to Lord Charles, he will meet Sir Rufane at the Colonial Office at any time Sir R. S. Donkin will appoint.

Saturday, 1st December 1821.

[Copy.]

*Note from SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN to
LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.*

CAPE Town, 1st December 1821.

Sir Rufane Donkin presents his compliments to Lord Charles Somerset, and, in answer to his note just received, he acquaints his Lordship that he has no *official* communication to make to him. Should Lord C. Somerset have any official communication to make to Sir R. Donkin, he will meet his Lordship at such place as he may appoint.

[Original.]

Letter from SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN to EARL BATHURST.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, December 1st 1821.

MY LORD,—I have the honor of reporting to your Lordship that my administration of the affairs of this Colony ceased this day, Lord Charles Somerset having arrived from England, but I regret to say, with such violent and unaccountable expressions of hostility towards me, accompanied by proceedings of so unusual a nature between persons in our respective situations, that I should be almost induced to fear that Lord Charles Somerset's demeanor was indicative of my having incurred the displeasure of His

Majesty's Government by some unknown offence, were it not that I am encouraged by the general tenor of your Lordship's dispatches during the last two years, to hope that I have attained, what it has ever been my endeavour to merit, your Lordship's approbation.

On the *Hyperion* anchoring yesterday evening, I sent a Staff Officer on board to wait on Lord Charles Somerset, to acquaint him that I had prepared dinner for himself and family at the Government House, that my carriages were in waiting, and to offer those courtesies which are usual on such occasions. To all this I received by the return of that Officer no sort of reply, no communication to myself, private or official, but simply that Lord C. Somerset had put off his landing till this morning. He landed accordingly; and entering the Government House at a very early hour by one door, as I was going out at another to the Beach to receive him, he sent me a note, of which I enclose a copy.

On the receipt of such a note, I had only one course to take, that of immediately quitting the Government House, leaving my Breakfast things on the table, and everything just as it stood to be brought away as speedily as possible by my servants.

In one instant I thus found myself in the street, without having even seen Lord C. Somerset, nor have I seen him since, and thus, in the face of this whole Colony, and of the Army, has a scene of courtesy and indecorum taken place, such as, I believe, was never before exhibited towards a person of my rank, (and I hope I may add character), after holding one of His Majesty's Governments for two years.

I have been since told that Lord C. Somerset had taken offence at my having lately confined his son, Capt. H. Somerset, to his post at Simons Town, which situation I conferred upon him last June at his Father's earnest request. I was obliged to prohibit Capt. Somerset from coming to my Head Quarters, in maintenance of military discipline, and to avoid the more painful step of bringing that Officer to a Court Martial, which I should have been obliged to do had he repeated his most unmilitary and insubordinate conduct towards me; but I cannot easily allow myself to suppose that any private feelings of Lord C. Somerset could so far overpower him as to make him forget his public duty in violating every usual courtesy belonging to his situation and

mine, in the face of this Colony, in which there is a class of people sufficiently disposed to slight public authorities and to criticise and censure the conduct of people in office.

For my own part, I am perfectly indifferent as to Lord C. Somerset's pleasure or displeasure, to his opinion good or bad. I have conducted my administration here honestly and zealously. In all my arrangements, civil and military, I have kept the good of His Majesty's service conscientiously in view. By this line of conduct I have more than once obtained your Lordship's approbation, and I will boldly say, and I say it with an honest pride, in self defence and not from vanity, I have gained the confidence, the respect, and attachment of this whole Colony. These feelings towards me have been strongly manifested this day, by the eagerness and kindness with which everything that is most respectable at this place, Civil and Military, flock'd to my door, as soon as it was known abroad how I had been turned out of the Government House.

I have received more flattering attentions, and have had stronger expressions of esteem and regard used towards me this day than I ever have had on any one occasion during my Government.

I am very sorry to have taken up so much of your Lordship's time. I ask for no censure on Lord Charles Somerset, but it is my duty to acquaint your Lordship with what has happened, and when such marked feelings of personal hostility have been shewn towards me by Lord C. Somerset, I hope your Lordship will not think it too much for me to express a hope that in case Lord C. Somerset shall address your Lordship hereafter, concerning me or my administration here, your Lordship will do me the justice to judge me by my own public conduct as it has come under your Lordship's personal observation, and by the general sentiments of this Colony towards me, rather than by what Lord Charles Somerset may say. I have &c.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

[Copy.]

Letter from HENRY ELLIS, ESQRE., to HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.

DEAR GOULBURN,—I send the accompanying Memoranda for perusal at your leisure. I should not have pressed them upon your attention if I did not feel that the points to which they relate were of great and growing importance to the Colony; the truth of the statement respecting the Court of Justice can be supported by many facts, but as they are of an unpleasant character to individuals, they are as well omitted. Even without continued emigration the British part of the population must increase, and the necessity of alteration will at last become imperative, the only point therefore is whether the alteration be at present advisable. You will observe that no change in the Colonial constitution is required, the number of Members in the Court has always been arbitrary, consequently whether there be three or seven can involve no innovation in principle. Sincerely Yours,

(Signed) H. ELLIS.

[Enclosure 1.]

The Cape of Good Hope is now an integral part of the Colonial Dominion of Great Britain, and it would therefore seem a necessary consequence that the connection with the former paramount state should be as rapidly destroyed, as a due regard to the fair claims of the Inhabitants of the Colony will permit; it is however certain that the attempts to effect this object have hitherto been few, and almost unavoidable. The Church and the Bar receive their education and matriculation in Holland, and as among the Dutch Colonists these are the only educated classes, it may be well imagined that the connection with, and moral deference to Holland continues undiminished; the intermarriage between English functionaries and the Colonists has materially contributed to Hollandize the local system of administration, and it will require the expression of a very decided opinion by the Government at home, to produce an alteration so natural and so necessary.

Community of language is the simplest and best security for intimate connection with distant possessions, and by the substitu-

tion of the English for the Dutch language in all official proceedings at the Cape, much of what is desired will be obtained. This measure must certainly be preliminary to all others, and it moreover has the advantage of not involving any consideration affecting the distribution of the executive and legislative branches of Colonial administration. English having been with little interval the language of the Conquerors and Rulers of the Cape of Good Hope for the last twenty-five years, the knowledge of it has been so generally diffused that there are few Dutch Colonists in Cape Town itself, or in the home Districts to whom its use even in judicial proceedings would be just matter of complaint; not so however with the English inhabitants, to them Dutch retains every attribute of a foreign language, and the consequent necessity of employing translators doubles to them, especially in their intercourse with advocates, the sufficiently heavy amount of legal charges.

The municipal administration of the Country Districts is entirely conducted in Dutch, and with the exception of trifling police cases the same practice obtains in Cape Town. The consequence is that the correspondence with those districts is done in duplicate, once in English and once in Dutch; this duplication will seem the more singular from the following statement, that private letters in English from the Magistrates addressed to the Colonial Secretaries often arrive by the same post which brings the Dutch original, and English translated public letters, all on the same subject; under such circumstances the only reason for continuing the Dutch as the language of correspondence would seem a wish to perpetuate the connection with Holland, and to keep alive the recollection of the recency of British dominion. The frontier districts of Uitenhage and Albany are certainly administered by English Magistrates, but this exception has arisen solely from considerations of military necessity, the offices of Magistrate and Commanding Officer having been usually united; the large proportion also which the English Settlers lately arrived bear to the former Colonists in the district of Albany has forced the dominancy of their language in municipal proceedings, and in this district the duplication of official documents will not be required.

In Cape Town the business of the Court of Justice being entirely conducted in Dutch operates as a serious inconvenience,

and from the necessity of translation, as a serious injury to British Inhabitants, especially to the mercantile class. The Capital engaged in trade both export and import is, as might naturally be expected, almost entirely British, and yet the various cases incident to English Shipping and English commerce generally, are tried in a foreign language before a Court, the members of which, if not wholly unacquainted with the English language, are certainly quite incompetent to decide on interpretations of contracts, policies of insurances, licences and other similar matters submitted to their decision. The composition of the Court however is sufficiently important to deserve separate consideration. In confining therefore these observations to the introduction of the English language, the main point, assuming the expediency, is the time when the alteration might safely and fairly take place. There is at present only one Landdrost (that of Tulbagh and he is on the eve of retiring from extreme age) to whom correspondence with the Colonial Office in English would be impossible; a regulation to this effect might therefore immediately take place or at least within from one to two years, and the same might be extended to the revenue Departments in Cape Town; with respect to the business of the Court of Justice which from the nature of the Civil Law is conducted more in written than in *vivâ voce* pleadings from two to four years might be the period assigned to the use of the Dutch language.

A Fund for public education exists at the Cape, but it has hitherto been left almost entirely in the management of the Dutch Clergy, were this applied to the purpose of a School on the principle of our public Schools in England, and if an examination in the English language were made a qualification for holding Civil Offices, an additional security for the proposed object would be obtained. Another great advantage would result from such an establishment, the general diffusion of knowledge among the Resident Colonists, and the more rapid assimilation to the institutions and manners of Great Britain.

[Enclosure 2.]

The Court of Justice at the Cape consists of seven members.

The Chief Justice, born in the Colony, passed a few years in Holland for the purpose of legal education; he may there have

taken the regular degrees, but he never practised as a lawyer; his practical knowledge is therefore derived from the Colonial Court; he is however a man of good judgment and is, comparatively to the other members, highly gifted. The next member has received no legal education, has never practised as a lawyer, and has no judicial qualification whatever. These deficiencies he has in common with his brothers on the Bench, who all with the exception of Mr. Bentinck are imperfectly acquainted with the English language. The only motive with the local government for the selection of these individuals has been, that they are more independent in fortune than most of the Colonists, and therefore they were thought less liable to the imputation of corrupt motives for any alleged errors in their decisions.

That a Court so composed must be incompetent to try cases requiring a knowledge of English Acts of Parliament (as in questions affecting trade and navigation) or indeed of English language, must be at least highly probable, and without meaning to reflect upon the members individually, it must be stated that the probability is unfortunately borne out by the fact, which becomes matter of frequent complaint.

The following measure is suggested as remedial, and is recommended by not involving any change in the laws of the Colony, or increase of expence. The number of Members of the Court has always been arbitrary, a reduction therefore of the number from seven to three, violates no principle. It is proposed, that all the members of the present Court, with the exception of the Chief Justice, should be removed, receiving half of their salaries as retirements, that the Vice Admiralty jurisdiction should be vested in the new Court, by which means past collisions would be avoided, that the present Judge of the Admiralty Court should be named first Puisne Judge, with a small addition to his present salary, that a second puisne Judge should be added to complete the number of three Judges. If it were deemed adviseable to appoint, in the first instance, a Colonist to this office, the present Secretary of the Court, unquestionably the best Dutch Lawyer with the exception of the Chief Justice, would be well fitted for a seat on the Bench. The emoluments of the Office of Fiscal would probably weigh with the present Fiscal against the superior dignity of the Bench. The aggregate amount of the half salaries of the retired members, together with the present salary of the Judge of

the Vice Admiralty Court would fully cover the charge of the new Court.

There can be no question that the proposed change or modification of the Court of Justice would much facilitate the adoption of the English language in judicial proceedings, and would further prepare the way for certain modifications in the Colonial Laws which the increase of the British Resident Population will hereafter receive. It would be invidious to relate the instances in which the proceedings of the Court, as now composed, have excited mockery, or discontent; it is sufficient to say that there is no confidence in their decisions, and were any accident to deprive the Colony of the services of the Chief Justice, the Court would fall into absolute contempt.

The profession of Advocate, from the exorbitance of legal charges, and from the same individual combining the emoluments of advocate and attorney, is so lucrative that no practising lawyer will accept a puisne seat on the Bench at the present small salary, scarcely £300 per annum, hence the prospect for the future is even worse than the present state, for the salary of Chief Justice would scarcely tempt a leading advocate to quit practice. On the whole therefore it may be said, that few cases can be conceived in which the maxim of *venienti occurrit morto* is more applicable than to the composition of the Court of Justice at the Cape.

[Original.]

Memorial of HENRY ELLIS, ESQRE.

To the RIGHT HONOURABLE EARL BATHURST, K.G. &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of Henry Ellis, Deputy Secretary to the Government of the Cape of Good Hope, Sheweth

That it has been usual to make grants of land to persons holding the offices of Secretary and Deputy Secretary to the Government at the Cape of Good Hope, of which practice the present Secretary (when Deputy Secretary) and the late Secretary are instances, and that memorialist on that ground ventures to submit, thro' the channel of your Lordship, his prayer for a similar advantage, to the gracious consideration of His Majesty.

barracks, and nearly as many more building. All the towns which I have now mentioned have been founded under the authority of Government. Besides these are a number of very decent villages built by the different parties of Settlers. One in particular I shall mention, which is important from its size and the order with which their affairs are conducted, both spiritual and temporal: I mean Salem, formed by the party which came from England under the direction of The town consists of seventy-five houses, the remainder of the party are in three neighbouring vallies; they have a market every Thursday; their temporal concerns, as a body, are under the direction of a committee of eleven. Their minister is a Mr. Shaw. They have an every day school and a Sunday school. They are dissenters (Methodists), Religion is the tie that binds this numerous party together.

I am sorry to say rice and flour are at a ruinous price, retail rice 6d., coarse flour (with the bran in it) 6d., fine flour 9d. and 10d., Potatoes, the few that are brought to market, are from 10 to 12 and 14 Rixdollars the sack. We value the Rixdollar in our dealings amongst ourselves at 2s. Sterling. Potatoes are likely rapidly to become cheaper, as there are now immense quantities planted and planting. Indian corn or maize seems to prosper well with all who take any trouble in cultivating it. The cause of the failure of our crops is beyond all doubt atmospheric, and not occasioned, as some have stated, by the nitre contained in the soil.

[Copy.]

*Letter from SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN to
LIEUTENANT COLONEL BIRD.*

CAPE CASTLE, 4th December 1821.

MY DEAR COLONEL,—I am sorry to find that you are making yourself uneasy, and I think unnecessarily uneasy about the impression you think Mr. Parker the Settler has made in England in regard to you. I cannot see what *you* can have to do with Mr. Parker, whatever has been done here has been my act and not yours, and when I wrote to Mr. Goulburn in July last on

receiving Mr. Parker's papers from England I told Mr. Goulburn that I felt myself bound to acknowledge the Aid I had received from you, as a truly honorable and faithful Public Servant, that to say that much of you was only just in answer to Mr. Parker's attack upon you. That his insinuation that you exercised an influence over me hostile to his interests, was wholly unfounded, that you neither exercised nor tried to exercise any influence over me beyond what your long residence in this Colony and your complete knowledge of its interests would entitle you fairly to exercise in matters of official detail over any Governor, and in the same Letter I have assured Mr. Goulburn (what you know to be true) that I have resolutely and uniformly acted from myself in all matters of moment since I have held the Government of this Colony, and that on me alone all the responsibility must rest for whatever has been done during my administration. All this I shall say again when I get to Downing Street, and you may rest assured that while I live I will never so far forget myself as a Man or as a Gentleman, as to desert or throw an unmerited burthen on any person who may have acted or who may hereafter act with me *honestly* and *fairly* as you have done in public concerns. I say all this on principle and more on public ground than from private feelings, for you know that altho' you and I have been all along upon the best of terms, my want of health, combined with other circumstances of an afflicting nature to me, has secluded me a good deal from a general mixing in Society, and your avocations have operated a good deal in the same way with you.

Thus, tho' very good friends, we have not entered into close intimacy. What I say therefore proceeds not from partiality, but Justice.

- You may make what use you please of this letter here or elsewhere. I am &c.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

[Original.]

*Letter from the REVEREND JOSEPH TAYLOR to
JOSEPH BUTTERWORTH, ESQRE., M.P.*

WESLEYAN MISSION HOUSE,
77 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, 6th December 1821.

DEAR SIR,—A party of settlers who went out with a person of the name of Sephton, in January 1820, to the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, requested the Committee of the Wesleyan Missionary Society to supply them with one of its Missionaries as their Minister; and the Committee having appointed Mr. William Shaw to accompany them for this purpose, His Majesty's government confirmed the appointment, and allowed him a salary as the minister of that party.

You will recollect that in the various communications which our Committee have had from Mr. Shaw, who, with his party, is located at Salem, in the district of Albany, he has most pressingly urged his need of a fellow labourer, on account of the surrounding Settlers and Hottentots, the great majority of whom have no religious instruction at all, except what Mr. Shaw is enabled to afford them, in addition to his other duties.

The Committee have now appointed Mr. William Threlfall, to proceed to join Mr. Shaw and to extend his religious labours by preaching and in the establishment of schools, especially among the surrounding heathen. Mr. Threlfall has been fully instructed by the Committee to act under the direction of Mr. Shaw, and to confine himself entirely to the duties of his office, to be obedient to the laws and to honour the authorities of the Colony.

As one of the Secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, I now apply to you to request that you will have the goodness to obtain from the Right Honourable Earl Bathurst a letter of recommendation for Mr. William Threlfall, to the Colonial Government of the Cape of Good Hope.

Our Committee have for some time past been desirous of establishing a mission in the vicinity of Delagoa Bay, on the east coast of South Africa, about latitude twenty-five, where the population is large, and natives disposed to be friendly. Will you have the goodness to furnish us with any information you may possess, whether any difficulty is to be feared from the

Portuguese who once had a settlement there, but which it is supposed they have entirely abandoned. I am &c.

(Signed) Jos. TAYLOR.

[Copy.]

*Letter from the DEPUTY LANDDROST OF CRADOCK to
MR. THOMAS PRINGLE.*

CRADOCK, 6th December 1821.

SIR,—Your official of the 8th Ultimo reached me but this morning. I lament the accident by which your Cattle are deprived of Grass, and have not the least objection to their being driven into the Kloof you speak of, provided it lies within the limits of this Colony, and does not in any shape whatever interfere with private property. I have &c.

(Signed) W. W. HARDING, Deputy Landdrost.

[Copy.]

Report of MR. CHARLES D'ESCURY to the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, 8th December 1821.

SIR,—I have had the honor of receiving your Letter of the 22nd November last, inclosing Copy of the Memorial of A. de Waal, praying on the grounds therein set forth, for a reduction of the rents fixed on his Loanplaces Avontuur and Luypaard's Kloof in the district of Zwellendam, with His Excellency's the then acting Governor's commands, to give my opinion and report thereon.

One of the grounds so set forth, being the comparison between the rents so fixed, and those fixed on certain other Lands, *not named in the Memorial*, I thought necessary to enquire what Lands were so alluded to, in order to ascertain the correctness of the assertion. Yesterday only I received the information sought for, and I shall now take the liberty to reply to your Letter for His Excellency's information.

The Memorialist takes a very extensive field to exhibit upon the grievances he complains of, so much beyond what is necessary to shew, that the two Loan places he alluded to are rated higher than he considers they ought to have been, that, in order to prevent some of the motives he adduces for soliciting a reduction of Rent from being pleaded on other occasions, *on the grounds of precedent*, should His Excellency otherwise be pleased to grant this request, I shall separate these, as inadmissible, in that point of view, and then rest the merits of the petition exclusively on the grounds on which it should be tried. For which reason and also for what I shall further have the honor to state, I have thought it necessary to enter into more detail than otherwise a Memorial merely praying for a reduction of rent would require.

The Memorialist speaks of several purchases, to the amount of £ 59,000 of grazing Land he says to have been forced to make, *in order to enable him to maintain the Cattle required for the cultivation of his corn farm*, and complains that these and such like are so many charges which *must fall on his Corn Land, and on the Corn farms in general*. This therefore is complaining of a general grievance as well as of a private one, not one exclusively his own, nor indeed appertaining to the Land his Memorial refers to. But even were it otherwise, and strictly applicable to the present case, it would then still be no grievance at all, but a natural result, for whereas the Cattle required for the cultivation of Corn Land must graze some where, *distinct from that Land*, the expence attending it must necessarily be charged, together with all other expences belonging to the same, against the Crop. This therefore is a result common to all Corn farms all over the world.

But the Memorialist should however not have brought in 150 Cows or any other supernumerary Stock, not necessarily required for the cultivation of his Corn Land, but have deducted the Land wanted for this part of his Stock from the aggregate Sum he mentions, which would probably have reduced it at least *one half*.

In the next place Memorialist introduces the circumstance of his having purchased the Upstalls of the two Loan places mentioned in the Memorial as if it should be considered in the rent. This circumstance again he has in common with thousand others, it is a hackney'd topic which, tho' often refuted, still retains many and some respectable advocates, and remains a favourite theme

with them to discount upon, and for that very reason I think should always be resisted, whenever the attempt is made, however veiled, to plead it, lest anything like a tacit acquiescence be deduced from silence, and a precedent raised upon it. I shall at all times be happy to defend the objection, when the question is pressed, should his Excellency command me to do so.

Having pointed out the subjects which appeared to me irrelevant, I shall now take the liberty of submitting for His Excellency's consideration my observations on those points, on which the petition can be entertained. These, Memorialist has divided into two. He complains first, that the rent fixed for the two *Loan places Avontuur and Luypaard's Kloof* are rated too high in themselves, next, and principally, that others have been so much more favoured, having for farms of 5 times the value of the two places in question been taxed only $\frac{1}{3}$ of the rent charged on the Avontuur.

Having, as before stated, enquired what Farms Memorialist alluded to, he mentions in a letter I have received from him the following three: a place granted to one *J. du Toit*, and another to *P. J. de Vos*, both situated at the Hex River in the district of Tulbagh; and the third the place of *Nicolaas Linde* at the river Zonder end, in the district of Swellendam. With respect to the first the Memorialist is certainly amply borne out, for according to my Notes on the Report of that place, I have shewn the annual clear produce to be equal to Rds. 2,469 4 sks. on which 10 per cent would have been Rds. 246 7 sks. 2 sts. The Commission valued it at Rds. 49, and at their valuation it was granted. The Avontuur I calculate at Rds. 1395, the 10 per cent being Rds. 139 4 sks. The Commission have valued it at Rds. 197 7 sks., and at their valuation this also was granted. The second place that of P. J. de Vos has been reported upon, and therefore the Memorialist may have been informed at what rate the Commission have valued it and probably that valuation is equally disproportioned to its real value as the former, but it has not yet been granted, the Report of which that place forms part was returned long ago to Tulbagh for being incorrect, and is not yet come back. The place of N. Linde in the district of Zwellendam, according to my notes on the Report, the clear produce is equal to Rds. 950 2sk., on which 10 per cent would have been Rds. 95 1st., was valued by the Commission at Rds. 60 5sk., and granted at that valuation;

so that according to this comparison Memorialist pays on the value of his place Avontuur 14 per cent, Linde on his Land 6½ per cent, and Du Toit on his only 2 per cent.

I must here point out a circumstance well worth observing that the attention of Individuals, as to the nature and terms of the grants of Land, is not confined to their own immediate neighbourhood nor even to their own Districts, but that their jealous, tho' not unreasonable enquiries, for they are immediately and deeply interested in it, extend far beyond them, and are *general*; and as by so doing no one can be at a loss to find in every District many instances of striking disparities, which proving the want of system in the mode of rating the value of the Land by the Local Authorities, and that the Commissions recommend rents arbitrarily, points out also the *cause of discontent*, so often manifested by different Individuals, and not less felt, tho' not thus openly expressed by many more. This is a subject so important in itself, since it affects the feelings of the far greater part of the population of this Colony towards the Government, that I think it my duty to call His Excellency's attention to it, in a more particular manner, and therefore I intend taking the liberty of addressing you on this subject separately.

As to the other point on which the Memorial rests, namely that these Loan places are rated too high, I beg leave to observe, that according to my calculations they certainly not by any means came as high as valued by the Commission, but on the other hand, whereas the other Lands in this District, which are included in the same Report and were granted at the same time, are rated very nearly in the same proportion, should His Excellency think proper to reduce Memorialist's Rents, I do not see how the benefit of the precedent could be refused to the others, should they make similar applications, and if these be granted, where will it stop? or where can the line be drawn? Yet to do it *partially*, will not that increase jealousy and discontent? This want of system, to say the least of it, on the part of the Local authorities produces another most injurious effect, it places the Government in a very embarrassing dilemma, of having to decide between *justice* and *expediency*. It is certainly not right that people placed in perfectly corresponding circumstances, should have partiality to complain of, which by those concerned, not knowing better, is charged against the Government because it is the grant, thence

the act of the Government that confirms it; yet is owing exclusively to the irregularities of the Local Authorities, still if in this case the grievance be removed on the *ground on which it is prayed* for, the consequence will most probably be, that the precedent will bring in petition after petition from different Districts, and either the greatest confusion, or a general discontent must inevitably succeed.

With respectful deference therefore I take the liberty to submit my opinion, that it would be doing justice to the Individual to reduce his Rent, because both in comparison with others, and according to the actual capability of his Land, he is rated too high. That on the other hand it is inexpedient so to do, for the reasons stated, but that if in consideration of the former His Excellency should think proper that the inconveniences of the latter be encountered I would then beg leave to suggest, that it be expressed in the reply to the Memorial, that the prayer thereof is rejected on every ground therein stated, save and excepted the one setting forth that the rent of the converted Loan places *Avontuur*, and *Luypaard's Kloof*, as it now stands, is in itself too high, which His Excellency having been pleased to take into consideration, has thought proper to fix for the Loanplace Avontuur at

Rds.

For the Luypaard's Kloof

Total Rds.

This would obviate one great objection, that of Applications being admitted *on the ground of comparison*, and make each application rest on its own merits, and these confined to the simple question whether the rent fixed for such or such a piece of Land be, or be not too high, according to the *actual Capability, produce, and situation of such Land.* I have &c.

(Signed) CHS. D'ESCURY,
Inspector Govt. Lands and Woods.

[Copy.]

*Letter from MR. CHARLES D'ESCURY to the
COLONIAL SECRETARY.*

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, 8th December 1821.

SIR,—The Memorial of A. de Waal, on which I have this day had the honor to report, presents a subject of a *general tendency*, which I consider sufficiently important to warrant the liberty I shall take of calling the attention of Government to it, and of expressing my opinion concerning it. If by so doing I err in either, I trust my motive will be deemed a sufficient excuse, I mean, the ground on which the prayers of said Memorial rests, being not so much *the amount of the Rent, as the comparison between that rent, and the rents paid by others.*

It is no assumption, for every Report shews, the irregularities of the different Commissions of Inspections and that *in the particular of valuing the Land* they do not lay down a regular principle. Whether this originates in a general indifference as to how the Land is disposed of; in carelessness in particular cases; in a general misconception that the Individuals should be preferred to the Public; or thro' favour, partiality or prejudice, as it happens, towards individuals; it matters not which of these operates, the fact is clear, they go by no rule, and the consequence naturally follows that their valuations being either at random, or arbitrary and partial, must create *discontent*. The Government *when guided by these valuations*, fall necessarily into the same track of error, from which results that the decisions being returned to the different Districts, they are there naturally canvassed, and the terms of the several grants compared, the discontent is of course confirmed, and the Commissions screening themselves behind the Government decision, saddle on the Government that discontent of which they are the principal cause, *but under which the individuals nevertheless suffer*, not in that, in reality they are rated, generally speaking, too high, but that they are *not rated in equal proportion*, according to the nature of their respective grants, and which therefore renders it more galling, for the distinction and consequent supposed preference, creates jealousy, disquiets, and unsettles their minds, and, too ready at all

times to blame the Government for every inconvenience they experience, now consider themselves borne out in the charge, and complain of hardships, injustice, &c., feelings these, which, where there is neither disposition nor motives to allay them on the spot, may easily spread, and grow into general murmur and discontent.

May I therefore be permitted to suggest, whether it would not be expedient to devise some fixed mode, whereby to determine the rents to be paid, so that all shall share and *share alike*, in proportion to the nature, capability, situation, &c. of the Land granted; and that where a favour is shewn, to let it be the act of Government, and to have it known that it is so.

And since then the valuations of the Commissions are no guide, the only, at least the safest guide is, the return made in the Report, of the capability of the Land, and of the means possessed by the applicants. These (after having duly considered the relative situation of the Land, in the district where it is placed, and of that district itself as to Cape Town, or other general Markets, or points of vent for produce) have directed my calculation; these calculations are based upon principles which I have tried, and examined to the best of my judgment, and adopted, thinking them fair and equitable. Nevertheless I may have erred, and they are open for correction or modification, but whereas they possess one general essential merit, that of operating with *perfect impartiality*, a rule to which I have most religiously adhered, I beg leave to submit with respectful deference to His Excellency's better judgment, whether my calculations could not be subjected to an examination of one or more competent and *disinterested Individuals* for correction, and improvement, and then be made the standard to determine by the rent to be fixed according to circumstances; or, leaving them as they are, determine how much per cent on the result (if 10 per cent be thought too high) shall be the rent charged? That would at once establish an equal proportion, because that standard would rest upon a fixed principle, and apply equally, whereas the valuations of the Commissions fluctuate in endless variety, as they regard Individuals, and that the general interests of the public are not even thought of.

I wish still to be permitted to observe that I beg to be acquitted of any undue partiality to any particular system of my own; my

object is, and has always exclusively been, to render my office beneficial to the public, and I claim no other credit than for integrity of intention. I have &c.

(Signed) Chs. D'ESCURY,
Inspector Government Lands and Woods.

[Original.]

*Letter from MR. WILLIAM PARKER to HENRY
GOULBURN, ESQRE.*

CAPE TOWN, 8th December 1821.

SIR,—I take the liberty to inclose herewith a letter for my friend the Hon. Richard Hare. I have purposely left it open for yours and my Lord Bathurst's perusal, that through it, you may both be fully assured of the just cause, that I have had to complain of Colonel Bird's conduct. He takes no pains to conceal his marked hostility to the Reformed Religion, and he is positively opposed to the best interests of His Majesty in this Colony. He retained a Popish Priest on his way to the Isle of France, who under the sanction of the Local Authorities commenced his works of darkness here on the very day, the 12th February 1820, that His Majesty issued his admirable Proclamation for the suppression of vice. A Proclamation which was utterly disregarded in this Colony, by the Colonial Government, as every Proclamation of the kind has been by the Roman Catholics in Ireland.

History records that the principal Inhabitants of South Africa are the descendants of those conscientious and illustrious victims, the Protestants who fled from the persecutions under the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. These individuals the now loyal subjects of a British Protestant King are absolutely astonished, that a Roman Catholic should be the Pilot of the Public Affairs in this Colony and that through him a Popish Priest should meet the most extensive encouragement, nay be placed in charge of the Public Library, an Institution founded by the piety and benevolence of Protestants. Here, public ground has been refused for the erection of a Chapel for the Members of the London Missionary Society, when ground in the most central situation near the

Barracks has been given for a Popish Chapel for the demoralization of the lower orders. Great indignation has been expressed from the Pulpits of the Dutch Churches here at the insidious influence of Popery and the fact stated in my last letter to Mr. Hare must prove the dangers that have commenced to flow therefrom.

When the Irish Government through Mr. Grant honoured me with an introduction to the Colonial Department, they did so on *public grounds*, because both My Lord Talbot and Mr. Grant knew, that I had rendered some important service to the cause of suffering humanity in Ireland. They knew, that I not only spoke, but wrote and published bold truths. They knew that even the Bishops and judges in Ireland threatened me with a prosecution for a Libel, because I boldly accused them of a dereliction of duty in neglecting the cause of the Public Charities, for which they were the Parliamentary Trustees. Lord Whitworth and Mr. Peel during whose Administration this occurrence took place nobly approved of my conduct in the presence of the Bishop of Kildare and the Provost, who waited on His Excellency in order that I may be prosecuted by Government for a libel in boldly advocating the interests of truth and charity.

Could it be expected, that a man of my principles, connexions and education who had given to the Irish Government and to the World such proofs of independence of mind would stoop to receive even justice when administered by the hands of popish insolence and oppression. No Sir, never shall I, nor have I sacrificed principle to interest, as I detest vice, so do I detest the vicious.

The first day I saw the Colonial Secretary, *by no means considering him a Papist*, I deprecated Popery and I said that it was the bane of Ireland, and that I rejoiced I was to live in a Country so far removed from its pernicious influence. This honest and candid declaration of vice, for vice and popery are synonymous, which I can prove even from the late Mr. Grattan's assertions in the Irish House of Commons, laid the foundation of the official insolence that I have met with in South Africa.

Again Sir, as if it were a misfortune to be too candidly honest, on coming into contact with Colonel Bird at the Landdrost's house on the 23rd July 1820, I freely deprecated the infamous system of marriages in this Colony as subversive of every principle of

object is, and has always exclusively been, to render my beneficial to the public, and I claim no other credit than integrity of intention. I have &c.

(Signed) CHS. D'ESCURY,
Inspector Government Lands and Wo[re]

[Original.]

Letter from MR. WILLIAM PARKER to HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.

CAPE TOWN, 8th December 1820.

SIR.—I take the liberty to inclose herewith a letter for friend the Hon. Richard Hare. I have purposely left it open yours and my Lord Bathurst's perusal, that through it, you both be fully assured of the just cause, that I have had to complain of Colonel Bird's conduct. He takes no pains to conceal marked hostility to the Reformed Religion, and he is positively opposed to the best interests of His Majesty in this Colony. retained a Popish Priest on his way to the Isle of France, w under the sanction of the Local Authorities commenced his work of darkness here on the very day, the 12th February 1820, th His Majesty's admirable Proclamation for the suppression of vice and misery was utterly disregarded in th C

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£15000 has been given for a Popish Chapel for the demoralisation of the lower orders. Great indignation has been expressed from the Pulpits of the Dutch Churches here at the insidious influence of Popery and the fact stated in my last letter to Mr. Webster does not prove the dangers that have commenced to flow.

When the Irish Government through Mr. Grant honoured me with an introduction to the Colonial Department, they did so on my word, because both My Lord Talbot and Mr. Grant knew, that I had rendered some important service to the cause of humanity in Ireland. They knew, that I not only spoke and published bold truths. They knew that even the law judges in Ireland threatened me with a prosecution because I boldly accused them of a dereliction of duty in leaving the cause of the Public Charities, for which they were Parliamentary Trustees. Lord Whitworth and Mr. Peel being then in Administration this occurrence took place amidst all my conduct in the presence of the Bishop of Killaloe, who waited on His Excellency in order that I might not be prosecuted by Government for a libel in boldly advertising
of truth and charity.

It will be expected, that a man of my principles, connections and education who had given to the Irish Government such proofs of independence of mind would stoop to even justice when administered by the hands of popular and oppression. No Sir, never shall I, nor have I principle to interest, as I detest vice, so do I abhor

first day I saw the Colonial Secretary, by whom I was told that he was a Papist, I deprecated Popery and I said that it was of Ireland, and that I rejoiced I was to live in a Country removed from its pernicious influence. This honest and declarative of vice, for vice and popery are synonymous, can prove even from the late Mr. Grattan's assertion in House of Commons, laid the foundation of the offence which I have met with in South Africa.

if it were a misfortune to be too familiar with Colonel Bird at the Lancashire, freely depressed the anti-slavery cause as subversive of every

virtue. After this I was marked out by Colonel Bird, as a colonial martyr, and I have ever since suffered persecution by my open and candid defence of religion and Virtue.

The page of Divine Truth informs me, that St. John the Baptist lost his head for boldly rebuking vice and Sir, I am well satisfied, that a Herod will never be wanting in South Africa, as long as female prostitution is openly encouraged, and as long as women are to be found to act the part of an Herodias. Has not an eminent Public Writer high in favour exposed the fatal influence of incest in this Colony and have not these men, to whom even Mr. Barsen has so positively alluded, received the greatest favors from the Colonial Government?

Thank God the Bible and the Press direct my movements. If it were not for the Bible I should not have known that Colonel Bird was a Papist. Availing himself of the glaring and palpable inconsistencies of Sir Rufane Donkin and of his apparent imbecility of mind, he insulted me not only by his language but by his letters. But thank God, that truth like steel, the more it is rubbed the brighter polish it takes. Fearlessly I persevere and as Colonel Bird attempted to deracinate me in South Africa, Providence has completely turned the tables and he is now on the eve of being caught in his own net.

I have had the honour of an interview with Lord Charles Somerset. I admire His Lordship's manly candour and that firmness of mind with which he addressed me, when I said that Sir Rufane Donkin was the victim of the *machinations* of Colonel Bird and that I was myself the victim.

Sir Rufane's mental failings have proved a dreadful calamity to the Settlers and to this Colony at large. So palpable were his inconsistencies, so delusive his promises and so despotic his language, not only even in letters to me, but in addressing the Son of Lord Charles Somerset, that His Lordship could not but notice it, and with that just indignation which a Nobleman of his rank and consequence must feel, He in the exercise of the power which he has so fortunately resumed, has boldly proceeded to undo the acts, the oppressive and indiscreet acts of Sir R. Donkin.

Lord Charles Somerset has, Sir, by his manly conduct since his arrival here, given very general satisfaction, and True Born Britons begin to breathe the genial air of Liberty instead of dreading imprisonment and banishment. With these I was

threatened during the vacillating administration of Sir R. Donkin. Most truly do I commiserate Sir R. Donkin, as the infirmities of his mind made him the victim of passion, delusion and the truly awful and insidious influence of Popery, which has worked unseen.

It is Sir, one of the greatest blessings of Providence to be able to use the human intellect for the benefit of mankind. In consequence of the free use of my mental powers and my usual perseverance, I made myself odious to Sir Rufane Donkin, to Colonel Bird and Mr. Ellis, and I have no doubt as they perverted truth, I have been represented by them in the most injurious light to the Colonial Department. Nay poor Sir Rufane Donkin, I understand even at his own table insinuated that the letter I addressed to My Lord Bathurst on the 29th September 1820 was false and that I was an enemy to the Government. He succeeded in alienating Sir Jahleel Brenton from me, and he also attempted to do the same by insinuation with my excellent friend Major Nicolls of the 72nd Regt., an Officer now on his way to England, whose conduct as a Gentleman, a Man and a Christian is above all praise of mine. Intimidation was used with that firm and manly character, and the hand of military oppression was extended in anger towards him. He felt it, and as he was the husband of a most amiable woman, and the Father of nine Children, I dreaded on his account his absolute ruin, and I for a while submitted to a gross violation of truth, which fell from Sir R. Donkin at Government House.

Sir, the Scriptures inform me, that God will not forsake those who put their trust in him. My family and Settlers have been for weeks without the staff of life, they have been without shelter, exposed to the fluctuations of this climate on the dreary shores of Saldanha Bay. Even water one of the elements of nature was officially denied to them. I did feel stung to the heart and I most strongly accused the authors of my misfortunes with depravity. I am now prepared to prove what I so strongly asserted, and most solemnly calling on the name of God, I call on My Lord Bathurst to do the most ample justice to my injured feelings.

Lord Charles Somerset has said, and with much propriety, that as I had appealed to the Colonial Department, my complaint must be decided by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

But Sir, what can I expect in the way of immediate relief for the miseries which myself and family endure. Am I not justified in apprehending the worst of evils, as the defence of the Local Authorities which has been transmitted to England is an ex parte one; the judgment and opinion of the accused, and which I have not seen, but which I have reason to think has no foundation in impartial justice.

But as Colonel Bird most unquestionably advised nay directed Sir R. Donkin's reply to My Lord Bathurst's letter, may I not anticipate, as the greatest pains, caution and deliberation are used by the Local Authorities, that the Colonial Department may not be fully informed of the real facts.

I most respectfully submit that the immense distance this Colony is from the seat of the British Government and Legislature affords great scope for their being misinformed and misled by the culpable, who trust in their united interests to their being secured from the effect of any complaint from hence. But Sir, your official admission to me, that the conduct of the Government here was in some respects questionable leaves room to hope, that the influence of delusion will have no effect on My Lord Bathurst or yourself.

My complaints are grounded on the strongest facts and they are supported by the strongest possible evidence, the Letters addressed to me from the Colonial Office here by order of Sir R. Donkin. During his absence, Colonel Bird in disobedience to My Lord Bathurst's instructions and the commands of His Majesty neither consulted my wishes, nor interests. I was doomed to a Location in the interior with my nautical artisans and seafaring persons and to cultivate lands which dreadful experience has since proved are incapable of cultivation, and on which even one family could not procure maintenance in return for industry, although seventy-six families were cruelly doomed to be located there. It is true, that an offer was made to remove all my party to the Zuurveld. But a very intelligent clergyman at the head of the London Mission showed me the Report that he made to Lord Charles Somerset of that part of the colony, which was positively most ruinously unfavourable, and as I was before deceived by the local authorities here I determined to accept Sir R. Donkin's offer of being accommodated on the shores of Saldanha Bay. The artifice and the designs of Colonel Bird rendered this offer unavailing, and

the Acting Governor possessing no consistency of mind totally forgot his promise, and through the most erroneous conduct abandoned me to destruction, alleging at the same time, that My Lord Bathurst's orders were most scrupulously fulfilled in regard to my location, or otherwise my total ruin.

Sir Rufane Donkin deluded and deluding, surrounded as he was by fawning sycophants, and courting public addresses, which are as baseless and as fulsome as his own and Colonel Bird's official statement in the Cape *Gazette* of the 23 June last, of the prosperity of the Settlers in the district of Albany, acted without thought or judgment. What have been his public decisions in the Court of Appeals? Has he not openly declared that *his mind was biassed by another individual*, and did he not unhesitatingly say to a friend of mine, an extensive agriculturist, that in his conduct towards me, he was solely guided by Colonel Bird. He subsequently showed his anger to this friend, Mr. Proctor, through Colonel Daniel of the 54th Regiment as he was displeased with Mr. Proctor for accommodating me with his house at Bonteberg, and he accused him of assisting me to write a Book against this Government. It is true, that I have written and had I not recourse to literary pursuits during my exile, I should have dwindled into insignificant obscurity.

Sir, facts have come to my knowledge sufficient for the House of Commons to move for the impeachment of Sir Rufane Donkin, did not public humanity screen him from such a measure, as the feelings of the British Nation have a powerful tendency to compassion in all cases analogous to his.

Here a few Merchants influenced by the fair promises of Sir Rufane Donkin proposed and signed an Address to the Crown soliciting His Majesty to confirm him in this Government. But so few were got to sign it, that Sir Rufane was persuaded to have it suppressed. However in gratitude to some of the leading parties, when a supply of Corn was required by the Burgher Senate, which they wished to advertise for, they were commanded by Sir Rufane to privately contract for, with a few of the Promoters of the Address to His Majesty. The practice of His Majesty's Ministers in England is not to conduct public affairs in a corner. Here Sir, during the administration of Sir R. Donkin, things that should be done publicly were done secretly; and I am well informed that a great extent of public land has been granted

to his favourites, even the most valuable building ground in Cape Town, and that the compiler of a Poem borrowed from Goldsmith's Deserter Village full of panegyric on Sir R. Donkin has been complimented at the public expence. I have every right to notice these occurrences, when Sir R. Donkin would not listen to my complaints and who through Colonel Bird and Mr. Ellis not only insulted My Lord Bathurst, but His Majesty.

12th December 1821. I also take leave to submit to yours and to My Lord Bathurst's perusal my letter to Mr. Wilberforce, which will fully confirm all my former allegations respecting Colonel Bird's being a Roman Catholic; and I shall now only submit to His Lordship if it be consistent with the British Constitution, that a Roman Catholic should be the confidential adviser of His Majesty's Representative in this Colony. That I have proved him to be so, is now beyond all doubt. I have &c.

(Signed) Wm. PARKER.

P.S. The importance of this communication and the candour with which I have acted throughout all my accusations against Colonel Bird, induced me to read the above letter to the Governor in the presence of the Revd. Mr. Dennis, and I even solicited His Excellency to send for the Colonial Secretary and the other Clergymen of Cape Town, that I may before them all prove, that Colonel Bird was a Roman Catholic. Lord Charles Somerset on my reading this letter, wished most forcibly to impress on my mind, that he had no angry feeling towards Sir R. Donkin, nor indeed could His Excellency harbour any such sentiment, as the Acting Governor was more an object of compassion than of anger. Yet still a few individuals are struggling to get up an Address to him, as there are no doubt some who have experienced his kindness at the public expense. The letter to Mr. Wilberforce goes in a separate packet. I have &c.

(Signed) Wm. PARKER.

[Copy.]

INSTRUCTIONS for the licensed Bakers, in addition to those decreed by the President and Members of the Burgher Senate on the 14th November 1809, and affirmed by the Fiat of his Excellency the Governor.

Art. 1.—The licensed bakers shall be obliged to pay into the grain administration fund, Rd. 1 on each muid of corn or flour disposed of, for support of said fund, and defraying the expenses attending the administration.

Art. 2.—In order that the committee may ascertain the amount of fees arising therefrom, the licensed bakers shall be obliged to send to the storekeeper and treasurer of the grain administration, every Monday morning between 9 and 12 o'clock, a written statement on oath, of the quantity of corn and flour disposed of during the last week ; and then pay the aforesaid Rd. 1 on each muid.

Art. 3.—The licensed bakers shall at all times be obliged to take such quantity of corn or flour from the town grain magazines as the burgher senate may deem expedient to be sold and baked, for the security of the town, paying for the same in ready money, at the rate fixed by the burgher senate.

Art. 4.—In order that the inhabitants may have good and wholesome bread, (as damaged corn and flour might happen to be imported,) the bakers shall not be allowed to bake foreign corn and flour, unless previously examined and approved of by the burgher senate.

Art. 5.—Should the licensed bakers not attend to these Regulations, they shall, (independent of the fines fixed by the Regulations of the 14th November 1809,) forfeit a sum of Rds. 100 for the first offence ; Rds. 500 for the second, and Rds. 1,000 for the third, and be deprived of their licences ; and in case they do not comply with the second article, (being of the most importance to the grain administration,) their shops will be shut up, by order of the burgher senate, without superior authority, and then not allowed to sell bread &c. until complying with the tenor of said Article.

Art. 6.—The licensed bakers must submit, to any further regulations as the burgher senate (under sanction of Government) shall deem requisite for the benefit of the public ; and be obliged, at the option of the burgher senate, (though they) have forfeited the fines

in not complying to their engagements,) to continue baking until the end of the year for which they have agreed; and to consider themselves further liable to any other fines they incur.

The fines forfeited will be appropriated in the following manner: one third to the informer, and the other two thirds to the grain administration fund.

Thus done, and decreed, at the meeting of the burgher senate, Cape of Good Hope, on the 10th December 1821.

(Signed) M. VAN BREDA, President.

By Command of the President and Members of the Burgher Senate.

(Signed) P. J. TRUTER, Secretary.

Fiat.

(Signed) C. H. SOMERSET.

[Copy.]

*Letter from the Colonial Secretary to the Landdrost
of Graaff Reinet.*

COLONIAL OFFICE, 10 December 1821.

SIR,—I have been directed by His Excellency the Governor to transmit to you the enclosed Extract of a letter from Mr. Pringle located on the Baviaan's River representing that the plan of the Klopper's Kraal does not embrace all the Land he had wished it should contain, and requesting that if this disadvantage cannot be remedied the exclusive privilege of pasturing the Ravine called Eland's Kloof be joined to the division of Klopper's Kraal.

His Excellency approves of Mr. Pringle obtaining the Ravines he points out, provided they do not interfere with other property, and as Captain Cameron has thrown up the land adjoining to Mr. Pringle's Location, it is His Excellency's desire that no other appropriation of this Land may take place, it being His Excellency's intention to add it to Mr. Pringle's Land if the latter shall bring more people to occupy it. I have &c.

(Signed) C. BURN.

[Copy.]

Letter from the COLONIAL SECRETARY to MR. THOMAS PRINGLE.

COLONIAL OFFICE, 10th December 1821.

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to transmit to you herewith for your information the enclosed Copy of a Letter written to the Landdrost of Graaff Reinet in consequence of your communication of the 2nd Ultimo representing that the plan of the Klopper's Kraal does not embrace all the Land you had wished it should contain, and requesting that if this disadvantage cannot be remedied the exclusive privilege of pasturing the ravine called Eland's Kloof be joined to the division of Klopper's Kraal. I have &c.

(Signed) C. BIRD.

[Original.]

Letter from LORD CHARLES SOMERSET to EARL BATHURST.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE TOWN, December 13th 1821.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to report to your Lordship that I arrived here (after a circuitous voyage in H.M. Ship *Hyperion* to South America) on the 30th of November.

The multiplicity of business which has been crowded upon me since my arrival prevents me from going into any length at the present moment upon the state of this Colony, but I must briefly represent to your Lordship that it is in my view in a very precarious situation, from various and in some instances unlooked for causes.

The great failure in the Wheat Harvest last year, from a very unusual blight, caused considerable distress, and a similar visitation of blight this year gives reason to apprehend that it will be extremely difficult to supply the Inhabitants of the Colony with this first article of life, and it will be most ruinous indeed were we to import Flour, which we have in former times regarded as one of the principal staple commodities of the Settlement. Our best market also (indeed our only one for all kinds of produce) has

entirely stopped by the abolition of the Establishment at St. Helena. These circumstances decreasing the amount of Export in proportion to the Import have raised the exchange to 161 and upwards against the Colony.

In my letter to Mr. Goulburn, dated 27th July last, I stated the very pressing necessity there was that some measure should speedily be adopted to relieve us from the disadvantages of the Exchange, an evil which as it increases draws us proportionally nearer to absolute ruin. I shall at a very early period do myself the honor to bring this subject (vital to the interests of the Colony) again under your Lordship's notice.

I regret to say that my mind is not more easy with regard to the safety of the Frontiers from Kaffer depredations than it is upon the subjects I have touched upon above, it having unfortunately appeared expedient to Sir R. Donkin in my absence to abandon the principle of Defence which I took the liberty of submitting to your Lordship in October 1819, and which your Lordship did me the honor to approve. I regret to say that notwithstanding your Lordship's Despatch to Sir Rufane Donkin dated 29th October 1820, the Forts projected by me on the Borders of the Keiskamma were not proceeded in, and the most important principle of the Plan which I laid down, that is, the leaving vacant the newly ceded Country between the Great Fish River and the Keiskamma has irremediably been overturned by nearly 200 discharged men of the Royal African Corps being located on the Beka near the outward limits of that Country with some of their Officers, to whom Grants have unfortunately been made. A population of the best disposed persons in that Tract of Country would defeat the only system that (my experience has taught me) can tend to check the Kaffer depredations ; but the population now placed there is composed of such a description of persons that a Military Force of 33 Men is required to keep them within the limits of good order.

The Kaffers have (as I could have foretold) recommenced their old depredations on this side of the Great Fish River, and Cattle belonging to a Settler named Smith were a short time since stolen, and an English lad who was watching them murdered.

The difficulty of feeding the Settlers, their crops having been a second time blighted, and the danger they are in from the Kaffers, give reason to apprehend great discontent.

I have appointed Henry Rivers, Esqre., to the Landdrostship of

Albany, in whose integrity and ability in the discharge of the difficult and laborious duties of that Office your Lordship may rely, and in soliciting your Lordship's confirmation to this appointment I venture to pledge myself that the public will be advantageously served. I have &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET.

[Original.]

Letter from LORD CHARLES SOMERSET to EARL BATHURST.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 14th December 1821.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a letter which has been put into my hands by the Proprietors of Whale Fisheries established at great expence to the individuals, on various parts of the coast of this Colony. The two points submitted by these applicants your Lordship will find to be of great interest to themselves, and highly important to the Colony at large, and as such I beg most strongly to recommend their case to your Lordship's protection and early attention.

I have &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET.

[Enclosure.]

CAPE TOWN, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, November 23rd 1821.

MY LORD,—The undersigned owners of whale Fisheries within His Majesty's dominions of the Cape of Good Hope, beg leave humbly to lay before your Lordship, the serious expences they have been at in establishing and constructing the said Fisheries.

The success of which entirely depends on their non interruption by others, and we solicit the attention of your Lordship to determine how far it would be equitable, just and advantageous to this Colony that ships should in the future be prevented killing or pursuing the whale, in any of the Bays occupied by Colonial Fisheries, particularly as ships must ever enjoy a decided advantage over such establishments, joined to which they receive

a bounty on importing their oil, while ours caught on the same ground, equally His Majesty's subjects, are liable to a duty, which unequal advantage the undersigned presume to believe could never be the intention of His Majesty's benevolent Government. A case however of a much stronger nature is the admission in the waters of this Colony for the purpose of whaling therein Foreign Vessels so injurious to the undersigned as was proved by a French Whaler, anchoring last June, in the very face of a whale fishery established by one of His Majesty's subjects in St. Helena bay; and which circumstance deprived the owner of his season. We also beg to call your Lordship's attention to the commercial state of this Colony, which cannot by its produce make a return for its European supplies, in consequence of which your petitioners have to contend with an unprecedented exchange of 161 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent premium, therefore we confidently hope your Lordship's exertions on our behalf will be such as to encourage Colonial industry, thereby increasing its resources with its revenue, one branch of which is certainly the exportation of oil.

The undersigned are led to hope the abovenamed circumstances that prompts this appeal to your Lordship will appear of such consequence as to deserve your Lordship's consideration particularly as 350 seamen are employed at a season the most difficult to find support, joined to which a capital of £7000 Sterling is annually expended in carrying on the Fisheries. We have &c.

(Signed) LIEUT. G. PEDDERG, Royal Navy, St. Helena Bay
 Fishery.
VAN HALL, SAPPE, & MUNTING, Table Bay Fishery.
F. C. MARTIN *q.q.* Algoa Bay Fishery.
T. LESARS *q.q.* Fishhoek Bay Fishery.
Wm. LIESCHING for STEPHEN TWYCROSS, Kalk Bay
 Fishery.
JOHN MURRAY, Robben Island Fishery.

[Copy.]

Addresses to SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN and his Replies.

Address of the CHIEF JUSTICE.

In the name of the Court of Justice, in that of His Majesty's Fiscal, and in that of the President and Members of the Burgher Senate, and other Public Boards and Functionaries here present, I beg to express to your Excellency, as his Majesty's late acting Governor in this Colony, our sense of sincere gratitude for your active and benevolent administration, which, under circumstances of some difficulty, has been productive of concord and tranquillity throughout this Colony.

The Court of Justice, in particular, in conjunction with his Majesty's Fiscal, and other Officers connected with that part of the public administration of this Colony, have to acknowledge your protection and support in the discharge of their arduous duties; which, added to the tenor of your general conduct amongst us, claims our best wishes for your future welfare and happiness; and whilst the recollection of your administration will call forth sentiments of respect and esteem from the Inhabitants of this Colony, they cherish a confident hope, that you will not cease to be their well-wisher, and that you will warmly join our Colonial Friends in Great Britain in promoting our interests at home, whenever and wherever an opportunity may offer to do so.

To which Address Sir Rufane Donkin returned the following Answer :—

Sir John Truter, Mr. Fiscal, Mr. President of the Burgher Senate, and Gentlemen the other Public Functionaries here present.

I feel highly flattered and honored by your most obliging Address, and it is gratifying to me to find that my endeavours to administer the affairs of this Government honestly and efficiently, have met with so high a reward as your confidence and approbation.

I hope I may be permitted to say, that my intentions have been always good, and that I have really and sincerely desired to exercise the powers of my office for the benefit of this Colony;

but, in my endeavours to do so, I must acknowledge in a particular manner, the efficient aid I have received from all the Civil Authorities, and I must also say, that the administration of this Government is rendered comparatively easy to a Governor, by the good disposition and orderly conduct of the Colonists in general.

To you, Sir John Truter, as Chief Justice, I am under many obligations, for your candid and upright advice and assistance, whenever I have had occasion to call for them; and I am happy in having this opportunity of testifying my respect for you and your Court, of which I have uniformly endeavoured to uphold the authority, and to encourage the independence.

I request that his Majesty's Fiscal, the President and Members of the Burgher Senate, and other Gentlemen here present, will also accept my assurances of esteem and regard; and I can sincerely say, that I leave this Colony strongly impressed with the kindness I have everywhere received in it, (more particularly and pointedly since I have ceased to hold authority here), and that it will be my inclination, as well as my duty, to render to the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and to you, Gentlemen, collectively and individually, every service within my power in the Country to which I am returning.

The next day (December 15), a deputation from the Merchants waited on Sir R. Donkin, when T. C. Cadogan, Esq., addressed him as follows:—

SIR,—The Merchants of this his Majesty's settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, warmly appreciating the high-minded principles of justice, integrity, and active benevolence, that have conspicuously marked, in their humble judgment, your truly meritorious administration of the Government of this Colony, during the period his Majesty was pleased to repose the trust in your hands, as late acting Governor, now respectfully beg leave to wait on you with the sincere homage of their grateful esteem, previously to your approaching departure for England.

Their spontaneous unfeigned thanks they present to you, Sir, for your accessibility at all times—for your unceasing and earnest study and promotion of the best interests of this Colony—for your strict regard to public justice, and your great diligence in the

personal performance of your arduous duties—for the extension of the coasting trade, so virtually conducive to the future welfare of the new settlements on the frontier, animated and fostered by the survey made by Captain Moresby, of his Majesty's ship *Menai*, whilst you yourself were upon the spot—for your most humane and judicious arrangements for the present and permanent comfort and prosperity of the numerous settlers arrived from England—for the especial proofs of your attention to the commercial interests of this Colony, and thereby to those of Great Britain herself, by the foundation laid of a light-house, the establishment of Captain Marryatt's code of signals, in which you anticipated the desire of the gentlemen of Lloyd's, and by your proposed design of completing, if possible, the grand work of a breakwater.

For these, amongst many other instances, both general and particular, of your late administration as acting Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, supported throughout by the able, upright, and efficient civil branches of this Government, the Merchants are happy in praying the favour of your acceptance of this expression of their acknowledgments.

May your valuable life, Sir, long be preserved for the service of your country, and the happiness of your family and friends.

To which Address Sir R. Donkin replied as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—I feel indeed most sensibly the very kind and flattering address with which you have been pleased to honour me.

I know not how to thank you for the manner in which you have had the goodness to appreciate my endeavours to promote the welfare of this Colony, and the interests of your most respectable body.

You have now amply rewarded me for the little I have been able to do, during a two years' administration of this Government; and, although I cannot take to myself all the flattering expressions which your partiality has induced you to use towards me, I hope that I may be allowed to say, that my intentions have always been good; and that I have really and sincerely endeavoured to promote the welfare of this Colony, and its commercial interests.

I take leave of my friends here with strong feelings of emotion.

The marked attention which has been shewn to me by all classes of persons since I have been out of office, has been most grateful to me; and I hope I need hardly add, that the favour and kindness you have this day shewn me, stand very prominent in my estimation of the several instances of regard and consideration which have been evinced towards me.

Be assured, Gentlemen, that you have my very best wishes; and that I shall lose no opportunity of rendering you, collectively or individually, any services in my power.

[Original.]

Letter from MR. WILLIAM PARKER to EARL BATHURST.

SALDANHA BAY, 17th December 1821.

SIR,—The bold and manly part which I am obliged to take as the Public Accuser of the individual who during Lord Charles Somerset's absence has been absolute in rule in this Colony requires from me the greatest bodily and mental exertion to enable me single handed to contend against power and wealth supported as they are with all the weight of official influence which is predominant in South Africa.

On the 11th Inst. I wrote to Mr. Goulburn from Cape Town sending to him an open letter for Mr. Wilberforce, explanatory of the charges that I preferred before Lord Charles Somerset against Colonel Bird. My Lord, had I not been borne out in my investigation into his conduct by the knowledge of truth I should terror struck have fallen into the precipice before me. But God has been pleased to grant me light for the understanding, rest for the heart, comfort in distress, hope for the future, and in His mercy I trust to find courage and ability to do good. Thus do the richest sources of felicity open to my view, and by manly upholding the interests of my Religion and of my Country, I trust I shall be entitled to Your Lordship's future favor and countenance.

I have experienced Colonel Bird's cruelty and insolence not only in words but in actions. He caused the Dutch Messengers of his Office to speak insultingly of me. But Lord Charles Somerset's presence has changed the conduct of official men and

I have been received at Government House with the politeness due to a loyal British Subject. During Sir Rufane Donkin's administration access to him, except through one of his sycophants, was impossible.

I think that I have adduced ample proofs to convince Lord Charles Somerset that Colonel Bird is a Papist, or perhaps worse than a Papist.

My Lord, as the Bishop of London is the Ordinary of all the Colonies, I have written to His Lordship in that capacity and I have also written to the Archbishop of Canterbury as the Episcopal Head of the Church of England. I take leave to transmit these Letters to Your Lordship for your perusal and request that you will do me the honor to forward them to these distinguished Prelates.

I feel the less difficulty in addressing Your Lordship, as I know that you are as firmly attached to the Protestant Religion as I am, that in you there is no vacillating policy, and that however there may be a dissonance between us, as to the details of the Emigration to this Colony, that Your Lordship will not, if I have boldly expressed my sentiments on this subject, harbour on that account any unfriendly feeling towards me.

I have written a good deal on the Colonial Affairs of England, an occupation which during my exile and my total disappointment prevented my sinking into a lethargic despondence. But I have written under many disadvantages, for which I hope that Your Lordship and those other distinguished personages that I have addressed will make every allowance.

Indeed Lord Charles Somerset has given me some cause to hope that Your Lordship was disposed to pay every attention to my complaints and that Mr. Wilberforce had several interviews with you on the subject of my communications, which I hope I may be permitted to anticipate are likely to become of great importance to this Colony.

It has been the policy of Colonel Bird to keep all the official transactions here, as much in the dark as possible, for this purpose he would not, on any account permit an Englishman to hold a situation in the Colonial Office, the very few, that ventured to apply for such, were insulted by him for being Englishmen. It is easy to account for this conduct, as being surrounded with Natives, who had no connexions in England, the works of darkness

and of popish corruption would not so soon see the light. Besides the habits and education of the Africans gave him security to sin with less risk of being discovered. One respectable young man, through whose connexions I received some valuable and correct information, was dismissed the Colonial Office, in which I am well informed that the influence of terror prevails. I have &c.

(Signed) Wm. PARKER.

[Original.]

Letter from JOSEPH BUTTERWORTH, ESQRE, to A. GORDON, ESQRE.

BEDFORD SQUARE, 18th December 1821.

SIR,—The Wesleyan Missionary Society sent out a Missionary, Mr. Wm. Shaw, with a party of Settlers to the Cape of Good Hope, in January 1820. Mr. Shaw had a recommendation to the local Government from the Colonial Office; his mission has afforded great satisfaction, and becoming more extensive, he is now in want of another missionary to assist him. The Society propose to send out Mr. Wm. Threlfall, for whose support they will not have occasion to trouble His Majesty's Government, but it would facilitate his labors in the Colony to be favoured with a recommendation, as in the case of Mr. Shaw. I have therefore to request Lord Bathurst would be pleased to honor Mr. Threlfall, who is a person of approved character, with a letter of introduction to the Government of the Cape.

I beg to enclose a letter from the Revd. Jos. Taylor, one of the Secretaries of the W. M. Society, which contains some further particulars on the subject. I have &c.

(Signed) Jos. BUTTERWORTH.

[Original.]

Memorandum by the REVEREND DOCTOR GEORGE THOM.

1. According to Earl Bathurst's letter of the 12th of October, a passage is to be provided for myself and the other Gentlemen

in the Service of Government going to the Cape some time after the first of this month. There will be nine or ten persons. I wish therefore to know if we are to go in a Transport or to be allowed a certain sum for passage, and when we are to sail &c., that I may have time to write the gentlemen to come up from Scotland and over from Holland.

2. Agreeable also to the above letter, I wish to draw on account of the Revd. Mr. Murray, now in Holland, fifty pounds as a quarter's salary. Dr. Ross and Mr. John Murray, clergymen of Aberdeen, will be the securities, that if Mr. Murray should not proceed to the Cape, it shall be returned to Government.

3. The Revd. Mr. Smith of Edinburgh whom I had in part engaged to go out, feels a difficulty, as from the clause of Earl Bathurst's letter it seems to him, that the above sum (£50) will be required to be repaid out of his salary on his arrival in the Colony. He considers the time spent in Holland as spent in the service of Government. I would hope that the above sum is considered as not being required to be repaid in the Colony.

4. It will be necessary that a small sum be advanced to the six Schoolmasters before they leave England, say £15 each, to be repaid out of their Salary, on their arrival in the Colony, which I engage to see fulfilled.

5. As there are no elementary Books in the Colony calculated for teaching Dutch children the English language, neither are there any in this Country that I know of, it will be necessary that we take out books with us, and the sum of £60 at least I beg leave to submit should be allowed for this purpose. When in Holland I selected such elementary Books and they remain there until I know the opinion of Earl Bathurst.

When in Holland I received from several benevolent Societies, gifts of Religious and moral Books for the poor Colonists, I therefore submit my request also that an order may be procured for me for the Officers of Customs to land these and the School Books (seeing they are not for sale) in His Majesty's Warehouse, in order that they may be reshipped by me on board the vessel in which we are to go, without paying the *Transit Duties*. They will be contained in 3 cases marked T 1, 2, & 3.

If these sums &c. are granted, I wish that the necessary orders to the proper authorities may be furnished me, that I may prepare without delay for the voyage.

P.S. I beg leave to state that I have received advices from the Revd. W. R. Thomson, the Government Minister for the Caffres, of his arrival in the Colony, and that His Excellency the Acting Governor had allowed him a full supply of Seeds and agricultural implements, and thus the order for £60 on the Colonial Agent in London will not be required to be drawn by me, on his account.

(Signed) GEO. THOM, D. D.

Minister of Caledon on leave of absence.

42 LONDON STREET, 19 December 1821.

[Copy.]

Letter from MAJOR ROGERS to MAJOR JONES.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 28th December 1821.

SIR,—I have submitted your Letter of the 18th Instant enclosing a Return of the manner in which the Men detached from the Cape Corps are appropriated.

With regard to the party of the above Corps which is returned as stationed at the Beka, the Commander of the Forces concludes that this Detachment cannot be longer necessary there, as it is understood it was only permitted as a temporary guard to the new Settlers there, whilst the latter were building their Houses, these being now finished, and the Settlers it is further imagined being quite prepared to protect themselves, it must follow that the Detachment is no longer necessary there, and should be forthwith called in.

His Lordship will not permit the Soldiers of the Cape Corps, or any other Corps to be employed in carrying the Post. The Districts are chargeable for the performance of this Service; and after giving the Landdrosts timely notice of the orders you have received on this head, you will be pleased to call in all Soldiers who are so employed.

The Leaders and Drivers required for the Engineer Department, and the four men also employed for the Rocket Troop cannot be from henceforth taken from the Cape Corps. The proper application must be made to the Senior Heemraad on the spot, or to the

Landdrosts of Uitenhage and Graaff Reinet to supply these persons upon a low Contract.

His Excellency does not approve of the Soldiers of the Cape Corps being sent as a Guard to the Location of Messieurs Mahoney and Pringle, and Brown, nor of their being particularly selected for the Survey duties ; and I am to repeat what I was directed in a former communication to say to you " that His Excellency will not allow men of the Cape Regiment to be employed in any other manner than as the other Soldiers are on the Frontier, in regular routine of duty." I have &c.

(Signed) G. J. ROGERS, Military Secretary.

[Copy.]

Letter from MR. CHARLES D'ESCURY to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, 28th December 1821.

MY LORD,—I have the honor herewith to inclose the suggestions Your Excellency has directed me to prepare for regulating an equal apportion of the rents to be charged for Lands granted on perpetual quitrent, according to the several properties and situations of such Lands, which as it depends on a faithful statement of the different particulars that determine the value of the Land, the use that can be made of it, the expediency or otherwise of its being granted *at all*, or of its being granted to such or such particular applicant, &c., I have taken the liberty to point out the necessity of enforcing a stricter compliance with the prescribed form than what has hitherto been observed.

I have also added a sketch of the leading considerations (others arising incidentally from particular circumstances could not well be enumerated) that form the grounds on which I have hitherto calculated the value of the Lands that have been granted, the correcting, or new modelling of which I take the liberty of submitting to the direction of your Excellency's judgment.

I have &c.

(Signed) Chs. D'ESCURY,
Inspector Government Lands and Woods.

[Enclosure 1 in the above.]

Memorandum containing the Suggestions alluded to in the foregoing Letter.

His Excellency having directed me to suggest a mode by which to regulate the Rent to be charged for Lands granted on perpetual Quitrent, I shall take the liberty to premise, for His Excellency's consideration, the following general principles, which, if I have rightly considered them, His Excellency may probably approve to be laid down as a Basis:—

That in every consideration relative to the distribution of the Soil, the principle laid down in 1813 of reciprocity of advantage between the Crown and Individuals should be strictly maintained. And that to attain this object, the following system be pursued:—

1st. To confine the grants to the means of Individuals in such a manner that where the Land is, or can be *profitably* occupied, it be liberally granted.

2d. To proportion the Rents to the fertility, situation and other circumstances of the Land.

3d. To establish a regular mode whereby to determine those rents in a manner that Individuals shall pay in equal proportions according to the particular circumstances, whether favourable or otherwise, characterizing the Lands granted.

On these different heads I shall take the liberty to offer the following observations as motives for their adoption:—

1st. If you give to an Individual more than what he has the means profitably to occupy, it is an injury to the public *whether he pays rent for it or not*, for the Land must be idle through the want of means. If he pays Rent according to the capability of the Land you injure the Individual, because if he so pays on 100 Morgen and that he can make use only of 25, 75 remain useless and as unoccupied, and his rent is at once *quadrupled*, and thereby a burden is put on him he cannot bear. He fails consequently or petitions for a reduction of rent, by either the Revenue is affected and rendered unstable, while it gives a vacillating character to the decisions of Government in that particular, on which they are called upon to retrace their steps, and thence detracts from the confidence and the respect due to their resolves;

and the blame is laid on the high rent, whereas in reality the cause is, the Individual having *too much Land*.

If on the contrary you give him the 100 Morgen at the rent the 25 are worth, then the Individual is relieved no doubt, but he is not thereby enabled to do more with the 75 Morgen than he could otherwise have done, for he still wants the means. These 75 Morgen thereby remain equally idle, and if so, is it not better they should be idle, but *disposeable* in the hands of Government, than to be locked up in those of an Individual? The mere rent, were it even regularly paid for this surplus idle Land, would be no compensation for the loss of produce occasioned by the Land being thus inactively occupied, rent being in every point of view secondary to a producible occupancy, even *without rent*.

I see no objection therefore to an Individual who is possessed of the immediate means for stocking or cultivating 100 Morgen, and being known to be industrious, obtaining 150, or even under particular circumstances 200 Morgen, but I should see the greatest objection to his obtaining 1000 and more Morgen, as is constantly recommended. The surplus rent he would then be subjected to, would act as a stimulant to industry, and he would soon overcome its pressure, if such he felt it, since it is not so disproportioned and heavy as to discourage and damp his exertions. Moreover where the object is not so much the obtaining of an immediate rent as to encourage and insure industry, there would in such a case be a fair opportunity for the exercise of discretion, when properly represented to, and approved by His Excellency.

2d. To proportion the rents to the capability of the Land. I shall on this subject take the liberty to annex to this Memorandum a sketch of the manner in which I calculate the value of the Lands reported upon, and respectfully recommending it to be examined, altered or corrected in such a manner as to receive His Excellency's approbation, and then to be adopted and acted upon.

3d. To establishing such a mode of determining the rents to be charged, that Individuals shall in future pay in equal proportion, according to the nature of their respective grants.

That Individuals placed in perfectly corresponding circumstances with respect to the Government should be rated in equal proportion can require no argument to point out its justice, and recommend its adoption, while doing so would not prevent

Government from shewing favours to particular individuals where they saw fit so to do, on the contrary, the distinction thus pointing out the Individual who has rendered himself so deserving of it, would hold up his conduct as an object of imitation, and thence by creating a most laudable emulation be of general benefit; the people in general would know such favour to be the *act of Government*, and not to depend on the partiality or caprice of inferior authorities. It would make Individuals look up to, and depend on *Government alone*, and thence it would attach them to, and *identify their interests with that of the Government*, which, so long as they consider themselves beholding on the Local Magistracy, or other intermediates, for that which to the bulk of the population is their chief dependance (the distribution of the soil) will not be the case.

Rules for calculating the rents to be charged being fixed, and the principle of equally apportioning those rents adopted, I would beg leave to suggest:—

That the present mode of reporting upon Lands according to the printed form in use should be continued, because when properly attended to, it will convey all the information required, and that whereas it cannot be necessary that the Commissioners be made acquainted with the object of the different enquiries, the less the present mode to which they are accustomed be disturbed the better. And the following questions might be added to those on the first page:—

No. . What is the nearest Market for the sale of stock or produce to the Land asked for? the distance from such Market? and the state of the Roads to it? Whether any Wine or Brandy is made on the Land asked for? the annual quantity and where disposed of? And the following particulars to be stated in the Column of Remarks in addition to such others as may arise from Local circumstances: "Whether the Land depends exclusively on irrigation, or on manure, and whether it has both? The number of Morgen that can be annually irrigated? what the family of the petitioner consists of? whether industrious or not? and farther all such particulars as can add to the information required, whether favorable or otherwise.

Next, that the regulations which have lately been sent to some of the Districts be sent to all, and that the several Local Authorities be informed that many and frequent irregularities

which occur in the Reports have determined His Excellency to enforce greater attention to the rules prescribed, and that therefore henceforward the Commissions of Inspection must consider their Reports as made *on oath*, which oath they shall take annually before the Commission of Circuit, purporting, That the several Reports made on Lands inspected by them, during the year last preceding, have been in their various details, to the best of their knowledge and belief, conformable to truth. Should it be thought that by their Office Oath, they are already bound to perform the several duties belonging to them faithfully, I beg leave to observe that notwithstanding, it is clearly proved by the constant and glaring irregularities of the several Reports, that their general oath is of none effect in that particular, because, to put the mildest construction upon it, the distribution of the soil, and the terms upon which it is granted are considered by them not to be of sufficient consequence for the oath to apply to it. Requiring therefore a *special oath* will of itself shew the importance the Government attaches to it, and thence probably produce the desired effect. Any error that notwithstanding may, and from the nature of the case, must involuntarily, and unavoidably occur in different instances, can be corrected here by examining the Records of the Colonial and Land Revenue offices, as is now done.

The desired information being thus obtained, I beg leave to suggest that the Reports be *here* examined as usual, that the calculations of the value of the Land according to the rules to be adopted, and *in reference to the different particulars the Report shall state*, be calculated in this office; that these calculations and the observations that may occur, shall be laid in the usual manner before His Excellency; that previous to His Excellency deciding upon the grants, the Inspector shall attend in order to give such farther explanations as His Excellency may require, which may often be too minute and tedious to be entered in the Notes, still be useful to His Excellency's final decision. That in order the better to be enabled so to do, the Inspector shall be authorized to ask of the different Local Authorities, such explanations on their Reports, should any be required, as he may find necessary.

This mode of proceeding would add to the responsibility of this office, and also to its labour, on account of the minuter investigation and greater accuracy it would require, and because of the importance it would be of to Individuals, but it is not beyond

what would be perfectly practicable : it would on the other hand simplify the transaction by subjecting it to system, consequently His Excellency's decisions would be more satisfactory to himself than they can possibly be without it, the Government would have but one office to look to, that office acting by fixed rules, and answerable to the Government for the proper applications of those rules to the several objects contemplated.

(Signed) CHAS. D'ESURY,
Inspector of Government Lands and Woods.

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, 27th December 1821.

[Enclosure 2 in the above.]

*Sketch of the general Rules hitherto observed in calculating
the value of Land in this Office.*

The Stock the Land can maintain is made the basis whereby to ascertain the extent of the arable Land that can annually be cultivated within the Land asked for, this has merely for object to shew what *ultimately* may be expected from the Land to be granted, when circumstances shall call forth the full extent of its capability. But to calculate the value of the said Arable Land *with a view to determine the rent to be paid for it*, no more is subjected to the calculation than what is *annually cultivated*. Were more than this subjected to calculation, it would be a check to industry by oppressing the Individual. But that to be calculated, from the produce of which he derives an actual, immediate and annual benefit, is fair. The more so as such Land as is already cultivated must be either on Loan places, for which the recognition is no proportionable Rent, or on illegally occupied Land, on which, till the period of the grant nothing has been paid, and thence in both cases the occupier has already derived the benefit without making any adequate return.

With respect to the *grazing ground*, here again is calculated only the period the Stock, or whatever part of it can remain on the Land, whether 3, 6, 9, or 12 Months. But then *all* the Stock the Land can maintain for such determined period is calculated with a view to rent, *whether the Individual has such Stock of his own on the Land, or not*; because in the asking for Land as mere grazing Land

exists the greatest abuse, and the Commissions pay no attention to it. A man may either at once, or at different times, ask for Ten pieces of Land, each, or two, or three of them, may be *fully equal to all the Stock* he possesses, yet in the Column for stating what Stock he is possessed of, with a view to ascertain whether he should, or should not obtain the Lands he asks for, the Commission will opposite to each number enter the *same quantity of stock*, and then still declare in the next Column at *every number* "Consistent with the interest of Government to grant." And by that means the Individual will get three or four times more Land than he has Stock for. It is necessary therefore as a check, if the Land be granted at all, that it should be rated at its capability. Moreover the Individual having somewhat more grazing Land than what he has at once stock for, he has a remedy, he can take in Stock. But knowing beforehand by the example of others, that he is to pay according to its capability, he will so lay his account that what with his own Stock, and what with that he can calculate to receive on "*Tack*," he will be able to make good his rent, but he will not ask for Thousands when he can calculate to make use of *hundreds* only.

In all cases where two relative numbers are given, such as from 100 to 150 head of cattle for 6 to 9 or 10 Months; from 15 to 20 fold of Grain, &c., if no particular circumstance appears in the Report, I take the *average*. If circumstances are particularly *favourable*, I take a medium between the average and the highest; if otherwise I take the medium between the averages and the Lowest, or the lowest, but very seldom the highest. I give on all occasions every justifiable advantage to the farmer, and on these the particulars given in the Reports and the diagrams are my guide.

As to the proportion observed in rating the quantity of seed sown, the return yielded by each description of grain, and the prices of produce in the different Districts, they are as follows:—

The quantity of seed sown per Morgen, that is *generally*, but somewhat varying according to the degree of goodness or inferiority of the soil, &c. reported, 1 Muid of wheat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ of Barley, and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 of oats, this is taken at full *one half less than what is sown in England*, and the reports give the average return for one from each description of grain. From the calculated produce of

the arable Land is deducted Rds. 40 per Morgen for expences, *indifferent what the Land is sown with.*

It may possibly be objected that the quantity of seed I reckon as being sown, exceeds what is customary to sow, but 40 Rds. per Morgen is also, I should imagine, far beyond what a farmer bona fide expends upon the Land he sows, yet Rds. 40 is deducted from *every Morgen* calculated, no matter what crop or what labour is bestowed on it, the least expensive the same as that which costs most.

There are different modes of calculating, it is neither the principle, nor *manner* of calculating that is to be considered so much as the *result*, and then as to the result of my calculations, I cannot imagine any farmer would be content to give up his Crop for a *certain number of years in succession*, for the amount of what I call his "clear profit," and on the clear profit only I calculate the Rent.

I beg leave here to repeat, that no Land is subjected to this Calculation but that which is *annually cultivated*. But I would take the liberty to suggest that whereas there may be a considerable quantity of arable, over and above what is so calculated, whether instead of the general clause in all grants (but which is not, nor can it be strictly attended to) that the Land "shall be brought into such a state of cultivation *as it is capable of, within the first three years.*" Many grants there are, of such extent that with the slender means in general possessed by Landholders, fifty years would not be sufficient to comply with it. Whether then the grantee should not be subjected to the cultivation of a *certain proportion* of the same *within a given time*, in *addition* to what is already cultivated at the time of the grant, according to circumstances, and where the Land is so situated that an immediate Market can be procured? Where there is no such Market and no immediate means for disposing of additional produce, cultivation would be useless, and such a regulation could then not be imposed without hardship, but it must be left to time and circumstances to bring it about.

The Reports give the usual quantity each description of grain returns, of which the average is taken, as above explained; and they give also the average prices paid for the different descriptions of grain during the four last years preceding the date of the Report. But whereas the prices have, owing to extraordinary circumstances,

been unusually high of late years, I have laid the calculations considerably below them, which in such and similar cases I have thought a discretion I was justified in using.

Of the grazing ground the report gives also the quantity and description of Stock the Land can maintain, and the time during which each description can remain on the Land; the value of the grazing I have calculated at: In the *Cape*, *Stellenbosch*, *Tulbagh*, and *Swellendam* Districts, for every *Horse*, *Ox* and *Cow* and for every score of *Sheep*, four Skillings per Month; In *Graaff Reinet*, *George* and *Uitenhage*, three Skillings per Month; and in the most distant parts of Uitenhage two Skillings per Month.

Taking in this case the medium rate adopted here, which is 3 Skillings per Month or Rds. 4 4 sks. for the *whole year*, and say that a *horse*, a *Cow*, an ox, and a score of *Sheep* is worth Rds. 30, these Rds. 4 4 sks. are about $\frac{1}{2}$ part of that value, on which rating 10 per cent for Rent, this amounts then only to $\frac{1}{3}$ part of the value, the others are in proportion. In those Districts where *four Skillings* per Month is calculated, the 10 per cent on the amount is no more than 4 Skils. and 4 Stivers per head for the whole 12 Months, and where 3 Skillings per Month is calculated it amounts to 3 Skillings and 3 Stivers for the whole year, not a *dubbeltje* per Month for every head of Cattle and every score of Sheep in the last, and but just a *dubbeltje* in the first instance!

I shall beg leave here also to repeat that these calculations are confined to the time each description of Stock can remain on the Land, not a day beyond it. And by these calculations also the *grazing alone* is rated; the *growth*, *dairy*, *labour*, *wool* (where Spanish sheep are kept) go clear to the farmer, and are, I should conceive, considerably more than an equivalent for any ordinary casualty he may be subjected to, together with the expence of the herdsman of the Breeding Stock also, only $\frac{1}{4}$ of the number returned in the Report are calculated, allowing the other $\frac{1}{4}$ for the difference in their ages and sizes &c.

Of Vineyard I take the lowest average of the production quoted in the Report. In the home districts I have throughout the dearest Seasons reckoned the Leager at Rds. 100 and allowed Rds. 44 for expenditure per Leager, throwing back the Brandy for errors. In the other Districts, Tulbagh more particularly, I have rated the Leager at Rds. 75, allowing Rds. 25 for expences (there being no distant carriages, tolls, tithes, nor Market expences in

that District), and thrown back the Brandy as before, and thus in the first instance, the 10 per cent have been applied to Rds. 56, and in the 2d to Rds. 50 per Leager.

On the several particulars I have here had the honor to state, and on the details of the calculations, I shall be happy to give any farther explanation His Excellency may think proper to require. I wish however still to observe that, these different calculations being grounded on the information conveyed by the Reports, it is absolutely necessary they should be strictly correct, and in order to make them so, the Commissioners have only to follow the printed form which was on purpose so framed that, containing every essential question, the Commission should have nothing to do but fairly to answer them, the whole process therefore is perfectly plain and easy.

When this or any other principle of Calculating shall be once fixed, then it will remain to be determined, what proportion on the result, that is the clear profit, shall be rated for rent, whether by percentage on that clear profit, or otherwise.

(Signed) CHAS. D'ESCURY,
Inspector Government Lands and Woods.

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, 27 December 1821.

[Original.]

*Letter from the REVEREND DOCTOR GEORGE THOM to
A. GORDON, ESQRE.*

42 LONDON STREET, FITZBOY SQUARE, 29th December 1821.

SIR,—I had the honor of forwarding the memorandum which you wished on the 19th, and as I am living with my family at a very considerable expense, waiting the decision of the Government, and also that I have yet to collect the gentlemen for the Cape, I beg leave to submit my request that I may have your opinion very early on the mode we are to proceed to Africa. We would rather that a sum were allowed than go in a Transport unless fresh provisions &c. were provided, as the gentlemen have no means of

providing these. Two passages we can obtain for 60 guineas each, and the others in the same ship for 40 guineas each.

I have &c.

(Signed) GEO. THOM.

[Copy.]

Letter from MAJOR ROGERS to the MILITARY SECRETARY.

GRAHAM'S TOWN, December 30th 1821.

SIR,—I beg you will be pleased to inform His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, that the Chief Botman has sent into Fort Willshire one of the Caffres concerned in the murder of an English Boy about two months since. The Caffre is now in the Fort at this place, and I have to request you will be pleased to procure me His Excellency's commands, in what manner he is to be disposed of. I have &c.

(Signed) H. ROGERS,
Brevet Major, 6th Regt., Commanding on the Frontier.

[Original.]

Letter from LORD CHARLES SOMERSET to EARL BATHURST.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, December 31st 1821.

MY LORD,—The following Items having been authorised by Sir Rufane Donkin, and having become payable during the month ending 31st instant, I have been under the necessity of granting warrants for the same, viz.

To H. Schutte, for sundry repairs of the stores &c. belonging to the New Custom House, amounting to three thousand one hundred and eighty-six rix-dollars.

To Do. Do., for alterations made and materials supplied to the Town Prison, amounting to six thousand eight hundred and fifty-four Rix-dollars.

To H. Schutte, for alterations made, and materials supplied to

the Town Prison, to the amount of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four Rix-dollars.

To the Commissary of Vendues, for the frame of a sloop, purchased by the Deputy Port Captain at Public Sale, for the Service of Government, to the amount of three thousand nine hundred and sixty-five Rix-dollars.

To H. Schutte, for repairs done to the Custom House Stores, and for altering the front of the Custom House, amounting to two thousand three hundred and forty Rix-dollars.

And I am to pray Your Lordship's approval thereof, and that a copy of such approval may be transmitted from Your Lordship's office to the office for auditing Colonial Accounts. I have &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET.

[Original.]

Memorial of MR. JAMES THOMAS ERITH.

WAAY PLAATS, December 31st 1821.

To His Excellency General the Right Honorable Lord Charles Somerset, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, &c., &c., &c.

The Memorial of James Thomas Erith most humbly sheweth,

That Your Excellency's Memorialist since his unfortunate residence in this Colony, has been most cruelly persecuted by Captn. Trappes, the late provisional magistrate of the Albany District, and while the most useful of his Servants have been taken from him, under the sanction of office in order to promote the private emolument of the magistrate, and himself and family placed upon a Rock where he has been compleatly obstructed in his anxious desires to cultivate a portion of Land agreeable to the Intentions of His Majesty's Government in the parent state, and by which his property has been shamefully and wantonly wasted.

That your Excellency's memorialist having been deprived of his servants by one of the greatest outrages ever committed in civilized Society by one who ought only to have been a "Terror to Evil Doers," they were ordered by Captain Trappes to draw their supplies of meat and flour from the Commissary on the credit of

your memorialist's Deposits, paid into His Majesty's Treasury in England under a promise of receiving it in this Colony by 3 separate Instalments at specific periods, but which your Excellency will be surprized to hear has certainly not been complied with, and not only so but in consequence of your memorialist refusing to sign a receipt for the amount including what his servants had had while in the Employment of Captain Trappes, which was standing against him, he was not only threatened to be imprisoned in the Trunk at Graham's Town but he and his wife with infant family amidst the greatest public disasters that ever befel an unfortunate people have been denied the privilege of receiving Rations from His Majesty's Magazine even for prompt payment while the balance due to him has been actually withheld, and notwithstanding the most solemn and successive appeals from him and remonstrances have been made no redress has yet been obtained. He is therefore compelled to lay his Case at your Excellency's feet with Extracts of the official Documents under the deepest Impression that he will receive under the wisdom and humanity of your illustrious Government, that Justice which he has previously and earnestly sought in vain, and which if your Excellency had not arrived your memorialist was preparing to lay before the Right Honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in parliament assembled.

That your Excellency's Memorialist when residing in his native Country applied to His Majesty's noble Secretary of State for the Colonies to obtain a Grant of one thousand acres of Land in this part of the British Dominions and which was readily complied with, and in consequence of which your Memorialist engaged nine servants for the term of 3 years on liberal wages and who embarked with him on board the *Brilliant* where he provided them with many additional Comforts, but while on this voyage they behaved in a manner unbecoming their situation and which could not fail to excite in his mind some painful sensations, but which he hoped would be effectually removed by the local Authorities without suspecting for a moment that a Magistrate would be found who was capable of increasing the Dissatisfaction they manifested and which originated (as it did with many other persons arrived in this Colony in the same Capacity) from a desire of obtaining higher wages than what was agreed upon in England, for they actually said that the Men were better off in this country than their

masters and subordination was completely at an end as soon as they had heard how some of the heads of parties were treated.

That your Memorialist having reached the shores at Algoa Bay (now called Port Elizabeth), their Conduct became very turbulent, inasmuch as during their journey from thence to his location they threw out the property of your memorialist from the waggons with which (as he conceived) he was accommodated on the Credit of his Deposits, which amounted to £105 sterling, and when he insisted on their being replaced, one of them struck him a violent blow and put himself in the attitude of a pugilist, but which your memorialist endeavored to bear with as much patience as possible, thinking that when he arrived within the precincts of a Drostdy he should meet with the same protection and redress as if he had been on the favored shores of England. Accordingly on reaching the beautiful spot upon which he was first located, he applied to Captain Trappes by a memorial stating in respectful Language the unpleasant nature of his Situation, but which was actually returned, and after three successive applications no redress could be obtained. No! not even for the assault, nor was the case fairly investigated, but on the contrary (after he had discovered the nature of their Trades) your memorialist was sternly ordered to leave a certain village called Bathurst and informed by the magistrate that "If he could not send him out of the Colony he would place him in a situation which would be quite as bad or worse," and your Excellency will perceive by this memorial and investigating the Circumstances connected therewith that he has certainly (for the present) made good his threatenings.

That your Memorialist perceiving from the extraordinary encouragement thus given to the servants (by the local authority) he had brought out from England at a great expence, that they would perform no work whatever, declared that he would supply them with no more Rations until they returned to their Duty, when they instantly replied that "that was what they wanted, for they could go to Captain Trappes and he would let them draw some," and which was actually the case while they continued in a state of Idleness. At length however the Clouds which had hung around his mysterious Conduct began to disperse and the real motives which induced him to employ such very singular language towards your Memorialist in the presence of his servants calculated to inflame their minds and produce (as it certainly did) an

additional degree of discontent were visible to every attentive observer, for three of the Men (without the Consent of your memorialist) were taken into the Employment of the Magistrate before alluded to, one to assist in building what he was pleased to term a Drostdy House, and the other two in forming the Garden belonging thereto, still however allowing them to draw provisions on the credit of your memorialist's Deposits, upon the Justice of which your Excellency is now humbly appealed to, that the servants of your Memorialist had previously expressed themselves confident that their Rations were gratuitously supplied by Government and that in consequence they became their own property and they would do as they pleased therewith, and the declaration of this lawless faction certainly received the sanction of Captain Trappes, for on the 15th June 1820 your Memorialist received a note from him dated at Bathurst, of which the following is a correct copy, while the original (in his own handwriting) your memorialist is ready to produce whenever called upon.

BATHURST, June 5th 1820.

SIR.—I hereby direct that you will immediately on receipt of this issue to each Individual composing the party under your direction, *Rations* as provided by Government.

(Signed) C. TRAPPES,
Captain and Provisional Magistrate.

To Mr. Erith.

That your Memorialist felt some degree of surprize on the receipt of this official note he cannot attempt to conceal, because he thought it at variance with the Circular which had issued from the office of the noble Secretary of State previous to your Memorialist leaving England and which your Excellency knows has been copied into almost all the daily and weekly Journals of the European part of the British Empire, namely "*That all victualling at the expence of Government would cease on landing,*" but not knowing what alteration might have taken place in the Cabinet of his Sovereign he was compelled to comply until the men had actually left him, yet he humbly entreats your Excellency's permission to state the hardships he has endured, for notwithstanding the peculiar phraseology of Captain Trappes' extraordinary letter he has actually

been called upon to pay for those very rations which he had been compelled to issue as a Donation of the Colonial Government to his servants while in a sanctioned state of mutiny and Idleness, as well as for what they had drawn from the Commissary by the direction of Captain Trappes at the period they were employed by him, and so it was that when he refused to sign a Receipt for the second Instalment of his Deposits before alluded to under such nefarious proceedings that he was threatened with Imprisonment.

That your Memorialist however on the 1st July following received another letter from this local Magistrate stating that "he had received an Order from Lieutenant Colonel Cuyler to remove him to Waaye Plaats and that Transports for that purpose would be ready in a few days." But your Memorialist in justice to the Character of that Officer cannot refrain from stating to your Excellency that he is deeply impressed with the fact that some misrepresentation had been previously made to Lieutenant Colonel Cuyler in order to induce him thus (innocently) to co-operate with Captain Trappes in the violent persecution carried on against your unfortunate Memorialist and which will be seen in the subsequent duplicate of a note from Mr. Knobel who positively asserts that his former location was never considered to have been "within the limits of the Township of Bathurst" until after the last visit of Sir Rufane to this district, but had that been indeed a bona fide Transaction existing previous to that period it could not have fairly operated to the disadvantage of your Memorialist since he (Captain Trappes) placed one of the Nottingham Subscription party thereon whom he had employed as his Gardener, and therefore if it was objectionable on such premises in the one case it must have been so in the other, but your memorialist is fully prepared to meet a new objection which perhaps will be imposed on your Excellency as a reason why he cannot now return to the spot upon which he was first placed, namely that it belongs to the party last quoted, but this happens in a very remarkable way, for Captain Trappes having obtained an extensive grant of Land at the Eastern Extremity sets up his bound marks within the limits of their possession and thereby forces them to occupy that location which your Memorialist has always considered to be his to make up the deficiency, and this will appear to be the more remarkable, inasmuch as the Gentleman who measured out the Land is the author of the following Letter sent to your Memorialist.

July 18, 1820.

SIR,—The Bearer Dirk Niemand has Instructions to furnish you with 3 waggons and to conduct you to your proper location, the ground on which you have been put by mistake falling within the limits of the Township of Bathurst. I remain Sir &c.

(Signed) G. KNOBEL,
for LT. COL. CUYLER.

To Mr. Erith, Head of a party of Settlers.

That your Memorialist when he received the notice as contained in Mr. Knobel's letter was confined to his bed by severe Indisposition, but notwithstanding this he was compelled to remove by the appearance of a Constable who was furnished with a Warrant from Captain Trappes to that effect, and which he brutally executed under the Influence of Intoxication, and by which some of your Memorialist's property was stolen or lost to a considerable amount, while much Injury was done to other parts thereof, when he was forcibly and against his will dragged to a deserted spot and exposed on his sick bed (during the Absence of his Wife who was gone to Lieutenant. Col. Cuyler) to all the baneful consequences of an extensive Bog in the mire and damp which he was actually laid, while the Desert to which he was brought exhibited the most appalling prospects by the immense masses of stones which were almost everywhere to be seen.

That your Memorialist in great deference to your Excellency most humbly conceives that as the barren ground upon which he was located, from motives of private revenge, was originally assigned to Mr. Damant, that therefore it never could have been legally appointed for your memorialist at the same time. Therefore most humbly prays that your Excellency would be graciously pleased to direct that he be removed to his former location where he may have the prospect of providing for his Infant family and promote in his humble degree the grand object which his Majesty's Government had in view when they permitted him to emigrate to this Country, in which he is now obstructed, for the spot upon which he is now residing was evidently selected for him with a view to effect the ruin of himself and family.

That your Memorialist in the course of these extraordinary proceedings received another letter from Captain Trappes, the

duplicate of which he ventures to subjoin in order to convince Your Excellency that he has acted contrary to his Instructions.

Mr. Erith.

The following is an Extract from a letter dated Colonial Office 6th July 1820 addressed to the provisional Magistrate.

Extract.

I am directed by His Excellency the Acting Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th Ult. with its several Inclosures and to convey to you his Excellency's approbation of your suggestion respecting the dissolution of the party which left England under the charge of Mr. Erith, provided that the same be effected with the several Consent of those concerned.

(Signed) C. TRAPPES, Provisional Magistrate.

That your Memorialist never did consent to the dissolution of his party he assures your Excellency in the most positive and unequivocal Terms, yet the provisional Magistrate thought proper to discharge them from all obligations arising out of a written agreement legally executed in England, and which your Memorialist conceives was not only an act of arbitrary power and contrary to the British Constitution, but was actually opposed to the plain and obvious meaning of the above inserted letter as well as a proclamation bearing date on the 14 May 1820 and the decisions given in similar cases.

That your memorialist begs to state his deep conviction that if the Magistrate of whom he complains had been of a conciliatory disposition the men would have returned quietly to their work and their squabbles would have finally ceased, but they were actually increased by the magistrate himself with an evident Intention to avail himself of the services of the three men before noticed.

That your Memorialist perceiving from the violent and outrageous conduct of Captain Trappes that he was determined to ruin him and his family had no alternative but to hand his case over to his Excellency the late Acting Governor praying that a full and fair Investigation might take place, but that Memorial remained unattended to for four months, and your memorialist

conceived for reasons which he cannot at present enter into that that Document had never reached Sir Rufane's hand and under that Impression he continued to address a private Letter to that Nobleman stating the particulars of his case and complaining of the long period he had waited for an answer and which produced the desired effect, for an answer was received by return of the post written by Colonel Bird, in which he expresses in the handsomest manner the sentiments of his late Excellency, but very singularly directs that the application for another portion of Land be made "without any reference to the conduct of the local authorities," and introduces a sentence marked with inverted Commas as a quotation from some official Document which your memorialist conceived to be Captain Trappes charging him with cancelling by his own act and deed the written agreement into which he had entered with his servants in England, of which nothing can be more untrue, and Colonel Bird in the end will perceive that he has been most shamefully imposed upon.

That your memorialist in the early part of the month of June last presented to Sir Rufane during his visit to this district a second memorial praying to be removed and for the balance of his Deposits, which was couched in terms strictly conformable with the Injunctions laid upon him by the official pen of Col. Bird in his letter bearing date 6 April 1821, and contrary to his feelings as an Englishman forebore to touch the curtains which he seemed to wish might hang undisturbed around the conduct of this local authority, who is generally disliked throughout the Settlement, but the wife of your memorialist was determined (whatever might be the consequence) to go fully into a detail of facts relative to the cruel persecutions and Injustice your Memorialist had endured in a Memorial addressed to the late Governor (a copy of which is subjoined for your Excellency's perusal), when he was told by Sir Rufane that your Memorialist "should certainly be removed and that instantly," but alas it has not been done yet! and your Memorialist is left to complain of an additional act of injustice which has wasted much of his property, but Sir Rufane added that with respect to the other points contained in her Memorial he could say nothing about at present, because Captain Trappes had taken it out of his hands by telling him that the allegations it contained were untrue, and therefore she would hear from His Majesty's Fiscal in the course of a few

days, as he meant to prosecute her for defamation of Character, but having again incurred no inconsiderable degree of expence in waiting for near seven months for the Trial of this threatened action agreeable to the inflated language before described, with an anxious desire to meet him, but in vain, your Memorialist feels it a duty he owes to himself and family to make his appeal to the existing laws of the Colony for protection against such a flagrant system of Injustice which has been carried on against him at the next circuit Tribunal unless you are pleased to suggest any other mode, but in the meanwhile he humbly prays your Excellency to reinstate him in his original location.

And your Memorialist will ever feel himself in duty bound to pray &c.

(Signed) J. T. ERITH.

[Copy.]

List of Balances due on the Accounts Current of the Settlers located in the District of Albany for Provisions &c, issued on the Frontier up to the 31st December 1821 inclusive.

Names of the Settlers.	Rds.	skill.	sta.	Rds.	skill.	sta.
George Pigot	4,635	7	2½
Charles Dalgairns	3,745	5	4½
John Bailie, including sub-divisions	12,323	6	5½
Thomas Pringle	2,146	3	2½
John Stanley	178	1	4½
Thomas Mahoney	3,085	7	1½
Edward Turvey	3,021	4	4½
Thomas Phillips	1,810	3	5½
Samuel James	3,362	6	4½
Edward Gardner	1,865	1	4½
William Wait	992	0	4½			
Arthur Barker, a sub-division of	2,706	0	4½	3,698	1	3½
Christopher Thornhill	930	1	1½
Hezekiah Sephton	38,104	6	1½
Daniel Mills	2,653	7	0½
Thomas Draper or Nottingham Subscription Party	8,155	3	0½
Thomas Willson	17,054	2	3½
Charles Crause	677	4	4½			
Carried forward.	106,772	7	2½

Names of the Settlers.	Rds.	skil.	sts.	Rds.	skil.	sts.
Brought forward . . .	677	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	106,772	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thomas Phillips, a sub-division of . . .	3,717	1	5	4,394	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
William Menzies				3,805	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Charles Gurney				214	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Charles Hyman				2,736	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Edward Ford				2,692	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Benjamin Osler				2,224	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
James Richardson				1,535	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
George Southey				2,379	0	5
William Cock				6,603	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Richard Hayhurst				5,260	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Samuel Bradshaw				3,222	4	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
George Scott				2,149	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
William Howard				6,218	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Carlisle				2,464	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Mandy				3,168	6	0
Thomas Rowlee				2,378	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nathaniel Morgan				3,397	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
William Holder				2,835	2	3
Edward Damant				985	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
John H. Dixon				1,747	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
William Smith				3,664	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
John H. Greathead				1,604	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
George Dyason				1,902	4	4
Jonathan Wainwright				2,174	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alexander Biggar				3,274	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Miles Bowker				1,501	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
George Smith				5,732	0	1
Charles Mouncey				1,951	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Samuel Liversage				4,830	4	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
James T. Erith				743	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thomas Owen				3,380	4	4
John Parkin				824	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
William Clark	3,154	3	4			
Brown & Stubbs, a sub-division of . . .	1,800	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,954	5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
James Daniell				713	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
J. T. White				88	0	0
Joseph Cooper				66	0	0
Thomas Butler				220	0	0
D. P. Francis				88	0	0
Major General C. Campbell				20	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
George Wilkinson				688	3	3
Bishop Burnet				720	1	2
R. H. Rubidge				342	5	0
R. A. Pote, late W. Parker's party . . .				66	0	0
John Fournier				1,302	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carried forward				208,041	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Names of the Settlers.	Rds.	skil.	sts.	Rds.	skil.	sts.
Brought forward	208,041	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Richard Daniell	1,422	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
William Scanlen, late W. Parker's party	1,005	4	4			
Total	Rds. 210,470	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$			

Commissariat, Graham's Town, 31st December, 1821.

(Signed) ROBERT JOHNSTONE,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

[Copy.]

*Abstract of the Accounts of His Majesty's Receiver General at the
Cape of Good Hope, for the Year 1821.*

REVENUE:

	Rds.	skil.	sts.
Balance	87,115	0	0
Lombard bank	82,344	0	3
Discount bank	37,675	0	0
Vendue duties	206,744	5	5
Customs	313,198	3	0
Land revenue	178,572	1	0
Tithes and transfer duties	290,130	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stamps	150,929	7	0
Sequestrator's department	31,794	4	1
Printing department	20,024	5	0
Commando tax	7,000	0	0
Port dues	13,443	0	0
Postage	22,197	5	2
Fines	3,041	0	3
Fees of offices	74,603	2	5
Do. wine taster's department	12,124	6	0
Annual Repayment by Stellenbosch	3,000	0	0
Miscellaneous receipts	8,205	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Rds. 1,542,144	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

EXPENDITURE:

	Rds.	skill.	st.
Civil list, sterling salaries	252,154	5	3½
Colonial salaries	500,261	2	5
Public buildings (erection of new and repairs of old buildings)	89,009	5	1½
Cape regiment	198,402	0	2½
Pay of Hottentot captains	3,306	5	2½
Burgher senate advances	40,000	0	0
Expenses of offices	37,848	7	0
Criminal prisoners and convicts	18,819	6	5
Remittance to colonial agent	53,169	6	3½
Bible and school fund, in aid of the same	767	3	4
Freight and passage money, travelling expenses, &c.	9,565	2	3
House rent and lodging money	4,980	0	0
Vessels and boats, purchase money and repair of ditto, including charges of the harbour master's departments at outposts	53,228	5	2½
Repair of the wharf	2,932	0	0
Buckbay and Groot Post establishments	1,879	7	0
Frontier service	7,425	4	4
Government Constantia wine	4,329	0	0
Commission of circuit	11,405	6	0
Annual repayment by Stellenbosch (destroyed)	3,000	0	0
Expenses of surveys	2,900	6	5
Settlers	40,374	7	1
Miscellaneous expenditure	22,639	0	0½
Balance	183,742	7	2½
	Rds.	1,542,144	2 3½

(Signed) J. W. STOLL, Rec^r Gen^r.

SUNDRY EXPENDITURE:—1821.

	Rds.	skill.	st.
Mr. Rouviere, for lodging some of the persons of the Longwood establishment	392	0	0
Mr. W. Mollet, in reimbursement of the duty paid on gunpowder	389	0	0
Mr. Cloete, gunpowder for Namaqua chiefs	50	0	0
Resident of Plettenberg's Bay, for victualling the government servants at said place	141	0	0
Achmat, for lodging a prince of Joana	895	0	0
Mr. Murphy, for translations for the committee appointed for the purpose of defining the laws respecting the slaves	1,500	0	0
Carried forward	3,367	0	0
	R 2		

	Rds.	skill.	sts.
Brought forward	3,367	0	0
Mr. Poggenpoel, his expenses on his journey to Clan William	235	0	0
His Majesty's fiscal, reward to the slave January, for the information given which led to the discovery of a murder	500	0	0
His Majesty's fiscal, the amount for which said slave January was appraised	600	0	0
Deputy landdrost of Clan-William, as a recompence for the additional duty he has performed, and in reimbursement of the increased expense which devolved on him in consequence of the arrival of the settlers at Clan-William	500	0	0
Rev. Mr. Borcherds, for having officiated at the church of Somerset	36	0	0
A prince of Joana, for board and lodging money	1,200	0	0
Rev. Mr. Borcherds, for having officiated at the church of Somerset	36	0	0
Serjeant Law, African corps, for certain articles of clothing, bedding, &c. which were destroyed in consequence of the smallpox having made its appearance in his family	182	0	0
Resident of Plettenberg's Bay, for victualling the Government servants at that place	141	0	0
Do. Do.	141	0	0
Bastard Hottentot Cobus Boezak, as a reward for his conduct	300	0	0
J. Constable, for a theodolite stand	45	0	0
G. Muller, meat for lions, &c.	225	0	0
Executioner	49	0	0
W. Scheibe, tools, &c. for the stone quarry at Robben Island	206	0	0
Lodging money for the Prince of Joana	1,200	0	0
Do. Do.	560	0	0
J. W. Bohmer, for articles supplied by him for the Joana people	748	0	0
Rev. Mr. Borcherds, for having officiated at the church of Somerset	36	0	0
Mr. Squire for victualling the government servants at Plettenberg's Bay	265	0	0
Do. Do.	141	0	0
J. Bamberger, for sundry articles supplied to the Joana people	103	4	0
P. C. Hammes, for two waggons for the service of the Albany district	1,500	0	0
J. Bamberger, provisions and live stock, supplied to the Joana people	522	5	2
Carried forward.	12,839	1	2

	Rds.	skill.	sta.
Brought forward	12,839	1	2
W. Scheibe, for tools, &c. for the stone quarry at Robben Island	119	4	0
George Muller, meat for lions, &c.	225	0	0
Landdrost of Graaff Reinet, his expense on his journey to Latakoo	1,323	4	0
Mr. O. J. Truter, in compensation for, his services in attending the acting Governor to the frontier	500	0	0
Rev. Mr. Thomson, to cover the expenses which his detention in Cape Town has occasioned	500	0	0
Premiums given to the highest bidders, at the letting of the wine licences	1,400	0	0
Capt. Long, of the <i>Locust</i> , in remuneration towards making good the losses he sustained in the late gale encountered in Algoa Bay	1,500	0	0
Serj. Smith, the pay of a fatigue party	33	0	0
Rev. Mr. Borchards, for having officiated in the church at Somerset	36	0	0
A. Carstens, sundries for the Caffre missions	3,100	0	0
Mr. Braddy, for surveys between Oliphants River and Table Bay.	500	0	0
Serj. Smith, for a fatigue party	44	0	0
Executioner	46	4	0
J. Feirsteyn, tools, &c. for stone quarry at Robben Island	164	0	0
G. Muller, meat for lions, &c.	225	0	0
Mr. Pennell, stores for a signal station	20	2	4 <i>1</i>
Mr. Markham, in repayment of fees paid by him upon two grants of land at Bathurst, which grants were afterwards cancelled	63	0	0
Total Rds.	22,639	0	0 <i>4</i>

(Signed) J. W. STOLL, Rec^r Gen^r.

Return showing the Population and Cattle in the Possession of

	CHRISTIANS:				FREE BLACKS:				HOTTENTOTS:				NEGRO APPRENTICES:				
	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Servants.	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	
Cape Town .	2,276	1,695	2,053	1,979	..	460	370	549	379	110	89	172	91	363	96	197	109
Cape District	778	619	618	647	106	..	..	..	..	281	216	244	173	236	67	46	35
Simon's Town	227	122	108	117	..	47	22	28	16	51	21	35	33	89	20	50	22
Stellenbosch.	1,619	1,248	1,208	1,469	..	..	..	..	..	513	361	531	396	90	16	25	20
Swellendam.	1,012	1,667	1,171	1,812	3	..	..	..	..	880	774	747	726	19	8	3	3
Graaff Reinet	2,765	3,045	2,037	3,178	..	..	..	..	..	2,834	2,640	3,331	2,485	9	..	5	..
Uitenhage .	877	952	598	941	..	..	..	..	..	906	867	945	813	17	3	5	3
Tulbagh .	1,332	1,162	935	1,311	..	..	..	..	..	1,209	1,081	1,235	1,036	11	..	1	2
George .	888	909	620	937	16	..	..	..	..	645	661	706	620	1	..	..	..
Albany*. .	360	469	310	483	1	..	..	..	..	170	86	157	153	..	..	..	..
Total .	12,734	11,888	9,658	12,874	126	507	892	577	395	7,599	6,796	8,193	6,525	835	210	332	194

* The population of Albany is given exclusive of settlers, the number of whom is calculated at 3,500.

Return showing the State of Cultivation and Quantity of Land

	MUIDS SOWN:				MUIDS REAPED:				VINES
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	
Cape Town . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	lbs.
Cape District . . .	3,260	849	4,531	185	15,308	18,297	23,990	1,223	3,473,600 2,756,400
Simon's Town . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..
Stellenbosch . . .	5,003	711	4,059	367	22,249	13,330	32,315	3,285	650,100 21,764,213
Swellendam . . .	3,867	886	323	10	16,330	8,254	1,595	104	.. 996,300
Graaff Reinet . . .	1,135	532	34	5	19,155	9,795	38	155	.. 861,107
Uitenhage . . .	358	307	142	5	745	3,240	1,264	63	.. 282,800
Tulbagh . . .	3,737	920	1,172	383	22,109	12,285	11,389	3,007	.. 1,743,436
Albany . . .	1,290	460	144	14	3,069	4,624	109	36	.. 814,200
George . . .	142	32	14	04	310	442	9	..	.. 30,500
Total . . .	18,792	4,698	10,247	907	99,275	70,267	70,707	7,873	4,123,700 29,248,956

Individuals at the Cape of Good Hope in the Year 1821.

SLAVES:					CATTLE:									
Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.		Waggon and Saddle Horses.	Breeding Horses.	Draught Oxen.	Breeding Cattle.	Wethers.	Breeding Sheep.	Spanish Sheep.	Gates.	Asses.	Pigs.
2,747	1,352	1,886	1,197	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,926	509	674	506	2,189	3,120	9,687	5,121	2,386	6,646	2,227	5,201	221	492	
128	33	41	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,159	1,429	2,013	1,284	4,642	3,606	18,857	5,468	6,135	16,828	600	14,360	138	1,687	
1,026	593	667	615	3,405	8,889	15,264	14,754	612	54,249	4,322	32,451	11	622	
1,049	477	754	359	5,424	11,449	26,975	120,285	656	1,449,994	1,629	146,528		121	
314	132	256	141	982	2,096	12,544	49,432	..	122,446	..	29,020	1	35	
1,676	758	1,023	683	4,158	18,323	17,224	28,068	12,818	29,166	3,899	57,477	..	1,440	
584	352	431	361	1,329	2,900	11,639	20,294	1,178	28,643	..	13,175	..	333	
114	69	104	66	372	765	3,812	10,013	110,834	800	..	9,625	..	18	
13,723	5,604	7,849	5,226	22,501	51,148	116,002	253,435	134,619	1,708,772	12,177	307,837	371	4,743	

occupied at the Cape of Good Hope in the year 1821.

Leagues of Wine.	Leagues of Brandy.	LANDS IN FREE-HOLD:										LANDS IN QUIT-RENT:				Government Places.
		Waggons.	Carts.	Lawn Freshold Places.			Places.	Erven.	Morgen.	Roods.	Places.	Erven.	Morgen.	Roods.		
..	
1,269	35½	638	200	12	97	165	49	10,608	551	..	..	60,676	483	42	..
..	
13,331	780	1,414	483	..	129	423	3884	21,927	420	..	..	77,464	460	..	..
394	69	1,037	61	..	427	28	104	..	..	15	..	45,426	638	..	..
378	130	2,248	37	..	326	..	195	3,013	450	..	..	54,325	53	..	..
37	20	637	14	..	18	5	93	10,000	..	247	..	549,173	1244	..	..
737	110½	1,366	132	10	561	24½	85	336	..	23	9	21,837	16	..	..
107	60	638	23	..	6	95	..	..	..	226	..	..	..	..	..
1½	0½	242	5	..	{ Lands not returned. }			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16,254½	1,205½	8,218	955	22	1,554	740	9144	45,884	1,421	511	9	808,901	1,774½	42	..	

[Original.]

Letter from REAR ADMIRAL LAMBERT to J. W. CROKER, ESQRE.

Vigo ENTERING SPITHEAD, 1st January 1822.

SIR,—Be pleased to inform Their Lordships, that having embarked the naval Establishment (as per list) on board the *Vigo*, I sailed from the Cape of Good Hope on the 6th November, and arrived at St. Helena on the 17th in company with the *Heron* and *Shearwater*.

The former vessel I was under the necessity of taking there, to return immediately to the Cape, in consequence of the dispatches for that place having been by some misunderstanding of my orders to Captain Hanmer through the Board of Health sent with other packages on board a vessel appointed as a Lazaretto, instead of being fumigated and forwarded to my office. She sailed again for the Cape on the 20th.

I request you will observe to their Lordships that only the Surgeon of the Naval Hospital is returned in the *Vigo*, the agent and dispenser not having been relieved, and neither of them being capable of taking upon himself the duties of the other. I have left orders for their having a passage to England in the first Transport or vessel of War sailing from the Cape, after their successor shall have arrived.

The orders left for the squadron will appear in the accompanying disposition.

In further execution of their Lordships' Instructions I arrived at Ascension on the 24th November and lost no time in landing the Stores, and victualling the establishment for *eight* months from the first of December, affording such assistance as was necessary for the immediate repair of buildings, laying down tanks, making new water shoots at the Springs, &c.

I was unfortunately at the time so ill as to be prevented executing their Lordships' orders by personally inspecting the Island, I consequently directed Captain Brown to do so, and enclose his report, together with other papers numbered 1 to 8, which will shew the state of the Island and Garrison at the time I left it, as well as the directions given by me to Major Campbell for his guidance, until their Lordships' orders are received.

Mr. Gilchrist, the assistant surgeon, wishing to return to

England, has been taken into the *Vigo*; and, I have appointed in his room Mr. John Thompson, an Officer every way qualified for the situation, and a volunteer.

Having endeavoured to make myself acquainted on all points relating to the Island, I trust I shall be able to give any further information their Lordships may require when I shall have the honor of waiting on them.

The *Vigo* parted company with the *Shearwater* off the Western Islands on the 23rd December in a hard gale at N. W., and has since sustained very heavy weather. She is now coming to anchor, and I shall await Their Lordships further orders.

Enclosed is my journal to this date, with a report of the state and condition of the Squadron up to the latest date received.

I have &c.

(Signed) ROBT. LAMBERT,
Rear Admiral, Commr. in Chief.

The Reports upon the state of the Squadron are not to be found.

[Copy.]

Memorial of SURGEON WILLIAM HENRY LYS.

CAP^E TOWN, 1st January 1822.

To His Excellency the RIGHT HONOURABLE
LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

The Memorial of William Henry Lys, Surgeon and Officer of Health, humbly sheweth

That when your Lordship did memorialist the honor to entrust him (four years ago) with the duties of Officer of Health, the salary was six hundred rixdollars per annum.

That subsequently, the East India Company having granted licences to private Traders, and this port having been declared free, so material an influx of Shipping has taken place with a proportionate addition to his duties, risks, loss of time, destruction of his clothes &c. that the present Salary scarcely repays memorialist even for the latter.

That the vast importance in the Colonial Currency renders the similar family one third its nominal value.

That your memorandum is therefore submitted to hope your Lordship will have the goodness to take the circumstances into consideration, and be pleased to authorise his receiving a salary that may bear some resemblance to the amount of incomes granted to the Health Officers at other Stations of the British Empire.

And Memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray,

(Signed) W. H. Ley.

[Copy.]

*Letter from Mr. Charles D'Esterre to
Lord CHARLES SOMERS.*

Carried by J. D. [unclear]
My Lord,—While the subject of regular collection of rents on Land is under consideration, I beg leave to state, that your Excellency's honor of conversing with me respecting the arrears in the Land I have the pleasure to inform you, that it is difficult to ascertain, as being both impossible to ascertain, whether the existing rents? and I have found considerable arrears, they have been in existence for a long time past, and in consequence of the Local Magistrate suffering them to accumulate, the rents. The proof of which circumstance, is in the three most opulent districts, they have contiguity to each other, the Lands are situated in the others; i.e. in the Cape, Stellenbosch, and Graaff Reinet, authority of the R. is the progress ma-

Colony not so unfortunately been visited by two successive failing years, much would have been effected towards completely paying off the whole.

This fact I conceive to be of the greatest possible interest to the general question of pretended high rents, and of so much relief to your Excellency's mind, in the consideration of the measure before you that I feel happy in communicating it. It also strongly corroborates what I took the liberty of observing in my notes on the 8th December last, that the discontent expressed was not on account of the rents being too high, but of their bearing unequally and partially. I have &c.

(Signed) CHS. D'ESCURY,
Inspector Govt. Lands and Woods.

[Copy.]

*Letter from LIEUTENANT COLONEL BIRD to
LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.*

CAPE TOWN, 4th January 1822.

MY LORD,—I have to return your Lordship my sincere thanks for the obliging manner in which you did me the favour to communicate to me Mr. Goulburn's private and confidential Letter to you of August last, on the subject of certain injurious Reports which had reached My Lord Bathurst in my regard, and I beg now to say that I doubt not that I have already found in Your Lordship that protection against the insinuations thrown out of my having in any instances evinced an hostility to the Protestant Church Establishment, which your Lordship must know that I do not feel: but as facts always speak more than assertions, I beg to submit thro' your Lordship whether, had such feelings existed, I should have suggested during your Lordship's administration of this Government many of those measures which you subsequently adopted, and which I should not have alluded to were it not absolutely necessary to the illustration of my case. Is such hostility to be found in the proposition henceforward to fill the vacant Dutch churches with Ministers of the Protestant Communion taken from our own Countrymen to be regularly educated for that purpose? or is it to be found in the proposition to establish Protestant

That the vast depreciation in the Colonial Currency renders the rixdollar hardly one third its nominal value.

That your memorialist is therefore reduced to hope your Lordship will have the goodness to take the circumstances into consideration, and be pleased to authorise his receiving a salary that may bear some resemblance to the amount of incomes granted to the Health Officers at other Stations of the British Empire.

And Memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed) W. H. Lys.

[Copy.]

*Letter from MR. CHARLES D...
LORD CHARLES SOM...*

January 1822.

LORD,—While the subject of ~~the~~ mode for rating Land is under your Excellency's consideration, permit that your Excellency will be pleased to receive her day I had the pleasure of ~~having alluded to~~ having alluded to have made enquiries ~~at this moment material~~ and important for your ascribed to the at presentaltho' it is true there are ~~in the mistaken indul-~~ wing them, and afterwards by any means in the rate of from the following existing ts where the Inhabitants are y comparative advantage of prices for their produce, where lower rated in proportion than are the greatest arrears, viz. h. have no arrears at all, and on the Revenue, I can state that, such up those arrears, that had the

Colony not so unfortunately been visited by two successive failing years, much would have been effected towards completely paying off the whole.

This fact I conceive to be of the greatest possible interest to the general question of pretended high rents, and of so much relief to your Excellency's mind, in the consideration of the measure before you that I feel happy in communicating it. It also strongly corroborates what I took the liberty of observing in my notes on the 8th December last, that the discontent expressed was not on account of the rents being too high, but of their bearing unequally and partially. I have &c.

(Signed) CHS. D'ESCURY,
Inspector Govt. Lands and Woods.

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*Letter from MR. CHARLES D'ESCURY to
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MY LORD,—While the subject of regulating the mode for rating the rents on Land is under your Excellency's consideration, permit me to state, that your Excellency when the other day I had the honor of conversing with you on that subject, having alluded to the arrears in the Land Revenue office, I have made enquiries respecting the *cause* of them, considering it at this moment material to ascertain, as being both interesting and important for your Excellency to know, whether they could be ascribed to the at present existing rents? and I have found that altho' it is true there are considerable arrears, they have originated in the mistaken indulgence of the Local Magistrates first allowing them, and afterwards suffering them to accumulate, but not by any means in the rate of the rents. The proof of which is plain from the following existing circumstance, that in the three districts where the Inhabitants are most opulent, where they have every comparative advantage of contiguity to Markets, the highest prices for their produce, where the Lands are beyond comparison lower rated in proportion than in the others; in those very districts are the greatest arrears, viz. the Cape, Stellenbosch, and Tulbagh.

Graaff Reinet and Uitenhage have no arrears *at all*, and on the authority of the Receiver of Land Revenue, I can state that, such is the progress made in paying up those arrears, that had the

Colony not so unfortunately been visited by two successive failing years, much would have been effected towards completely paying off the whole.

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Missionary Agents, at Government Expence, among our border Neighbours, for the purpose of instructing them in Christianity and the arts of civilized life ? or in any part of the instructions which I prepared for the guidance of such Agents ? Is such hostility to be found in the correspondence I had with the Colonial Chaplain on the subject of diffusing Instruction among the Slave population of this Colony "with a view to their ulterior, and gradual emancipation ; a system which, tho' not hitherto acted upon, was calculated to place the entire religious education of this numerous class in the hands of Government," to be moulded at its pleasure. My sentiments in regard to Missionary Establishments have not varied from those entertained by your Lordship ; I have been aware of their advantages when properly conducted, and not blind to the defects of some of the present Institutions, I have constantly lived in the greatest harmony with the two Colonial Chaplains, and with the Military Chaplain of the Garrison, and my unremitting attention to office duties has alone prevented a closer intimacy. I can safely appeal to these Gentlemen whether I have not on all occasions forwarded either their private interests or the views they had for the general good. Mr. Dennis and Mr. Hough can tell your Lordship the pains I took to place them at the head of the public Grammar School of the Town, now so ably conducted by the latter Gentleman. Would this have been the case had I entertained the hostility imputed to me ? After more than 30 years of most laborious Public Service, of a public Service which has gained me the approbation of every General officer or Governor under whom I have served abroad, and of many elevated characters under whom I have served at home, it is hard to be called upon to vindicate those principles which have gradually led me to the situation I fill, a situation to which your Lordship was induced to recommend me from your experience of my principles and conduct. Lord Bathurst when he directed His Majesty's acquiescence in my appointment to the Secretaryship of this Government to be communicated to me, obligingly said "because the Colony would benefit by my holding it," such as my principles and conduct then were, such they are now, I know that they have not varied. No man has been more happy to know that His Majesty's Government has uniformly approved the measures adopted by your Lordship than myself, and no man can have been more proud than I have been in feeling that my strenuous and faithful exertions have con-

tributed to the just praise your Lordship has gained. I throw myself therefore now upon your Lordship: and only add that, if in addition to this exposition any further guarantee of my principles is considered necessary, I am ready to renew in Your Lordship's hands those oaths which the Law directs to be taken in those cases as pointed out in your Lordship's patent. I have &c.

(Signed) C. BIRD.

[Original.]

*Letter from the REVEREND DR. GEORGE THOM to
A. GORDON, ESQRE.*

42 LONDON STREET, FITZBOY SQUARE, 6th January 1822.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo and in answer thereto beg leave to send the names of the gentlemen going to the Cape on account of the Colony.

The Revd. Andrew Murray, Clergyman.

Mr. John Rose Innes } First Class

Mr. Archibald Brown } English

Mr. William Robertson } Schoolmasters.

Mr. William Dawson } Second Class

Mr. James Rattray } English

Mr. Robert Blair } Schoolmasters.

Mrs. Dawson.

Mrs. Rattray with two children, the eldest about 3 years.

Myself with Mrs. Thom and two children and our servant Hannah Still.

Mr. Samuel Taylor having declined going on account of the Salary, I have engaged Mr. Robert Blair in his place at £65 per annum.

Mr. Dawson and Mr. Rattray being married men, I have engaged them at £80 per annum each.

The certificates for Messrs. Blair and Dawson I have enclosed: they are known to me personally and I was present at the examination of the former who is well recommended by several Clergymen in Glasgow.

Mr. Rattray having agreed to the above Salary, I have engaged him. His Certificates were forwarded before, as appears by Mr. Goulburn's letter of the 12th of October. These six Schoolmasters are the number that I was appointed to engage by His Excellency Lord C. H. Somerset. I have &c.

(Signed) GEORGE THOM.

[Copy.]

Letter from BRIGADE MAJOR O'REILLY to MR. THOMAS PRINGLE.

GRAHAM'S TOWN, 6th January 1822.

SIR,—Orders having been received from His Excellency the Commander of the Forces to withdraw the Troops stationed at your Location, I am directed by Major Rogers commanding on the Frontier to request you will be pleased to order the Detachment now at your Location to proceed without delay to join their Regiment. I have &c.

(Signed) M. A. O'REILLY, Brigade Major.

[Original.]

Letter from LORD CHARLES SOMERSET to EARL BATHURST.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 7th January 1822.

MY LORD,—I do myself the honour to transmit to your Lordship a representation from the Officer of Health of this port, which I beg to recommend to your Lordship's favourable consideration. The increased and increasing duties of the port, the necessity there is of the strictest and most zealous attention to the state of vessels arriving from both East and West for the prevention of the introduction of those malignant diseases which have ravaged the adjacent colonies, and the expediency under such circumstances of employing in this service an able and well educated medical officer, are circumstances which are obvious, and I trust your Lordship will on these grounds, sanction my issuing to Mr. Lys,

in future, a salary of one thousand two hundred rixdollars per annum, not quite one hundred pounds sterling at the present exchange.

Mr. Lys has for some years performed the duties of this port to my entire satisfaction, which is an additional reason for my recommending his case to your Lordship's favor.

Should your Lordship agree to this recommendation, may I pray that notice thereof be given to the Audit Department.

I have &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET,

[Original.]

Letter from LORD CHARLES SOMERSET to EARL BATHURST.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 7th January 1822.

MY LORD,—I am under the necessity of applying to your Lordship to do me the favour to communicate to the Colonial Audit Office your Lordship's Sanction to an allowance of Twenty Shillings per diem which has been made during my Administration of this Government to the Officer commanding on the Frontier. This indispensable allowance would long since have been submitted to your Lordship had it not here been considered as part of the fixed establishment of the Expenditure of this Administration. An allowance has been invariably made to the Officer commanding on the Frontier from the period at which this Colony came to be under His Majesty's Government and the only difference between what it now is (which is what I am to call your Lordship to sanction) and what it antecedently was, is that upon the first appointment of a Commandant under my Administration, I reduced the allowance from £500 a year to 20s. Per Diem, thereby effecting a saving of £135 a year to this Treasury. During the Administration of this Government previous to the Peace of Amiens Brigadier General Vandeleur and Colonel Sherlock received the above-mentioned Salary of £500 per annum as Commandants respectively. Under the administration of Earl Caledon Lieutenant Colonel Collins held the situation,

it was successively filled subsequently (but prior to my assumption of the Government) by Colonels Graham and Vicars, who received the Salary of £500 respectively.

At a distance of 700 miles from this Town, the only place where any Supplies can be procured, having at least eight or nine horses to purchase, a number without which it is quite impossible for a Commandant to go through the duties of the extensive frontier committed to his charge where his own relays only can be depended upon, it is quite impracticable for an Officer of the rank necessary for such a Command to do justice to it without an allowance of this nature. Your Lordship will only have to glance over the Map of the Eastern Border to be satisfied of the accuracy of the representation and I make no doubt your Lordship will be impressed with the entire impossibility of the duties of the Frontier being satisfactorily done, should this allowance be discontinued.

I have &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET.

[Original.]

Letter from MR. WILLIAM PARKER to HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE

SALDANHA BAY, 7 January 1822.

SIR,—Alive to the interests of the Established Religion of England, I have always felt it my duty to uphold them with undiminished zeal in every Country where it should be my lot to live, I therefore beg leave to enclose to you a letter for my worthy friend Sir Nicholas C. Colthurst, which I leave open for your and My Lord Bathurst's perusal, should you be disposed to do me that favour.

I flatter myself that you will find sentiments in it congenial with those that have fell from you in Parliament. The anomaly in the Government at the Cape of Good Hope with the British Constitution, *and which has been so fully proved by me*, will at all events prevent such an occurrence in future, and will I trust be a warning to all persons not to dare infringe on the sound principles of British Government which should be free from the infection of Popery, that does not permit toleration nor religious knowledge,

except through the medium of a Priest. Perhaps Protestants in general are not aware, that all the Roman Catholic Clergy are bound by a solemn Oath to reclaim every person that dissents from their Church, and to leave *no measure untried* to accomplish this their bounden duty. This makes Popery dangerous to the Protestant Religion and most effectually prevents any amalgamation of Protestants and Papists in Government, or the first must abandon their Religion or the latter their principles.

Let Papists once have power and Protestants must be ruined. Those who argue to the contrary argue against experience and those fatal proofs which History has handed down to us.

I have &c.

(Signed) Wm. PARKER.

[Copy.]

*Memorial of Officers at FREDERICKSBURG to
LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.*

To His Excellency the Right Honorable General Lord Charles Henry Somerset, Governor and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, &c., &c., &c.

The Memorial of the undersigned Officers settled at Fredericksburg, humbly sheweth :

That Memorialists would not again venture to trespass upon Your Excellency's attention, but for the very peculiar severity of their case and from a fear that the source and nature of their complaints are not as yet fully in the possession of Government.

That while Memorialists most gratefully acknowledge the assistance already received, they are obliged to state that that assistance has in a great measure failed to produce the ends intended, in consequence of the restrictions with which it was coupled. These were :—

First. The Condition obliging them to engage so great a number of Servants, and

Secondly. The directing the application of the labor of these Servants to the Establishment of a Village, instead of permitting Memorialists according to most obvious and usual modes, to apply

it to the manner most profitable to themselves and consequently most beneficial to the Settlement.

That had they not been thus restricted, Memorialists would have instantly directed their whole exertions to the cultivation of their Farms, which were intended to support them and their Servants, whereas now after the loss of nine months in Time, labor and wages, the weight of providing for a number of Servants suddenly falls upon Memorialists, before they have the means of employing them, and before they have ever seen the Land which is to support them.

That besides Memorialists there are now in this Village from twenty to thirty non-commissioned officers and privates of the Royal African Corps who have under the sanction of Government expended all the savings of their pay, in establishing themselves here, upon the faith that this Settlement would continue to be countenanced, as they now entertain a contrary impression, they are from necessity about to relinquish all the comforts they have acquired, and to go elsewhere in search of food and employment, because Government has ceased to support them before it has given them the power of supporting themselves.

That it is thus evident to Memorialists that the nine months issue of rations has proved nothing else than a bounty upon a particular System of Colonising, not calculated to support itself, which System could never have been acceded to by Memorialists, but for the most unlimited confidence in the disposition of Government to explain, or alter it as experience should demonstrate its inexpediency.

That as this inexpediency is now amply proved, and as Memorialists' means will not permit them any longer to pay servants without employment, they beg to submit that as the assistance by which alone the restrictions were supported has ceased, the restrictions themselves may cease also, that they may forthwith be put in possession of their farms and allowed the free exercise of their own discretion as to the means and mode of occupying them.

That in submitting a former Memorial for the continuance of the Military post stationed here, Memorialists by no means proceeded upon the argument replied to through the Military Secretary, the prevention of desertion and defence from their servants, and they feel it due to themselves to beg that Your Excellency will

acquit them of having used arguments or entertained Ideas so very weak.

That the Memorial referred to was submitted upon the presumption that the defence of an advanced and detached settlement weakened through circumstances beyond the Memorialists' control might neither prove inconsistent with general security nor altogether indifferent to Government in a public point of view, and Memorialists confidently trust that when Your Excellency has considered the danger to which their families and property may be exposed from an attack of Caffres at so great a distance from support, You will be pleased to establish a Military Post in such a situation as to Your Excellency may seem best to afford the protection required.

And your Memorialists as in duty bound shall ever pray.

(Signed) H. A. CRAUSE, Capt. H. P. 2nd Gar. Battn.
DONALD MOODIE, Lt. R. N.
JOHN CRAUSE, Lt. and Adj't. H. P. Staff.
A. HEDDLE, Lt. late R. A. Corps.
C. MACKENZIE, Ensign late Do.
ANGUS CHISHOLM, Ensign do.
J. W. D. MOODIE, Lieut. H. P. 21st Foot.
A. MATTHEWSON, Ensign H. P. R. A. Corps.
CHAS. CRAUSE, Lt. R. Marines.
MITCHELL SPARKS, Capt. H. P. late R. A. Corps.

[Original.]

*Letter from the REVEREND DR. GEORGE THOM to
ROBERT WILMOT, ESQRE.*

LONDON, 10th January 1822.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your consideration the situation of myself and the persons going out under my care to the Cape in the employ of Government, as I understand that application is about to be made for passages for us.

I have engaged the gentlemen alluded to under the conviction that a usual cabin passage is to be allowed them, that is fresh provisions &c., and not shiproom and *rations* only. Their salaries

were regulated with this view. With regard to the females, the wives of two of the schoolmasters, if Government decline giving them a full passage, I have rated them at about half passage and the rest of it they will pay themselves, but in regard to my family and the two children of one of the schoolmasters, I trust the full passage will be allowed. As to myself I have been employed so much and expended so much on behalf of the Colonial Government since I came from the Cape that a full passage for myself and family does not remunerate me. The Passage will cost us if we go in one ship as follows:

2 Clergymen at 50	100
6 Teachers at 50	300
1 female (Mrs. Thom)	50
2 ditto, wives of teachers, at 30	60
(If not allowed more the teachers will make up the sum to 50 themselves.)	
4 Children make 2 adult passengers at 50	100
1 Female servant	30
	<hr/>
	£640

With this sum we could take a cabin to ourselves, which would enable me to instruct the Teachers in the Dutch Language on the voyage. But if Earl Bathurst should be pleased to prefer the Navy Board, that they should provide passages and victual us, then I submit, that in the order it may be stated that we "go in one ship" and are to be "victualled as Cabin Passengers," otherwise we shall be in the greatest difficulty, and in fact I shall not be able to fulfil the orders of Lord Charles Somerset. I have &c.

(Signed) GEORGE THOM.

[Original.]

Letter from LORD CHARLES SOMERSET to EARL BATHURST.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 12th January 1822.

MY LORD,—The accumulation of business in the Colonial Office at this place, owing to the great influx of Settlers and others, and the accuracy now required in making up the Public Accounts for

the English Audit Office, render it imperative upon me to represent to your Lordship the absolute necessity of additional assistance, by the appointment of a person to be employed solely as an Accountant in that Department, for which I request your Lordship's sanction, and I submit to your Lordship that such accountant who shall be charged with the duty of requiring the greatest accuracy as to calculations, authority and documents, previous to any account being submitted for payment by warrant, shall be allowed a Salary of One Thousand Two Hundred Rixdollars per annum.

Should your Lordship agree to this arrangement, may I pray that notice thereof be given to the Audit Department.

I have &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET.

[Copy.]

*Letter from THOMAS WITTEVER, ESQRE., to STEPHEN,
LUSHINGTON, ESQRE.*

INDIA BOARD, 12th January 1822.

SIR,—A claim is made upon Government on the part of the East India Company for the Sum of £14,545 for Wheat supplied by the Bengal Government in the year 1819 to the Cape of Good Hope. The state of the case is as follows:—

In March 1819 the Governor of the Cape addressed a letter to the Governor General of Bengal with an urgent application for an early supply of 10,000 Maunds of Wheat, with the view of obviating the consequences of an apprehended failure in the Harvest at that Colony. This letter was received in June, immediate measures were accordingly taken, when an agreement was made with the House of Palmer and Co. at Calcutta for the consignment to the Cape, on the Government's Account, of a cargo of Wheat already laden on board the Ship *Ganges*, also for a further supply which was afterwards consigned on the ship *Lady Flora*. Both ships reached their destination in the month of October, but the Cape Government rejected the whole quantity in consequence of the Report of a Committee pronouncing it so deteriorated as to be

unfit for use. Under these circumstances the adjustment of the Expence incurred has been referred to the Authorities in England. Some correspondence took place between the Cape Government and that of Bengal, the former adducing proofs not only of the inferiority of the Wheat to the quality called for, but also of its being unfit for consumption, the latter rebutting the same on the representation of Messrs. Palmer & Co. who brought forward the declaration of several Captains which led to the inference that the damaged state of the Wheat was in a material degree to be imputed to the want of due care in the Government Officers at the Cape as to the placing it under cover after being landed.

According to the Documents annexed to the claim in question, it would seem that the case is made out in favor of the Company, but in as much as Mr. Ellis, the Deputy Secretary to the Cape Government, whose signature appears to the correspondence with Bengal, is now in England, I have thought it my duty to submit the point to your consideration from the supposition that you might think it proper to direct enquiry to be made of that Gentleman in order to a more full understanding of the transaction. I am &c.

(Signed) TH. WITTEVER.

[Original.]

*Letter from the REVEREND DR. GEORGE THOM to
ROBERT WILMOT, ESQRE.*

LONDON, 14 January 1822.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th Instant, and I beg leave to state that I shall endeavour with the assistance of the Schoolmasters to make the sum specified answer the demands for the passages, and wish that orders may be given to Mr. Courtney to advance the sum, five hundred pounds. I have &c.

(Signed) GEORGE THOM.

[Original.]

Letter from MR. WILLIAM PARKER to HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.

SALDANHA BAY, 14th January 1822.

SIR,—With reference to my letter from Cape Town of the 8th Ult. I take the liberty to inform you, that I have heard from a Friend there, that Lord Charles Somerset after expressing much indignation has very properly removed the Revd. P. Scully, the Roman Catholic Priest from the charge of the Public Library originally connected with the Reformed Church, and founded by Protestants. The Cape Town *Gazette* of the 5th Inst. announces that two Clergymen of the Reformed Religion have now the care of that Establishment.

Thus Sir, has my fifth charge against Colonel Bird, the Colonial Secretary been fully established, “*that he had a Popish Priest appointed to the care of a Protestant Institution, to the injury of that establishment and to the disgust of all the Protestant Inhabitants,*” and thus has my public zeal commenced producing good fruits, through the I hope firm Protestant Principles of His Excellency. But while the Inhabitants must approve of Lord Charles Somerset’s conduct in this instance, yet they must lament that he does not go to the root of the evil, the Colonial Secretary, whose influence even with his Lordship is apparently still unbounded, and through which Captain Trappes late of the 72nd Regiment, a *reputed Roman Catholic* has by the *Gazette* of the 5th Inst. been appointed Landdrost of Tulbagh. This Gentleman is a near Relative of Colonel Bird. I do apprehend that official men are admitted to act in public situations in this Colony, without taking those Oaths which our Ancestors enjoined as the Securities of a Protestant Establishment. Whether it be consistent, or not, with colonial usage at the Cape of Good Hope that such things should be, I am not aware. But from what Lord Charles Somerset told me, I do not think that he would have appointed Captain Trappes to such a magisterial situation, was his Excellency conscious of his being a Roman Catholic, or in other words hostile to the Protestant Religion, *which every Papist is from principle.* I know nothing whatever of Captain Trappes, I never saw him, but as I have boldly checked Popery in its progress here by attacking it *at the seat of Government*, so do I feel bound to watch it in all its ramifi-

cations, for it was its insidious influence here, that has caused all my severe anguish in this Colony. I am the more encouraged to persevere under My Lord Bathurst's administration, from the candid and honourable declaration of his sentiments in the House of Peers, and which will I trust prove my protection in this region of still continued mental darkness.

The Cape of Good Hope was always a Protestant Colony and I hope that my exertions will prevent its degenerating into Popery, which was making rapid strides. I have &c.

(Signed) Wm. PARKER.

P.S.—Pray excuse this very indifferent paper, as better is not to be had in this wilderness. Be so kind after reading to forward the enclosed to Mr. Wilberforce.

[Copy.]

*Extracts from a Letter from the REVEREND W. R. THOMSON
to the COLONIAL SECRETARY.*

CHUMIE, 19th January 1822.

SIR,—I am sorry to acquaint you that a serious outrage has been committed upon the people of this place by a party of Gaika's Kaffers, led on by Makomo his eldest son, and two others, sons of Inferior chiefs; and which if not remedied, will not only be a present injury to the Institution, but will also materially influence the minds of the natives in future, by preventing them from attaching themselves to this place.

On Wednesday last, as our people were milking their cattle in the evening at the Vee Plaats, (Cattle Fold) over the mountain, a considerable body of Kaffers suddenly came upon them, and after maltreating a few who were not fortunate to make their escape, they carried off the whole of the cattle, among which were several belonging to Mr. Brownlee; the whole of his however except three were returned on the following day. The total number taken is two hundred and seventy four. On Thursday morning we sent over to Gaika to remonstrate with him, and demand the restoration of the Cattle: he returned for answer, that they were

taken without his knowledge or consent, and that he would order them to be returned immediately : he accordingly sent one of his people with some of ours, with a message to his son to give up the cattle. This however he refused to do. I understand they have been divided among the party, and many of them already slaughtered. Whether we may yet be able to obtain them by mild measures I cannot at present determine ; we shall still try it ; but I expect they will not be restored, unless absolutely compelled by coercive measures which I would feel very unwilling to be adopted. Something however I conceive ought to be done in the present case, to prevent a recurrence of it in future. If it is allowed to pass unnoticed, every petty chief will think himself at liberty to rob the people. I find that we and the Institution are looked upon with a jealous eye by the Kaffers in general, and particularly by some of the chiefs ; and I believe the safety of our persons and property depends more upon their fear than their respect.

The cause of the present outrage I find to be this : A short time ago a person who occasionally resides here, being over at Makomo's place, near the source of the Kat river, observed a number of Horses grazing, two of which he recognized as the property of persons in the Colony, in whose service he had formerly been ; and the rest of them we have reason to believe to be those which I understand were stolen from the Graaff Reinet district in the month of August last. Unknown to us, the man secretly took away the two horses and restored them to the owners. He was discovered by Makomo's Kaffers, in whose possession they had been, and in revenge they have made reprisals upon the whole of our people. We immediately wrote to the Commandant at Willshire Barracks and also to the Landdrost of Graaff Reinet a statement of the circumstances.

It was with difficulty we could prevail upon two men to carry the letters, thro' fear of being murdered on the way ; and even here the people do not consider themselves secure and have laid out their assagais, knives, and shields in a state of preparation for defence should they be attacked.

P.S. In consequence of the representation I had the honor to make to Captain Cox at Willshire Barracks of the late affair, Captain Aitchison was despatched to our assistance with a detach-

ment of Eighty men, and arrived here yesterday just as I had closed this letter. Gaika was sent for, and a long and warm conference took place. His conduct and language has confirmed me in the idea that he had no design or wish that his son should restore the Cattle, he now promises that they shall all be returned before to-morrow night. This promise has been extorted from him thro' fear of the fulfilment of Captain Aitchison's threat to retaliate upon the Kaffers. Captain Aitchison remains to see the promise fulfilled.

Sabbath morning.

[Copy.]

*Letter from the REVEREND J. BROWNLEE to the
COLONIAL SECRETARY.*

CHUMIE, 20th January 1822.

SIR,—I beg leave to communicate to you what Gaika has lately requested me to write, stating that Slambie has expressed a wish to return to his former allegiance, and Gaika wishes to know if this will be approved of by the Colonial Government. I have at a former period mentioned this circumstance to the Officer commanding the Frontier, but never got any answer on the subject.

I beg leave to mention that Two Men, Two Women and Four Children came lately into Cafferland which I conceive to be the Hottentots alluded to in the letter from the Landdrost of Graaff Reinet, as they had passes from the Deputy Landdrost of Cradock to leave his District and to proceed to Graham's Town. I communicated this to the Landdrost of Albany, and, at the same time, told Gaika that these persons had come from the Colony into his country, unknown to the Authorities on the Frontier, and on that account he ought to send them back again. This he refused, and said that these people were his subjects, and ever lived in his Country until the time that the last Commando was in Cafferland, at which period they went out into the Colony without his permission. On inquiry the people who live here corroborate the above report, and it appears that in December 1819 when an order from His Excellency the Governor was put in force on the Frontier

to remove all those Gonaquas and Caffers who had lately come out of Cafferland to some distant part of the Colony, the above-mentioned people were retained at the Baviaan's River, contrary to the above order.

I have lately heard a report respecting Gaika's conduct towards the Colony, which I have good reason to believe, of which I shall give you an instance, judging it my duty to communicate the same. Of the Cattle that were stolen from Smith's location near Graham's Town by Slambie's Caffers, there were Thirty Oxen and Twenty Cows sent to Gaika to be forwarded to the Colony, taken from the persons concerned in the murder and robbery; of these Gaika retained 10 of the Oxen and exchanged a number of the others with cows. This has only been told me in a private manner two days ago.

Since the arrival of a Caffer here who was sent up from Cape Town, Gaika has requested me to write that all his people who went into the Colony in September 1821 may be ordered from the Colony and forwarded to Cafferland. I have &c.

(Signed) J. BROWNLEE.

[Original.]

Letter from MR. WILLIAM PARKER to HENRY GOULBURN, ESQRE.

SALDANHA BAY, 20th January 1822.

SIR,—Dearly purchased experience and the numerous examples constantly presenting to my view of the misery and privations of most of the Agriculturists in South Africa, not from any want of innate industry, but the great and insurmountable difficulties of the country deter me from persevering in agricultural pursuits in a dreary wilderness, which Nature almost forbids to be reclaimed. The total impossibility, arising from the remoteness of legal authority, of keeping European labourers in subjection also deters me from persevering in the most heart breaking pursuits to which Providence doomed any intelligent human being. A due consideration of these difficulties, aggravated by the *moral ills*, which I have so fully and truly explained to My Lord, Bathurst, to Yourself, and to Mr. Wilberforce, makes me desirous of seeking

an honourable independence for my large family either in a civil or mercantile life.

My Lord Bathurst's conscientious conviction of his sacred duty, as one of the Principal Secretaries of State of a Protestant King will no doubt prevent a professed Roman Catholic remaining as Secretary in this Colony, an anomaly which his Lordship will I think admit is totally repugnant with every principle of British Government, that is of such a Government as sets an exalted and just value on the Established Religion of England, which I have ever considered not only as the direct path to a happy eternity but the bulwark of civil liberty. Possessing these sentiments so analogous with yours and my Lord Bathurst's conduct in Parliament and also possessing an extensive knowledge of agricultural, commercial, nautical and political affairs, I may not be deemed by His Lordship unworthy to succeed to the Secretaryship. My present sufferings with his and your remembrance of the very strong recommendations I was the bearer of to his Lordship and to Yourself, from several of the most efficient Supporters of the Administration permit me to hope that my past services and present ills will entitle me to your favourable consideration. If however, I miscalculate, for human nature is prone to err and should political expediency debar me from enjoying this office, may I hope for the honour of His Lordship and Yourself promoting the other object I have in view, the Agency to the East India Company now vacant by the death of Mr. Luson.

The letters which I take the liberty to herein inclose to three most valuable and independent Members of Parliament, who stand high in My Lord Bathurst's and your esteem so fully pourtray my situation that I shall only crave your perusal of them and afterwards forwarding them to the individuals to whom they are addressed.

My acquaintance with men in exalted life has led me to a particular knowledge of My Lord Bathurst's undeviating, conscientious and unchangeable attachment to the British Constitution and to the Protestant Religion, an attachment which like that of His late Majesty's was not to be warped by all the influence of eloquence, or the clamour of those, who sought popular applause by liberalising away the securities of all that is dear to British Freemen.

Therefore this very circumstance gives strength to my hopes, as

I had nearly become a martyr to popish iniquity in this Colony. There is a directing hand of Providence in the affairs of mankind. I have been for many months inclined to consider myself as destined by the Almighty to uphold, what my forefathers bled for, the Reformed Religion and to candidly and openly oppose, as I can solemnly swear to do, any innovation in the Constitution, which Popery in Government would certainly be.

The Roman Catholics in the South of Ireland well know my sentiments and they know, when want and pestilence desolated that country, I knew no distinction between a distressed Roman Catholic and a distressed Protestant, that I was exempt from bigotry, and always a friend to unlimited toleration, except that toleration, which would endanger the National Religion, and which should ever prevent Roman Catholics from being admitted to power.

As I have ventured to be a candidate for the political favor of My Lord Bathurst on Protestant principles a favor, which if conferred on me, I shall most gratefully acknowledge and by every means endeavour to prove myself deserving His Lordship's countenance, I think it necessary that he should be candidly informed of my religious and mental competency, for the discharge of such important duties as devolve on the Secretary of this Colony. And indeed I should feel happy to act under such a Governor as Lord Charles Somerset, from his conduct in Parliament and his open and candid disapproval of the wiles of Popery, which may, as I fear they still do, mislead His Excellency. Dissimulation is one of the arts of Popery which frequently makes men appear what they are not. Of this I have personally known a few striking instances in Ireland and which have forcibly struck me, as being analogous to the conduct of the Individual who has overwhelmed me with difficulties in this Colony. I have &c.

(Signed) W.M. PARKER.

[Copy.]

Letter from C. TRAPPES, ESQRE., to the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

CAPE TOWN, 24th January 1822.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive your letter of 17th Inst., enclosing a Memorial from J. T. Erith, complaining of cruel persecution from me whilst provisional Magistrate in the Albany District, for my special report thereon. This I have endeavoured to do by relating what passed in regard to the Memorialist and Servants, as also the cause of his removal to Waay Plaats, by which His Excellency the Governor will be assured that the accusations of cruel Persecution and sinister views contained in the Memorial are entirely without foundation. I have been obliged to make this statement chiefly from memory, but I am certain that its correctness can be borne out by the testimony of the Individuals of Mr. Erith's Party, many of whom are now residing in the Albany District. I have &c.

(Signed) C. TRAPPES.

[Copy.]

*Report of C. TRAPPES, ESQRE., upon the complaint of
MR. J. T. ERITH.*

CAPE TOWN, 24th January 1822.

On the arrival of J. T. Erith upon a piece of ground near Bathurst, complaints were reciprocally made to me by Mr. Erith and his Servants of non-fulfilment of contract, and as I considered conciliatory measures best calculated to promote the views both of this Government by whom I was employed and His Majesty's Government at Home, I directed the complainants to return to their Location, and that I would repair thither myself, in order to adjust the differences that existed between them, which I did, and succeeded in persuading the servants to return to their duty on Mr. Erith's promise to provide them with such necessaries as would enable them to get rid of the filth and vermin with which they were infested, and I departed with some small hopes that the purport of my journey was effected. In the course of a very

few days I was convinced of my error by the appearance of Mr. Erith and his wife at my tent, complaining that the party were in a state of mutiny, upon which I again repaired to the Location, when I found that none of the stipulations agreed to by Mr. Erith had been complied with, the servants exhibiting the filth and vermin that had accumulated for want of Soap and necessaries for change. Still I was unwilling to have recourse to other measures, altho' the party complained of their being in a state of absolute starvation for want of Provisions; again I succeeded in effecting a reconciliation, both parties promising to forget what was past and to conduct themselves properly towards each other in future.

However in a short time, nearly the whole of the party came to Bathurst, in the most clamorous manner, declaring the impossibility of their remaining with Mr. Erith, that he had not fulfilled any of his engagements, and that they were determined to state in a formal manner the grievances under which they laboured; upon this I appointed a day for hearing their case, which was taken upon oath, and committed to writing by Wm. Hiles (my clerk) in the presence of Erith. About this time Lieutenant Col. Cuyler, Landdrost of the District, came to Bathurst, to whom I communicated the state of many of the parties of Settlers, but more particularly drew his attention to those under Erith and Stanley. The Landdrost concurred with me in opinion that the only effectual manner of settling the disputes that existed in these parties was to send the examination I had taken to the Colonial Office for the consideration of His Excellency the Acting Governor, and to recommend the dissolution of these parties. The Landdrost also said that upon his return to Uitenhage he would write to the same effect. During the interval that elapsed between sending my report and receiving His Excellency's commands, some of the party came to me to request I would give them in the interim some employ to enable them to procure shoes, of which they were quite destitute. Accordingly I judged proper to put them to Government work; and the Landdrost's Garden at Bathurst was commenced by them: and to ensure their wages not being misapplied, I had shoes procured and distributed to those thus employed, and as I had no other means of providing them with Provisions, I directed the regular Rations to be delivered to these individuals and charged to the Head of the Party; conceiving it

to be just that People thus drawn from Home and hired for specified Wages should not be allowed to starve from the caprice or malice of an Individual; at length His Excellency's Instructions arrived, which approved of the parties (above alluded to) being dissolved, provided they consented to such separation, and this the Parties did, giving up the Wages then due to them, with the exception of one of Mr. Stanley's and one of Mr. Erith's, who both afterwards had sufficient cause to regret their continuance with such masters. It will here be necessary to remark that on my appointment to the Provisional Magistracy, His Excellency directed me to make a Tour of the Locations, which I commenced prior to his leaving the frontier, and having perceived that a Bowel Complaint prevailed among the Settlers, I represented their case to His Excellency, who was pleased to direct that a ration of Spirits should be issued to each Working man gratis, in order to correct any bad effects that the sole use of water might produce; this allowance was detained by Mr. Erith from his Party, and in consequence of his so doing as well as his leaving his Party to starve, I judged proper to write the order dated Bathurst June 5th 1820. Soon after Colonel Cuyler's return to Uitenhage, he transmitted to me a Copy of a memorandum from His Excellency the Acting Governor, dated at the Loorie River and George, directing certain changes to be made in the Locations of several parties and Mr. Erith was ordered to be moved to Waay Plaats, vice Mr. Damant gone to the Gamtoos River, and Mr. Wilson's Party placed upon the Location that had been allotted to the former, but on which, from a Mistake, he had not been placed; but was put down on a piece of Ground that by His Excellency's directions fell into the Township of Bathurst, on which neither my Gardener or any other Person was ever placed from that Period to the time I lately left the frontier, and which could not be done without an order of Government.

The mistake above alluded to was not discovered until pointed out to me by the Land Surveyor, after the order had arrived to move Mr. Erith to Waaye Plaats; upon the receipt of the orders of removal, I immediately gave notice to the parties concerned, and they were removed to the places marked for them by His Excellency at infinitely greater loss than Mr. Erith; one of the parties consisting of 100 families. But Mr. Erith's party, which I chanced to pass (accompanied by Mr. Wilson whom I was con-

ducting to his location) where I found the waggons that Colonel Cuyler had directed to move Mr. Erith's effects to Waaye Plaats, informed me that he resisted their removal. I went to Mr. Erith's Tent and informed him that he must comply with the Acting Governor's command, but as he seemed determined not to submit, I ordered the party to load the Waggons and proceed to their destination: on my return home I found the party in the same state I had left them, and the Waggons gone. Upon enquiry I learned that Mr. Erith had resisted the removal of his effects by cocking and presenting a loaded Gun, swearing that he would shoot the man that should presume to touch them. On this information I issued a warrant for his removal, and directed it to one of the Constables at Bathurst, who was delayed executing it for a day or two on account of the change of weather that had taken place and the difficulty of procuring fresh waggons. Such violent conduct, as above described, is not common to People laid upon a bed of sickness, but had this really been the case Dr. O'Flynn, who attended the Settlers, Gratis, residing in the immediate vicinity, might have been called upon, which I am convinced was not done, or the Dr. would have sent me a certificate of his sickness and of course his removal would have been delayed until his recovery. The allusion to my having derived personal advantage from Mr. Erith's servants is truly ridiculous, as they were employed at Government Work, and two of the men whom I engaged after the dissolution of the party were also employed almost constantly in the same manner. Soon after the removal of Mr. Erith to Waaye Plaats, the deputy Landdrost Court was established at Graham's Town, to which I referred all the subsequent complaints, as will be found by the records of the Sub Drostdy.

It will be further observable to your Lordship from a perusal of Mr. Erith's deposition taken before me as above alluded to, (the original of which is in the Colonial Office) that in fact Mr. Erith had no legal claim to the services of the People of his party after he landed in this Colony, as he acknowledged that the engagements subsisting between them had been dissolved by mutual consent on Board the Transport, and that therefore the reconciliations which were effected by my interference were only considered by the People as temporary measures which Mr. Erith's subsequent ill-treatment justified them in departing from; and

Mr. Erith moreover shewed me the agreements which he had entered into with Thos. Dry with the seals torn off as a mark of their having been cancelled.

When your Lordship shall be acquainted with the above stated occurrences, besides the cruel and inhumane treatment Mr. Erith manifested to his Party, you will I make little doubt not be surprized at my no longer considering him a party concerned and of course not to be consulted.

(Signed) C. TRAPPES.

[Copy.]

Letter from CAPTAIN M. J. SPARKS to the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

FREDERICKSBURG, 27th January 1822.

SIR,—Was any Public Functionary present whose duty it might be to communicate with Government on the subject, I should not presume to obtrude myself; but in the absence of all constituted authority Civil and Military, I feel myself called upon from my late situation as Commanding Officer of the R. A. Corps, as also from my being more deeply interested (having been at more expence in making improvements and buildings than any other person here) to submit to His Excellency the Governor a correct view of the present state of this Location as well as the causes whereby its progressive improvement has been so suddenly arrested.

Two or three Posts ago a Memorial signed by the several Officers, and which was intended to have been submitted to His Excellency thro' you was by the inadvertence of an individual forwarded to the Military Secretary.

That Memorial prayed His Excellency that a Military force might be continued at this place; I hope the mistake of the Gentleman who forwarded it will not delay or obstruct its success, as we are now more than ever convinced that thereon depends not merely the success of the location but the security of our properties, perhaps of our Lives. I beg not to be understood as if fearing any personal violence from our Servants, but merely that so general amongst them is the spirit of dissatisfaction and inclination to desert, that there is reason to apprehend so many may

absent themselves, as to leave the faithful few who remain with their Masters exposed to plunder and perhaps massacre by the Kaffers.

Since sending off that Memorial a circumstance has occurred which I should deem myself criminal were I to delay in communicating. I have heard that some Individuals belonging to the Non-Commissioned Officers' parties of this village have been trafficking with the Kaffers, from whom they have purchased Ivory and Cattle; this matter I felt it my duty immediately to communicate to the Landdrost also, which I have done accordingly.

Fully convinced as the Officers must be of the very serious and perhaps fatal consequences that may ensue from a continuance of this clandestine traffick, yet unfortunately they have no means of preventing it; none of them possessing either civil or military authority to interfere; a large majority of their Servants so far from assisting to suppress it would not fail giving every aid to the traffickers, and I am fully convinced that nothing but the presence of a Military force with orders to patrole very frequently at certain times between this and the Keiskamma will now check those people who have once experienced how cheaply property may thus be acquired. I am the more confirmed in this persuasion from the fact that I never heard of this traffic being attempted until after the Military were withdrawn.

The Memorial beforementioned stated the existence amongst the Servants of a strong dissatisfaction and inclination to desert; and I regret having not only to confirm that statement, but to add that it seems spreading to so alarming a degree that we now lie down at night in doubt whether we shall have a Servant remaining in the morning; to this the people feel strongly encouraged by the circumstance of those who preceded them in desertion being at large throughout the District, publicly employed by Boors and Settlers, many even in the very village of Graham's Town unmolested, notwithstanding our repeated efforts to have them apprehended. This I hope will meet with some check thro' the activity of our new Landdrost Mr. Rivers, who has already caused some of those Stragglers to return.

Having intimated the existence of dissatisfaction amongst the Servants, I owe it to myself and the other Officers to explain whence that discontent proceeds. First, the General Order of the

13th June 1821 (of which the enclosed is a copy) announced that the Men of the R. A. Corps should not be discharged in the Colony except under very peculiar circumstances and in the whole not to exceed twenty in number, in consequence those men who wished to be released from their military engagement, hearing that a Settlement was to be formed by the Officers, applied in considerable numbers to be received as Servants, while several Non Commissioned Officers and Privates who had saved Money associated in parties of 4, 5, and 6 each, requesting permission to join the Location.

The number of Candidates enabled the Officers to select those who from character and general good Conduct promised to prove most advantageous to the Settlement, the small independent parties as well as the Servants becoming bound to the Location for three years.

As it was promised by the Officers that they should take to the location a certain number of Men, it became impossible for them to give high Wages, and fixed rates were agreed upon for artificers and others.

Secondly. By the Fifth article of the Compact with the acting Governor it was stipulated that each man located should receive an advance of two months military pay, which advance they in general intended laying out in the purchase of some kind of live stock (as Goats or Sheep) whose natural increase during the term of their servitude, together with what they might save from their Wages, would, they hoped, amount to some Capital wherewith to commence for themselves.

Thirdly. By the second additional Article it was promised that the Landdrost would *at once* locate the parties of Non Commissioned officers and privates on Grants of from two to four hundred acres or upwards according to their Strength &c.

Under these impressions and promises the Location commenced with spirit, every exertion that industry could put forth was used, in consequence the Settlement advanced in improvement to a degree rapid beyond all expectation, quite unexampled in this Colony, having within the short space of three months very far outstripped in building and cultivation the locations of Settlers from England which had commenced eighteen months before; but about the end of October this spirit of improvement and industry met a severe check, and from a quarter whence it was least

expected. The Men having about this time learnt, that so far from the general order of the 13th June being adhered to, discharges were daily given almost indiscriminately to the Men left behind in Graham's Town, several even to those who, it is well known, had been rejected by the Officers on account of character. It is said that the Men so discharged were bound for three years; but it is a notorious fact that in most instances the Man so discharged was seen seeking employment within less than a Month from the date of his discharge, and some even the very next day. The Men located, who were selected for their Characters, and who were actually engaged for three years, naturally conceived themselves injured by the engagements they had entered into, under the impression that the General Order of the 13th June was decisive on the subject of discharge. Secondly, instead of receiving the two months' pay immediately as promised in the 5th Article, upwards of seven months have now elapsed, and they do not see themselves apparently nearer the receipt; and

Thirdly, the non Commissioned Officers' parties have not yet got possession of the Land so very positively and explicitly promised that they should be "*at once*" located on by the Landdrost.

I have not hitherto hinted at the Officers feeling any grounds of complaint, yet they certainly are not without a full proportion.

In the first place, by the numerous infractions of the General Order of the 13th June, the Servants have been led to believe that the Officers had knowingly deceived them with regard to the difficulty of obtaining discharges in the Colony, and they consequently became disinclined to work for Masters who they suspected of having by misrepresentation seduced them into a three years' bondage. I by no means presume to question the authority inherent in a Commander of the Forces to make, alter or abrogate General Orders at his discretion, but when on the faith of a General Order similar to that of the 13th June, a number of persons (with the full approbation of the General who issued it) enter into any arrangement, compromising either their liberty or property, although doubtless the power of repeal or of infraction remains, yet I more than doubt the *right* as well as *justice* of exercising that power, if by such exercise the interests of the parties that had been influenced by its first promulgation be affected.

Secondly. It was agreed that the Officers should chuse their Farms where they pleased within the bounds set forth in the 7th article of Compact, taking immediate possession; and that the necessary diagrams and title Deeds should be prepared as speedily as possible and delivered free of expense. Accordingly most of the Officers had selected Places, and were just about to commence ploughing and preparing ground for a Crop, when all proceedings were stopped most unexpectedly by a letter from Major Jones intimating Sir R. Donkin's directions that instead of the Officers selecting Farms for themselves, a number of Farms should be first measured off by the Surveyor, and then their distribution decided by lot. Thus not only is a positive agreement broken, but the Officers are placed on a much worse footing than the Dutch Inhabitants have ever been, as they are invariably permitted to look for Farms for themselves, subject of course (as these should always be) to inspection and report from the Landdrost.

It cannot be supposed that a Surveyor who has no interest in the matter, will take pains or lose his time in seeking good farms for a set of Men who had previously stipulated that they were not to pay him for his trouble; but even on these terms there is no prospect of obtaining possession of the Land;—no Surveyor has yet appeared. One Sowing Season is gone by. The time for preparing fallow is passing over; and there is every prospect that the whole of the ensuing season for putting Crops into the ground will have elapsed before the Farms are decided on; all this time our Ploughs, our Harrows, our Waggons and our oxen are idle; and while the period for which the Public are to furnish Rations is rapidly passing away, our own, and our Servants' exertions are confined to the raising a few vegetables from our Village Erven when we should be on our Farms erecting dwellings and preparing by extensive Crops for the future support of ourselves and our people. The cruelty as well as injustice of this procrastinating arrangement needs no comment, it speaks Volumes of itself.

When the terms of the location were arranging, I mentioned to the acting Governor, that as almost every man of the R. A. Corps had been sent from England for some or other offence against Society; and altho' the Officers would for their own sakes endeavour to select the best Men, yet it was impossible to foresee how those Men might conduct themselves when released from the

wholesome restraint of Military discipline. It was then promised that there should be a resident Magistrate in the Village, but no such person has resided here, and consequently there was no means of putting a timely stop to the first symptoms of misconduct, or of preventing sundry persons from setting up Brandy Shops in the Village, to the certain destruction of all order and sobriety amongst the Servants.

Several other grounds of complaint might be enumerated, but I fear I have been too prolix already in enumerating causes for the discontent so generally and severely felt by masters as well as Servants, but I trust that the importance of the subject to us who have been the sufferers will plead my apology.

Thus disappointed in what appeared our well grounded hopes of benefiting by the Settlement, and on the contrary seeing now nought before us but ruin, our only reliance is on the well-known liberality and justice of His Excellency Lord Charles Somerset, who we have no doubt will be pleased to adopt the most prompt as well as the most efficacious means for our relief.

Requesting you will have the goodness to take the earliest opportunity of submitting the foregoing Statement to His Excellency's favorable consideration, I have &c.

(Signed) MITCHELL J. SPARKS,
Captain H. P. late R. A. Corps.

10th February 1822.

P.S.—After this letter was despatched it was brought back to me again in consequence of a great flood in the Fish River by which the communication with the other parts of the Colony is for a time cut off. After a delay of several days I now send it by the circuitous route of Fort Willshire in hope it may that way reach the Post Office at Graham's Town. I deemed it necessary to mention the above circumstances to account for this paper reaching your hands so long subsequent to its date. I have &c.

(Signed) MITCHELL J. SPARKS.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

COLONIAL OFFICE, LONDON, 31st January 1822.

MY LORD,—I do myself the honour of transmitting to your Lordship the copy of a letter which has been addressed to me by the Secretary of the Horticultural Society of London: and I have to request your Lordship would be pleased to afford Mr. Forbes the facilities the Society are desirous he should receive in prosecuting the Botanical Researches in which he is about to proceed. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

DOWNING STREET, LONDON, 31st January 1822.

MY LORD,—At the request of the Danish Minister at this Court, I have to instruct your Lordship to transmit to me an authenticated certificate of the death of a person named Berend Möller who is stated to have died on the 24th of September 1808 at the House of Jacobus Arnoldus de Theron in Goudini, in the district of Tulbagh. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

COLONIAL OFFICE, LONDON, 31 January 1822.

MY LORD,—I have lately had the honour to receive a dispatch from Sir Rufane Donkin stating that he had been given to understand that a number of Individuals resident at the Cape were disposed to subscribe for erecting a church for the celebration of Divine Service according to the Rites of the Church of England, and recommending that the undertaking should in some degree be aided by the liberality of Parliament.

The extensive grant which has recently been voted in aid of voluntary contributions to encrease the number of Ecclesiastical Buildings, precludes me from submitting to Parliament a pro-position of the nature suggested by Sir Rufane Donkin: but I trust that thro' the disposition evinced by those members of the Established Church who originated the project in question, and the encouragement the measure will not fail to receive from your Lordship, sufficient means will be found within the colony to effect an object so very desirable. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Original.]

*Letter from GEORGE HARRISON, ESQRE., to
ROBERT WILMOT, ESQRE.*

TREASURY CHAMBERS, 31st January 1822.

SIR,—Having laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury a letter from Mr. Wittever, India Board, dated 12th Inst. stating that a claim is made upon Government on the part of the East India Company for the sum of £14,545 for Wheat supplied by the Bengal Government in the year 1819 to the Cape of Good Hope,

I have it in command from their Lordships to transmit copy of the said letter to you and to request you will call upon Mr. Ellis, who is now in England, to furnish all the information in his power upon the matter referred to, and also that my Lords may be furnished with copies of any Documents which may be in the Colonial Office respecting the condition of this Wheat when put on board the Ships at Calcutta and when landed at the Cape.

I am &c.

(Signed) GEO. HARRISON.

[Original.]

*Letter from GEORGE HARRISON, ESQRE, to
ROBERT WILMOT, ESQRE.*

TREASURY CHAMBERS, 31st January 1822.

SIR,—I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you for the information of Earl Bathurst that in conformity with the request contained in your letter of the 9th Inst. they have given the necessary directions to the Commissioners of Customs for permitting the free transit through this country of a case of School Books in the Dutch language for the use of Public Institutions at the Cape of Good Hope. I am &c.

(Signed) GEO. HARRISON.

[Copy.]

Petition of Settlers in Albany to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Charles Henry Somerset, one of His Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Cape of Good Hope, &c., &c., &c.

The Petition of the undersigned most respectfully Sheweth

That the Inhabitants of Graham's Town having memorialed your Excellency praying that the Courts of Justice may be held in the aforesaid Town, your petitioners, heads of Parties and other Settlers in the District of Albany, conceiving that our silence on this occasion may be misconstrued into an acquiescence in the said Memorial, humbly beg permission to protest against it, as the measure will be productive of great inconvenience, expence, and loss of time to the Settlers in general, the far greater part of them being located in the immediate neighbourhood of Bathurst.

Your Petitioners beg leave also to add that great injury will be sustained by those who have purchased Erven or erected Buildings at Bathurst.

The hopes of the Colonists, also, which have been raised by the prospect of opening a Harbour for Coasting Vessels at the Mouth of the Kowie, will be greatly damped by any measure tending to obstruct the Prosperity of Bathurst, Graham's Town being at too great a distance to become a convenient entrepot for Goods landed at the said Harbour.

Trusting that your Excellency will be pleased to take our case into your serious consideration, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves your Excellency's most faithful and humble Servants,

(Signed)	George Rye	Jos. Davis
	F. Mills	P. L. King
	J. Saunders	Wm. Neweth
	S. Bennett	Jas. Kent
	Isaac Dyason	Thos. Cockcroft
	C. T. Thornhill	Jas. Hoole
	W. Gilfillan	T. Price Adams
	John Manby	J. Lawler
	Wm. Bond	Th. Phillips
	Geo. Smith	Rd. L. Attwell
	Geo. Watson	W. Dredge
	J. Ford	H. Lloyd
	F. Milton	K. Knott
	J. Vice	James Dicks
	John Cross	Jas. White
	Thos. Hayes	B. Gunning
	Jno. Owen, Senior	Rd. Wilton
	Henry Sharples	Thos. Lanham
	Thos. Tinden	Jas. Austin
	Geo. Anderson	C. Dean
	G. Anderson, Junior	W. Freemantle
	Jno. Vice	J. Carney
	J. H. Biddulph	J. Prenin
	Thos. Hewson	J. Randell
	Thos. Owen, Junior	J. Ratcliffe
	Wm. Elliott	T. Field
	Thos. Draper	H. Shepherd
	E. H. Dell	C. B. Pearce, Junior
	Wm. Anderson	Thos. Rowles
	W. Guest	Jas. Kemp

H. King	W. Pierce
S. Bennett	Ben. Anderson
Jos. King	T. H. Bradshaw
John Gittings	Thos. Brunt
Jonathan Wainwright	S. Birt
Ch. Mouncey	Thos. Baker
J. H. Heath	F. Wiggall
Jno. Duffy	C. Cockcroft
Jos. Gallard	W. Mouncey
S. Dredge	T. Griffin
Richard Attwell	Js. Gooddes
J. S. Casey	W. S. Owen
W. Arden	T. Hawkes
Miles Bowker	Ch. Spiller
H. Jollip	Benj. Wilmot
J. Mollet	George Marsden
M. Plowman	M. Bold
Edward Ford	J. Mat. Bold
Ch. Hyman	Wm. A. Bold
John Trollip	Ben. Trollip
F. Debman	Jos. Weakly
D. Farley	W. Neat
Jas. Ball	St. Osler
Ben. Hartel	H. Stowher
T. Derbyshire	Jos. Bold
F. Peel	F. P. Bentley
G. Falgrove	G. Carlisle
Sam. Shillito	Thos. Carr
S. Shillito, Junior	T. Stringfellow
Th. Mills	W. Hex
H. Vokins	R. Burns
Jas. Lowes	J. Rowles
W. Smith	J. Richardson
Ch. Denton	Luke Welch
Elisha Payne	R. Mills
Jas. Dicks	J. Dale
Jos. Richards	Rd. Blee
J. Colman	J. Bowles
J. P. Collis	W. Loftie Eaton
Thos. Styles	Mor. Slowman

Thos. Brown	J. Hewson
Jos. Wheeler	T. Wakeford
Rd. Price	W. Seymour
Henry Lloyd	Th. Adams
J. Smith	W. Blair
Jos. Trollip	W. Denton
J. King	Jos. Rolphs
W. Mallett	Rd. Crutch
John Bold	Jas. J. Ems
J. Bissett	J. Carpenter
G. Whitehead	W. Currie
Thos. Young	Geo. Southey
Th. Taylor	Jas. Wilmot
R. Horne	W. Stanton
W. Richardson	Alex. Bissett
Richd. Bradshaw	

[Copy.]

*Petition of the Inhabitants of Bathurst to
LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.*

To His Excellency General Lord Charles Somerset, Commander in Chief and Governor of the Cape of Good Hope and its dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

The Humble Petition of us the undersigned being House and Erf holders in Bathurst, sheweth

That your petitioners in building Houses and purchasing Erven in the said Town did it upon the positive and declared promise of the Town being made a Drostdy, this was not only intimated verbally on the day that the Erven were sold, but they were actually sold from an official plan of the Town publicly exhibited at the Sale, upon which plan were marked the sites of the Drostdy House then building, the Church, Trunk, Secretary's and District Surgeon's Erf's with all the dependencies of a Drostdy. A proclamation was also read and afterwards published in the *Cape Gazette* stating that other public works were to be immediately commenced at Bathurst.

With such assurances tendered to us, and the unbounded confidence which every true Englishman feels that the British Government and all others emanating from it will most religiously and punctually fulfil their promises, and knowing that in no instance has the Public Faith ever been violated without the most urgent necessity, and even then a most liberal remuneration has been given to the suffering Individuals, we your humble Petitioners purchased Erven and built Houses at Bathurst which has greatly exhausted our very limited means, and now to our great mortification, and in some instances almost total ruin, such property has become of little or no value by the Drostdy not being placed in Bathurst.

We your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that should your Excellency consider it expedient that Bathurst shall not be a Drostdy that you will be graciously pleased to extend to us such remunerating aid as will fully indemnify us for the losses sustained by putting implicit confidence in the declared intentions of the Government of this Colony.

If your Excellency has any doubts as to the lessened Value of Erven and Houses at Bathurst, we pray that an experiment may be made by putting up some Erven to sale with the assurance that Bathurst is not to be a Drostdy, and all your Petitioners venture to predict that Erven which formerly sold freely from Rds. 1100 to 300 each will not now find *purchasers at any price.*

We your petitioners further humbly shew that besides the strong and irrefragable claim which Bathurst has upon your Excellency arising from the public promises of the Colonial Government and its proximity to the Navigation of the Kowie, humanity pleads fervently in its interest as the whole of the parties situated within a Circle of 10 or 12 Miles around it (except two or three) are of that description who do not depend on their Leaders for support, and many of them as your Excellency well knows are from circumstances over which they could have no controul greatly straitened in their means of subsistence; such poor people while Bathurst contained a Magistrate and a few Soldiers found a *debouché* for the small quantities of surplus produce they could spare; this market trifling as it was greatly benefited them, it is now nearly annihilated, and with it all hope of finding a vent for such produce, which is, and from their circumscribed Locations must always remain, as to each indi-

vidual too inconsiderable to bear the expence of carriage to a more distant place. If Bathurst is not protected by the fostering hand of your Excellency it must soon cease to exist as a Town, and with it all chance of a market or regular demand for labour, which in a short time will cause the southern part of this District to be abandoned by the greater part of its present Inhabitants.

In conclusion your petitioners beg to observe that they place such entire confidence in your Excellency's well known benevolence and adherence to strict impartial justice that they feel satisfied their case wants only to be made known to your Excellency in order to secure them ample remuneration.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Bathurst, 4th February 1822.

(Signed)	J. H. Greathead	James Vice
	W. Lyall	John Vice
	W. Currie	W. Bond
	Jas. Corney	John Smith
	Thos. Hartley	George Anderson
	Thos. Hewson	Richd. Pierce
	Thos. Rowles	Edwd. Dell.

[Copy.]

Letter from MR. H. P. COLEBROOKE to the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

CAPE TOWN, 8th February 1822.

SIR,—I beg leave to solicit through you that the places which I hold at Saldanha Bay, and which have been surveyed for an assessment of perpetual quit rent, may be exempted from rent while unproductive as they now are. The circumstances under which I became proprietor of those places are not unknown to you; it has not been since practicable to render them productive. My endeavours to let or sell them have been ineffectual; and on a recent date, when they were put up for public sale, no offer whatever was made for them.

Under these circumstances I solicit that the assessment of quit rent may for the present be *deferred*, and that a remission of the rent of them as loan places may be granted to me while they remain untenanted and unoocupied.

In asking this indulgence, I beg particularly to advert to the extreme barrenness of the soil and the deficiency of fresh water; these defects are not to be surmounted without the application of means for which the situation and circumstances of that part of the colony are not at this time favourable. I have &c.

(Signed) H. P. COLEBROOKE.

Names of the places at Saldanha Bay belonging to H. P. Colebrooke: Stofbergs Fontein, Kreefte Bay or Twee Valleien, Lysters Hoek, Schier Eiland, Newlands or Riet Bay, Kleine Berg or Kreefte Bay near Hoetjes Bay.

[Copy.]

Proclamation by LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

Whereas, by a Proclamation, bearing Date the 13th of October, 1820, in which the Boundaries of the District of Albany were limited and defined, it was notified, that the Courts of Circuit, and of Landdrost and Heemraden, should assemble at Bathurst, for the Cognizance of the several Matters which should be brought before them, respectively: but it having been found to be highly expensive, and greatly inconvenient, to remove the Establishments from Graham's Town, and to erect the various Buildings connected with, and dependent upon, a Seat of Magistracy; it is hereby made known, that the aforesaid Courts will no longer assemble at the intended Town of Bathurst, but that the Landdrost will continue to reside at Graham's Town, (as has hitherto been the case, since the Separation of the Albany Division from the District of Uitenhage), and the aforesaid Courts be consequently uniformly held at Graham's Town, which is hereby established, in all respects, the Seat of Magistracy for the Albany District.

And that no Person may plead Ignorance hereof, this shall be published and affixed, in the usual manner.

God save the King!

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Cape of Good Hope,
this 8th Day of February, 1822.

(Signed) C. H. SOMERSET.

[Copy.]

Proclamation by LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

Whereas the difficulties which have occurred, in procuring Wheat and Flour from foreign Ports, to make up the Deficiencies of a scanty Harvest, and the second partial Failure of the Wheat Crops, from Blight having now been ascertained, it appears to me to be expedient, that some further Advantages should be held out to the Importers of Wheat and Flour, and such Regulations established, as shall tend to give to Importers the Encouragement requisite, without endangering thereby the Interests of our own Agriculturists: Be it therefore hereby made known:

1st. That for the term of ten Months subsequent to the Promulgation of these Presents, all Wheat and Flour coming from foreign Parts, in any Vessels whatsoever, shall be admitted to Entry, at the Custom House of this Town and Port, subject to a Duty of 3 per Cent only, on the Market Price thereof, in lieu of 10 per Cent as now levied.

2nd. The Market Price shall be ascertained by the President and Members of the Burgher Senate, and be certified by them, to the Collector of His Majesty's Customs, for his Information and Guidance, in the Premises; and it shall be struck from the Average of the Price of Wheat and fine Flour, at the public Market of the preceding Month per Load of 10 Muids, of 180 lbs. Dutch Weight, per Muid.

3rd. As Wheat from India is of very inferior Quality and Condition, a Deduction of 1-5th from the above Rate, shall be allowed in its Favour.

4th. The Importer shall be at liberty to bond Wheat and Flour, imported as above, and to place the same in his own, or hired, Stores, under Lock, Key, and Seals, of the Custom Department, paying Duties thereon only, when sold or disposed of; or re-exporting it without Payment of Duty, if he find the same to be more to his Advantage.

And whereas it appears to be reciprocally advantageous to the Public, and to Importers of Wheat and Flour, that the Import of these Articles should be encouraged, without Prejudice, to the Corn Growers, it is therefore hereby further directed:

5th. That Wheat and Flour, imported in British Ships, or in
xiv.

foreign Ships, trading to this Place, under the Authority of the Order in Council, of 12th July, 1820, shall, at all times, henceforward, be allowed to be bonded as directed in the preceding Article, and be allowed to be sold, subject to the aforesaid Duty of 3 per Cent on the Market Price thereof, (to be ascertained as above,) whenever the Average Market Price of Cape Wheat shall be at, or above the Sum of 160 Rix-dollars, the Load of 10 Muids, of 180 lbs. Dutch Weight the Muid, but not otherwise.

And that no Person may plead Ignorance hereof, this shall be published and affixed, in the usual manner.

God save the King!

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Cape of Good Hope,
this 8th day of February, 1822.

(Signed) C. H. SOMERSET.

[Copy.]

Letter from the COLONIAL SECRETARY to MR. J. T. ERITH.

COLONIAL OFFICE, 13th February 1822.

SIR,—His Excellency the Governor has received and perused your Memorial with the greatest attention, and having done so His Excellency has called upon Captain Trappes to reply to the grave accusations which you have again thought proper to bring against that Gentleman, and I am now therefore instructed to inform you that the Explanations which Captain Trappes has given upon every point of the Statement you have made have entirely satisfied His Excellency that Captain Trappes has in no wise done you any wrong or can be considered as having acted towards you with any other feeling than that which the duties of his situation required. I have &c.

(Signed) C. BIRD.

[Copy.]

*Letter from LORD CHARLES SOMERSET to LIEUTENANT
COLONEL SCOTT.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NEWLANDS, February 14th 1822.

SIR,—I have anxiously looked for the arrival of the Frontier Post, both the last week as well as the present, in the expectation of hearing the result of the negotiation which had been commenced with Gaika, by Captain Aitcheson of the Cape Corps, under the immediate orders of Captain Cox of the 6th Regiment, by which it appeared that Gaika had promised to restore the cattle required by Monday the 21st January last.

The enforcing the promise thus made by Gaika, is a matter of *the very first Importance*, and must be secured by every means within our power. It is therefore that I have awaited the result with so much anxiety.

There can be little doubt (altho' it may be politic not to pretend to discern it) but that Gaika is either from fear or from attachment towards Zlambie, as faithless to us, as Zlambie himself. In any future communications of this nature therefore it will be necessary to act with the greatest vigour and promptitude, and when Gaika instead of instantly restoring the Cattle required, fixes a future day (altho' not a distant one) it will be advisable to enforce his accompanying the Detachment sent, to the Station to which it belongs, and detaining him until the Restoration of the Cattle, or whatever the act may be that is required of him shall be completed. To effect this you will of course on all occasions take care that the Detachment shall be sufficiently strong to prevent a risk of failure, and you will on no account disclose this instruction except to the Officers who will have the immediate execution of it, and you will enjoin them to strict secrecy.

I have &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET.

[Original.]

*Letter from the REVEREND DR. GEORGE THOM to ROBERT
WILMOT, ESQRE.*

42 LONDON STREET, 14th February 1822.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit that you would be pleased to lay before Earl Bathurst the following statements, which conclude the important charge that His Excellency Lord Charles Somerset was pleased to entrust me with, relative to engaging respectable Clergymen of the Established Church of Scotland for the vacant Dutch Churches at the Cape of Good Hope; and to open a regular channel for the supply of future vacancies.

The first is, I submit the Certificate No. 1 in regard to the Revd. Alexander Smith of Edinburgh, and that a separate letter of Presentation "to one of the Presbyterian Churches in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope on the same conditions as Mr. Murray" be sent me for Mr. Smith, or such a letter as that of the 15th February last year relative to Mr. Murray's appointment. This document will be forwarded to the Reverend Presbytery of Edinburgh, and on it they can proceed to Ordination.

The second, as His Excellency desired me to obtain two or three Clergymen immediately, and as I have only obtained Mr. Murray and Mr. Smith I have *engaged* two *Students* of Theology, and promised them that when they can produce such certificates as the above gentlemen when licensed as regular ministers of the Church of Scotland, then they will become qualified for the Churches as they become vacant, on the same conditions as those Gentlemen. It would appear, however, necessary for their satisfaction that a conditional presentation should be made, which I shall forward to the Professors or Clergymen in the City where they are now studying for the colony. I have the honor to enclose their Certificates. No. 2, Mr. Henry Sutherland, Glasgow. No. 3, Mr. Colin Fraser, Aberdeen.

The third subject is that in order to have a superintendance over these Students and to continue to supply the vacant churches with ministers as vacancies occur, the following Gentlemen, all of the Established Church of Scotland, have undertaken, assisted by neighbouring Clergymen, to look to the character and qualifications

of such Ministers as may be recommended to His Majesty's Government:

Dr. Campbell and Mr. Henry Grey, Edinburgh,
Professor Macgill and Dr. Lockhart, of Glasgow,
Professor Bentley and Dr. Ross, of Aberdeen,
Dr. Manuel and Mr. Irvine, of London;

which arrangement I hope will meet with the approbation of Earl Bathurst.

I have now the honor in conclusion to state that I return to the Colony about the 24th of this month, and to request that a letter may be given me for His Excellency the Governor containing notice of the appointment of the Revd. Mr. Murray, and Messrs. Innes, Brown, Robertson, Dawson, Rattray, and Blair as School-masters who accompany me. I have &c.

(Signed) GEO. THOM.

[Copy.]

Letter from the Colonial Secretary to the Landdrost of Albany.

COLONIAL OFFICE, 20th February 1822.

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to acquaint you that he has taken measures to procure and send down to the Albany District 500 Muids of the best Cape Seed Wheat of the beardless sort. This Wheat is consigned to the Commissariat Department and is to be issued from thence on your orders, in issuing which you will be pleased to be guided by the following Instruction.

It is intended to give this Seed Wheat to Heads of Parties or Settlers from England located independently, but to no others, in such proportions as they may respectively require, for the supply (by the produce) of what is requisite for the consumption of the persons located under each Head of Party for one Season, provided it shall be made clear to you that the Head of Party or independent Settler has sufficient land prepared for the reception of the seed intended to be given to him, the quantity necessary for the consumption of an adult must not be computed at more than 1½ Muid of Wheat for the season, that quantity producing 405 lbs.

of Bread. The produce must be calculated at the rate Wheat usually gives in the Albany District, which it is believed will not be found to be less than 12 for 1; thus a person having ten adults in his family will require 15 Muids of Wheat for a Season, which will be 1½ Muid of Seed; this of course does not contemplate a Surplus to the Growers, but such persons as have the means of sowing more than what is here provided for must of necessity procure for themselves the seed they require.

You will perceive that the quantity of Seed His Excellency has thus provided is ample for the supply of the number of Settlers in your District, for supposing the Wheat to yield 10 for 1 only, then the produce would be 5000 Muids, which at 270 lbs. of Bread per Muid will give 1,350,000 lbs. of Bread, which will be a twelve months' consumption for upwards of 3,300 persons, or for nearly 1000 more than drew Rations at the end of December last.

In a former letter I communicated to you that His Excellency had consigned to Mr. Hart of Somerset Farm 360 Bags of Bengal Wheat which he had authorised Mr. Hart to dispose of to such Settlers as should require it, at the prime Cost of Rds. 20 per bag of 150 lbs., but His Excellency having since received more positive assurance of the security of sowing Bengal Wheat, His Excellency has sent an additional quantity, with the view of permitting such Settlers as may choose to run the risk of sowing the same to exchange the Wheat which is to be given them as abovementioned for Bengal Wheat.

His Excellency is well assured that you will entirely appreciate his motives and intentions, and that you will cause the same to be given effect to in the spirit which has guided His Excellency in the adoption of this benevolent measure. I have &c.

(Signed) C. BIRD.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

COLONIAL OFFICE, LONDON, 22nd February 1822.

MY LORD,—I have had the honour to receive your Excellency's dispatch No. 1 of the 13th of December ult., and I have to express

my sincere regret at the report which you make of the successive failures of the Wheat Harvest, but I trust that this disappointment may be compensated by the productiveness of the present year.

Whatever measures of military security your Excellency may deem necessary for preventing the possible irruption of the Caffre Tribes, I must expressly enjoin that no forts or Buildings may be erected, or lines of Defence established (unless the expences can be defrayed by the Colonial Government) until you have communicated to me the nature and probable expense of such measures, and received the sanction and approbation of His Majesty's Government thereon, as Your Excellency must be well aware that the present critical position of this country with respect to its Expenditure requires the most unceasing exercise of Economy in every department of the State. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Copy.]

Letter from the COLONIAL SECRETARY to MR. THOMAS PRINGLE.

COLONIAL OFFICE, 22nd February 1822.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive and lay before His Excellency the Governor your letter of the 11th January, and in again expressing to you His Excellency's and my own unfeigned regret at the calamity of the season to which your party in common with all the Inhabitants of this extensive Settlement has been exposed, I am to reiterate our hopes that this misfortune has reached its termination, and that the violent rains which have now fallen may be a prelude to better times. With respect to the Query of your letter as to what number of families will be required to occupy the Land adjoining to your Location intended to have been granted to Captain Cameron, I am to say that it is not possible from hence to decide immediately on the capability of this Land, but His Excellency not wishing to cramp the exertions of the persons whom you may wish to place there, will willingly agree to such fair suggestions on this head as you shall make, with the approbation of the Deputy Landdrost.

His Excellency has directed Mr. Hart to furnish your party with Seed for next year according to a Modus which has been established for the supply of the Settlers in the Albany District, and it will be at your option to take from him either Cape Seed or Bengal Seed, which is reported not to be liable to the blight disease, a circumstance however which cannot be guaranteed.

I have &c.

(Signed) C. BIRD.

[Copy.]

*Letter from LORD CHARLES SOMERSET to LIEUTENANT
COLONEL SCOTT.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NEWLANDS, February 22nd 1822.

SIR,—Major Rogers has received and laid before me Major Taylor's letter of the 12th Inst. covering one from Mr. Thomson of the Chumie Institution dated the 9th Inst., transmitting also an Extract of a Letter addressed to him by Major Rogers of the 6th Regiment.

My Letter to you of the 14th Inst. will have pointed out to you the line it has become expedient to adopt with regard to Gaika and the Kaffer Chiefs, and the intelligence contained in Major Taylor's letter only serves to convince me that the present moment should be seized to prove to Gaika, that this Government will not be trifled with.

It appears by Mr. Thomson's letter that 157 of the 274 Head of Cattle stolen from the Institution have not yet been restored, should therefore any be still wanting when you receive this, I could wish that you should (without giving any reason or permitting any suspicion to be raised) remove one of the Troops of Cavalry to Fort Willshire, taking care to have Forage and Accommodation prepared for them, and as soon as they shall have reposed, having previously ascertained where Gaika is, March there suddenly upon him, surround him, and demand restitution of the cattle, and if not *instantly* complied with, carry him and the Chiefs off, and tell him he will be detained until every head of Cattle, or others in lieu of them, shall be restored.

The utmost secrecy as to your Intentions must be observed, as no one can credit but those conversant with the Kaffers, how wary they are, and how excellent and prompt their intelligence is respecting all our movements.

It will be well to confide your Instructions to the Landdrost, and I should be obliged to you, to confer with my Son, relative to the movement of this Troop, which had better be very strong, so that no possibility of Failure should exist.

My reason for wishing to remove the Cavalry to Fort Willshire first, is, that they may *start fresh*, so as to come upon the Kaffers, not as they hitherto have done, exhausted by a long forced march.

I hope that this Service may be effected without bloodshed, but we must push matters to this extremity, and I deeply regret that Captain Aitcheson was not authorized to pursue this Line when he was sent to Gaika on the 17th of last month. I have &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET,
General, Commanding the Forces at the
Cape of Good Hope.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

COLONIAL OFFICE, LONDON, 23rd February 1822.

MY LORD,—During the time that Your Excellency was in England I took occasion to represent to you the many advantages which would arise to the colony under your government from the ultimate employment of the English Language in all official and judicial Business: and your Excellency fully concurred in the policy of such a measure.

Unless you should have already made a notification on this subject, you will take the proper measures for publishing one to this effect in which you will fix on some given period not more distant than Five years nor less so than Four, after which all judicial proceedings are to be transacted in the English Language.

With regard to the period to be assigned for carrying on official

Business in English, a much shorter one will suffice as there are few persons so engaged who have not obtained some knowledge of English, and many who actually carry on their communications in that language. You will therefore notify that after some period, not longer than Thirty Months after the date of such Notification, all official communications with the Government will be carried on in English.

I am aware that from some quarters remonstrances may be expected against the limitation of time with respect to judicial proceedings; but if a more remote period were assigned there would not be so active a disposition to prepare for the change under the impression that the necessity did not demand an immediate effort, and that the period might be hereafter postponed.

If it be understood that the Law at present requires that all official communications and judicial proceedings should be carried on in the Dutch language, you will in the same Ordinance abrogate the existing Law, and notify that both the Dutch and English languages shall be used *indiscriminately* in all official proceedings after a period of six months, and in judicial proceedings after a lapse of two years from the date of such Notification up to that period when the English language shall be exclusively adopted.

I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Copy.]

*Letter from the REVEREND W. R. THOMSON to the
COLONIAL SECRETARY.*

CHUMBA, 23rd February 1822.

SIR,—Referring to my last communication I have the honor now to acquaint you that Gaika has since returned at different times two hundred and one of the Cattle stolen from the people of this Institution; these have been obtained with great difficulty; the remainder I am afraid will not be restored. Gaika says that on the night of the attack a number of the Cattle were stolen from the plunderers by other Kaffers, and that the Cattle so stolen

cannot now be traced. This may be true in part, but not to the extent of the number still wanting. We have heard from various quarters that many of them have been slaughtered. We shall still insist upon an equal number being given up; but should we not succeed, I humbly conceive it would be more hurtful than beneficial to the interests of the Institution in general, to force them from him by violent measures. We have obtained one point of considerable importance, by convincing Gaika that this Institution is under the immediate protection of the Colonial Government, and that though the people are still his subjects he is not at liberty to oppress them. He talked much, at the conference with Captain Aitcheson, upon the natural right which he had to do with his own people, and in his own country, according to his pleasure, without the interference of a Foreign Power; and when reminded of his promise to His Excellency Lord C. H. Somerset, and that His Excellency would not permit him to do to his people what might be hurtful in its consequences to the Interests of the Colony, he immediately retorted the same argument upon Captain Aitcheson.

There are many circumstances connected with the late event which convince me that Gaika is in great fear of the Colonial Power; but I am also convinced that it is only his weakness, personal cowardice, and selfishness that keep him in check.

On Thursday last I had the commands of the Officer commanding at Willshire to desire that Gaika would meet Colonel Scott there on Friday. Mr. Brownlee and I rode over and delivered our Message, but he declined the Invitation on the grounds of his mother and favourite wife being sick, and requested that Colonel Scott would come out to the Institution where he would meet him.

I have &c.

(Signed) W. R. THOMSON.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

COLONIAL OFFICE, LONDON, 25th February 1822.

MY LORD,—I do myself the honour to enclose for your Lordship's information a copy of a letter which has been addressed to this department by desire of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty relating to the sums which have been issued on account of your Lordship's passage to the Cape of Good Hope on board H.M.S. *Hyperion* amounting in the aggregate to £610 10s. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

COLONIAL OFFICE, LONDON, 25 February 1822.

MY LORD,—I do myself the honour of transmitting to your Lordship a Certificate which has been submitted to me respecting the good character and clerical qualifications of the Revd. Alexander Smith, and I have in consequence to recommend to your Lordship that you should take an early opportunity of nominating Mr. Smith to such one of the Presbyterian Churches and congregations at the Cape of Good Hope as may in your opinion afford the best field for his useful exertions, assigning to him the usual Salary and other advantages of such a situation. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Enclosure.]

EDINBURGH, 10th January 1822.

We hereby certify that the Revd. Mr. Alexr. Smith is a Licenciate of the Established Church of Scotland. That he is of orthodox principles, of strict moral character, of loyal principles, firmly attached to the constitution in church and state, and that we can with confidence recommend him to H.M. Government as

a person whom we consider likely to prove a faithful useful and respectable Minister of the Gospel.

(Signed) T. DAVIDSON, D.D., Minister Tolbooth Church Edinburgh.
I. FLEMING, D.D., Minister of Lady Juters church.
W. BUCHANAN, D.D., Minister of Canongate Edinburgh.
W. TAIT, Minister Col. Church.
D. DICKSON, A.M., Minister of St. Cuthbert's Edinburgh.
H. GREY, A.M., Minister of New North Church Edinburgh.

[Original.]

*Return of Troops serving at the Cape of Good Hope on the
25th of February 1822.*

Officers of all ranks	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	151
Sergeants, Trumpeters, Drummers, and Rank and File:												
Royal Artillery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66
Sappers and Miners	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30
6th Foot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	625
38th Foot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	719
54th Foot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	665
72nd Foot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	161
Late Royal African Corps	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	156
Cape Corps	{ Cavalry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	131
Infantry		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	301
												3005
Prize Negroes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68

(Signed) C. H. SOMERSET, General Commanding.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

COLONIAL OFFICE, LONDON, 26 February 1822.

MY LORD,—The attention of His Majesty's Government having been directed to the consideration of the laws in force at the Cape of Good Hope relating to the testamentary disposition of property; and it appearing that in their operation they would defeat the Expectations of those Individuals who have emigrated to become Settlers in the Colony under an impression that they would there be at liberty to bequeath their property in the same manner as in this country, I have the honour to signify to Your Excellency His Majesty's Commands that you should take the necessary measures for preparing and publishing a Proclamation granting to Residents and Settlers at the Cape, being natural born Subjects of the United Kingdoms, the same Rights of devising their Property both real and personal as they would be entitled to exercise under the Laws and Customs of England. I am &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Original.]

Letter from MR. P. LATROBE to EARL BATHURST.

10 NEVIL'S COURT, FETTER LANE, March 4th 1822.

MY LORD,—Permit me to request the favour of a letter of recommendation to his Majesty's Governor at the Cape of Good Hope, for some Missionaries, destined to assist in the Mission of the United Brethren, in that Colony. They have lately arrived from Germany, and are desirous of proceeding in the *Lavinia*, A. Keith Master, which will sail from this port, in the middle of the present week. Their names are: John Adam Halter, and his wife, Mary Magdalen; Jno. Charles Tietze and his wife, Susanna Mary; and the single woman, Juliana Mack.

My Father, who, by virtue of his office, as Secretary of the Unity of the Brethren in England, has usually had the honour of addressing your Lordship, on these subjects, being absent from

town, I am induced, by the urgency of the case, to take the liberty of acting for him, for which indeed, I have his general authority.

Your Lordship's kind attention to the above request, will confer a great obligation on,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most &c.

(Signed) P. LATROBE,

for C. I. LATROBE,
Secretary of the Unity of the
Brethren in England.

[Copy.]

*Letter from LIEUTENANT COLONEL SCOTT to MAJOR ROGERS,
6th Regiment, Fort Willshire.*

GRAHAM'S TOWN, 5th March 1822.

SIR,—A Detachment of One Hundred of the Cape Cavalry are ordered to Fort Willshire, where they are to refresh themselves and from thence move into Caffreland on a particular Service. As the object may be attended with bloodshed, it will be necessary that a party of Infantry should be detached from your command, to cover the retreat of the Cavalry. You will therefore order One Captain, Two Subalterns and Eighty Rank and File to move from the Fort Eighteen Hours before the Cavalry move. They are to take the Road to the Chumie and halt a little short of the spot where the last detachment stopped, near the river, only in this instance the party are to conceal themselves, make no Fires, or give any reason to the Caffres to suspect they are in the neighbourhood.

When the cavalry are seen returning as they are directed to take the Chumie Road on their return, the Infantry will then discover themselves and cover the retreat to Fort Willshire.

I should wish that both Cavalry and Infantry moved from the Fort by night, as all your movements are so overlooked in the day time. The march of the Infantry so long before the Cavalry is that they may have rested and be in Condition to act, if required,

and to march back to quarters with the Cavalry. Two days provisions ready cooked must be taken, and water in the Canteens. If the weather is unfavorable the covers to the muskets to be taken, if fine weather the party to march without them and in the *lightest* marching order. I have &c.

(Signed) H. M. SCOTT,
Lieut. Col. Commanding.

[Copy.]

Letter from LIEUTENANT COLONEL SCOTT to MAJOR SOMERSET.

GRAHAM'S TOWN, 5th March 1822.

SIR,—You will immediately select One Hundred of the most effective Horses and Men of the Cape Cavalry with Officers in proportion and proceed to Fort Willshire where you will find Forage and accommodation provided for you. When your Detachment is sufficiently refreshed you will move by night into Caffre Land and proceed with Expedition to Gaika's Kraal, or to whatever place you may learn that he is at, seize his Person and demand Seventy three Head of Cattle still unrestored to the Chumie Institution, which if not *instantly* given to you, you will bring him a prisoner to Fort Willshire where he is to be detained till every Head of Cattle are restored. He is then to be liberated. If you return with Gaika as a prisoner, make the utmost expedition to gain the road on the Chumie River about 4 miles nearer Fort Willshire than the Two Brothers Kraal, where I have ordered a Detachment of Eighty Infantry to remain concealed till your Party appear in sight, when they will move to your support, and you may all then retire at your leisure to Fort Willshire.

Should Gaika give up the Cattle, send a small detachment to acquaint the Infantry to return to their Quarters, and you can retire by any Road you please, as it is not probable you will meet with any interruption if the Prisoner is not with you.

If any of your party speak the Caffre Language it will be best to have them, rather than the other Interpreters, if not you had better have Adam with your party, being as I am told, the most to be depended upon.

When this Service is completed, you will return at your leisure with the Detachment to Head Quarters. I have &c.

(Signed) H. M. SCOTT,
Lieut. Col. Commanding.

P.S. to the above 6th March 1822.

Captain Stuart will command the Detachment of Cavalry, and intends moving from Fort Willshire on Friday night, by Sunset, the Infantry will move on Friday morning at 3 o'clock to occupy the post assigned them on the Chumie Road, and halt at the place, till they have communication with the Cavalry.

In case of any affair with the Caffres, it would be advisable that Assistant Surgeon Goodrich accompanied this detachment.

If Captain Stuart should wish to halt for an hour or Two on his return, to refresh his Horses, the Officer commanding the Infantry will halt also, and protect them.

(Signed) H. M. SCOTT, Lieut. Colonel Commanding.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

COLONIAL OFFICE, LONDON, 7 March 1822.

MY LORD,—Having received an application from the Society of United Brethren in England in favour of the Individuals named John Adam Halter, J. Charles Tietze, accompanied by their Wives and One unmarried Female. on the margin, who are proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope to assist the Moravian Missionaries already established in the Colony, I beg to recommend them to your Lordship's notice and to bespeak your Lordship's good offices in affording them protection. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

LONDON, 8th March 1822.

MY LORD,—The office of Wine Taster on the Civil Establishment of the Cape of Good Hope having become vacant by the resignation of Captain Underwood, I do myself the honour of acquainting your Lordship that I have nominated Charles Augustus Fitzroy, Esq., to succeed to the appointment, and I have to desire your Lordship would be pleased to put him in possession of the Office, assigning to him the same amount of Salary as was enjoyed by his Predecessor. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

DOWNING STREET, LONDON, 9 March 1822.

MY LORD,—His Majesty's ship *Andromache*, which will shortly proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, carries out to that Settlement a youth named Contamanoe who is nearly related to Radama the Sovereign Chief of Madagascar.

This youth has been for some time resident in this Country with a view to his Education, under the Terms of the existing Treaty between Great Britain and Radama; but having fallen into a very dangerous state of health, it has been found necessary to remove him to his native country. With this view the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have made arrangements for his conveyance to the Cape of Good Hope from whence he will be forwarded to the Mauritius by the first opportunity of a Ship of War proceeding to that Island.

As circumstances may occur, however, either in respect to the youth's state of health, or in the arrangement of His Majesty's Naval Service, which may compel his temporary residence at the Cape, your Lordship will consider yourself authorized, although I feel that it is scarcely necessary to instruct you, to adopt any

measures which in your opinion may tend to the promotion of his comfort and to ensure his safety, which I consider to be an object of great importance. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

DOWNING STREET, LONDON, 9 March 1822.

MY LORD,—Upon a review of the dispatches and documents which from time to time I have had the honour to receive from Your Excellency or your Predecessors in the Government of the Cape of Good Hope, I have had occasion to observe that the want of a regular form of transmission to my office of detailed information respecting the financial Resources of the Settlement, and the several branches of its Expenditure, is a deficiency which is calculated in some instances to embarrass the deliberations of His Majesty's Government.

I have therefore received the King's commands to signify to your Excellency His Majesty's pleasure that you do make it a Rule to transmit to me at the close of each succeeding year, commencing with that which has expired, abstracts of the Revenue and Expenditure of your government which shall exhibit distinctly and separately the sources from which the receipts have been derived, together with the total amount of Expense incurred by each department of the Government, distinguishing the ordinary established expence of the particular offices from their contingent and accidental Expenditure, and I have to desire that this information may be inserted in the printed Abstract which accompanies this dispatch, and which your Excellency will return to this department. And I request you will accompany these Abstracts with such observations as in your judgement may be sufficient to explain the causes, and point to the remedy of any deficiency in the Revenue, or excess in the Expenditure not contemplated by you or sanctioned in the establishment of the Colony.

The same Inconveniences which I have pointed out attach in a great degree also to the want of complete returns of the

Servants of Your Excellency's Government; and there are not wanting particular considerations affecting the Interests of the Civil Servants themselves which render it highly necessary that I should have ready access to the most accurate information respecting the nature of their duties, their emoluments, and length of their service in the Colony.

The Returns which were transmitted to me some time since are so far defective that in many instances much of the information required to be produced by these documents has been imperfectly supplied or omitted altogether. In order to remedy this inconvenience, I have to instruct Your Excellency to cause a Schedule of the entire Establishment of your Government, by order of Departments, including every Individual whatever, to be prepared under your immediate inspection according to the printed forms which I enclose, and you will take especial care to transmit to me annually for the King's information a copy of the Entire Establishment so framed, with such alterations and modifications as may have been produced by time and circumstances.

In the mean time you will forward to this department, together with the financial abstracts, a Schedule of the existing Establishment, and in case any cause should retard the entire completion of these Documents your Excellency will not fail to inform me of the grounds upon which you have not been able to comply with His Majesty's Instructions.

I have further to desire that Your Excellency will take an early opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of this dispatch, in order that I may be enabled to report to His Majesty that you are in possession of His Commands. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

DOWNING STREET, LONDON, 9 March 1822.

MY LORD,—With reference to the Instructions which I have this day addressed to your Excellency by the King's commands, I have to desire that you will transmit to me, for His Majesty's

Information, a schedule of all Taxes, Duties and Fees which are levied in the Colony under your Government under the authority of Statute Law, by order of the King in Council; by your Proclamation; or under the Sanction of any other authority whatever, and it will be desireable that such Schedule should contain the fullest information respecting all the Sources of public Revenue, and that it should accompany the financial documents which you have been instructed to prepare.

I have also to request that you will forward to me at the close of every year, exclusively of the abstract of annual expence borne by the Colony on account of its military defence, a Separate Return which shall exhibit the details of the Expenditure incurred in the maintenance of Native Troops, the nature and the amount of the pecuniary allowances, if any, granted to the King's forces, and the value of Rations, Quarters or other Advantages received by them and forming a charge on the Colony. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

DOWNING STREET, LONDON, 9 March 1822.

MY LORD,—With reference to the instructions which have been conveyed to you by the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury for the more effectual regulation of the financial concerns of your Lordship's government, I have received the King's commands to signify to you His Majesty's pleasure that you do take such measures as will ensure the periodical dispatch to this Country of the annual accounts of your Government within three months from the commencement of each year. And if it should so happen upon any occasion that circumstances should prevent the entire completion of these documents within the period prescribed, your Lordship will not fail to apprise me of the causes which have so impeded the Execution of His Majesty's Commands. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Copy.]

*Letter from the REVEREND WILLIAM BOARDMAN to
the LANDDROST OF ALBANY.*

GRAHAM'S TOWN, 10th March 1822.

SIR,—In answer to your Letter which I had the honor to receive this morning I can only say the Stores found in the possession of Messrs. Slowman and Kidson were in my opinion purchased bona fide from the Government Stores at Bathurst by virtue of an order which I obtained about three weeks ago from yourself; I supposed the goods were bought for the use of their respective families.

I granted them permission to leave the party for a short time from an opinion that they would not abuse that liberty, they being in my opinion honest, inoffensive, fair dealing men; if I have erred it is unintentionally, and am therefore persuaded that you will readily pardon the involuntary offence.

Gratefully acknowledging your attention to myself, I am &c.

(Signed) WM. BOARDMAN.

[Copy.]

Letter from the Landdrost of Albany to the Colonial Secretary.

GRAHAM'S TOWN, 11th March 1822.

SIR,—An information having been laid before me last week that a waggon had left Graham's Town to proceed to the Country with Merchandise, a part of which were articles that had been obtained from the Government Stores at Bathurst, I ordered the waggon to be detained, upon which the Proprietors of the goods two Settlers named Morris Slowman and William Kidson belonging to Wilson's party of which the Reverend W. Boardman now acts as Head, presented a Petition praying for a Licence to proceed into the Interior of the Country to dispose of their property, and forwarding the enclosed permission from Mr. Boardman, and a certificate from that Gentleman that the Articles from the Stores at Bathurst in their possession were purchased by virtue of an order signed by me at his request.

Being aware that I had in the preceding week at Mr. Boardman's

request granted an authority to the Assistant Commissary at Bathurst to issue four blankets to two Settlers whose families he represented to be in the greatest misery and distress from the want of those articles, I called upon that gentleman to acquaint me under what circumstances he (as acting Head of the Party) had granted these persons permission to leave their Locations, and sanctioned their disposing of goods obtained from the Public Stores expressly for the Comfort and use of the Families of the persons for whom he had solicited the assistance of Government, and whom he had represented to be in the greatest distress for such articles. I have the honor to enclose for the notice and consideration of His Excellency the Governor, a copy of Mr. Boardman's reply, upon which it is only necessary to observe that if Mr. Boardman had not been aware that the Blankets had not been appropriated to the purposes for which they had been supplied and for which no such certificate could be wanted, he would not have granted it, as it could only be necessary to facilitate a sale and remove the objections which persons might make to purchasing articles with the King's mark upon them. There is no question as to the articles having been bought from the Stores under my order, but the question is as to their subsequent appropriation, and whether Mr. Boardman did not obtain the order under false representations and knowing that they were intended for sale, otherwise there could be no occasion for a Certificate.

I enclose a List of all the articles in the Waggon, by which it appears that some of them were obtained from the Stores at Algoa Bay, and others from Mr. Bailey who most probably obtained them from the Stores at Bathurst.

I have refused a Licence to Messrs. Slowman and Kidson, as I see no reason for permitting them to quit their Location for the purpose of hawking in the Country and I regret that they may be great sufferers from such refusal. I have &c.

(Signed) HARRY RIVERS.

[Copy.]

Letter from the Colonial Secretary to the Landdrost of Albany.

COLONIAL OFFICE, 15th March 1822.

SIR,—It being His Excellency the Governor's desire to have a full and minute Report upon the present state of Fredericksburg, I am directed by His Excellency to transmit to you the Articles of Agreement under which certain Officers of the R.A. Corps and others are permitted to settle on that Location.

It is His Excellency's wish that you should consider this agreement article by article, and state for his information in reply, how far each Article has been acted upon, and in what the Officers have failed in the performance of the agreement on their part, and what they may have to claim under the same from the Colonial Government. You will be pleased to mention whether the Officers have resided and do reside on the Location, naming such as have absented themselves from it, and the period at which such absence commenced, noticing also whether the absence has taken place in consequence of business with apparent intention to return and whether any of them have resided altogether away from this Settlement.

His Excellency desires to know what each Settler has effected, that is what cottage he has erected, what Garden Ground cultivated, and what other ground has been laboured and prepared for tillage. The stock each has, must be minutely specified, and in general everything that can at one view give a complete insight into the state of the new Village.

It is desirable that you should report the nature of the soil around the Village, and the quality and quantity of Water to be depended upon there; what number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates are on the Location, what is the number of the Absentees, under what agreement they were serving.

It would be very desirable to have a plan of Fredericksburg and Environs, but perhaps at present you have not the means of furnishing such. I have &c.

(Signed) C. BIRD.

[Copy.]

Letter from MAJOR HOLLOWAY to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

15th March 1822.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to send herewith a sketch of Fredericksburg and the general Plan of the Frontier showing the positions of the several Posts &c. correctly.

The last statement from the Officer of Engineers on duty at Fredericksburg represented the Water of the River there (the Gwolan) to be very scanty, also that at best it could only be led over a minor portion of the Erven on account of the nature of the ground, and that in consequence "the labour of hand watering was prodigious." I have no account of the present state of the Buildings, but our Department has not had instructions to form any Barracks, and there can be little doubt that everything is in its infancy and the habitations only of a temporary nature and run up in haste.

Under the presumption that the continual state of harassing alarm in which the Settlers at Fredericksburg are kept by the Caffers threatening depredations on their Cattle and other little property, as well as surprise on their families is such that the experiment of forming Settlements in any part of the Country between the Fish and Keiskamma Rivers is found by experience not to be attended with success to the Settlers, and otherwise not to answer; I beg leave to report my opinion on the points concerning which your Lordship did me the honor this morning to speak to me.

Fredericksburg is too far from Fort Willshire for Detachments from their Garrisons to co-operate against marauding parties, or against predatory movements, the distance being upwards of 40 Miles. An intervening post is best at the site originally proposed by your Lordship, it being about half the distance by the road; if further down the Keiskamma the country becomes so intersected by deep Kloofs that Troops would have to make large détours on their March, and would be unable to get at the Caffers. Nearer to Fort Willshire would be unnecessary.

Fredericksburg does not possess (supposing the Village removed) any objects to require protection from a Military Force, especially as Caffer drift Post in its rear is as well if not better calculated

for securing the Country near the Sea. At Caffer drift Post, the Barracks have recently undergone thorough repair and the place put in good order. Altho' a small Body of Men would no doubt be able to defend themselves at Fredericksburg, yet it would appear to me that the formation of a Military Establishment there under the circumstances mentioned in the foregoing, and conceiving the Country between the Fish and Keiskamma Rivers to be vacated by Settlers, would not produce advantages to counter-balance the expense of erecting the Buildings &c. and the inconvenience of withdrawing from the duties of the Frontier, the number of men who might be posted there.

I do not look on the local advantages of Positions against the Caffers in any other military point of view hardly than as concerns facility of communication and supplies of good Water.

I have &c.

(Signed) W. C. HOLLOWAY,
Major Comg. Royal Engineers.

P.S. The distance from the site of the proposed work on the Keiskamma to Fredericksburg is 23 Miles, it is only 6 miles further to Caffer drift Post, viz: 29 miles.

Fort Willshire is nearer to Caffer drift Post than to Fredericksburg.

W. C. H.

[Printed Copy.]

Letter from FARMERS OF ALBANY to LANDDROST RIVERS.

GRAHAM'S TOWN, 18th March 1822.

SIR,—With inexpressible satisfaction have we, the undersigned, Inhabitants of the District of Albany, perceived in a proclamation, dated 8th of February last, that it has pleased His Excellency to direct that Graham's Town, and not the newly-formed village of Bathurst, should be the seat of the Magistracy. It is not necessary to say, how little that Village was calculated for the purpose for which it was intended;—suffice it to assure you, that had that plan been followed up, it would have been subject to the greatest inconvenience, and the object for which Graham's Town was

(principally for the accommodation of the distant Inhabitants, that they should, with less difficulty, be able to communicate with their Magistrates,)—would have been lost. We request you, Sir, to express our thanks for it, to His Excellency the Governor.

The Undersigned, being desirous to co-operate for the civilisation and welfare of this distant District, feel themselves impelled to the source of all good,—namely, *Religion* :—they are not ashamed to acknowledge, that in this particular, they are far behind ; and that, hitherto, they have lived in profound darkness ; even that some among them have never had an opportunity of attending Public Worship ;—this, however, must not be ascribed to a dislike of Religion, they hope to convince you of the contrary, when once they shall have been enabled, by His Excellency's ordering a Church to be built in this Village, to attend regularly on Public Worship.

The Undersigned are aware of the expence Government will have to incur, should they once obtain their wishes. But why should these be refused to a District, which, in prosperity and well-being, already begins to equal, if not to surpass, the oldest in the Colony ? They do not expect the Government to do all ;—they hope, by voluntary contributions to the District, to bear their share towards enabling you, not only to build a Church, but other Public Buildings, for the use and embellishment of this Village. They request therefore, that, as they intend to open a Subscription among themselves, for the above purposes, you will acquaint His Excellency with their intention ;—on whose liberal support, and goodwill towards this District, they rely, as without that, their efforts would be vain. The Undersigned have the Honor &c.

(Signed) F. J. VAN AARDT, and 112 others.

[Copy.]

Letter from the COLONIAL SECRETARY to DR. J. BARRY.

COLONIAL OFFICE, 18th March 1822.

SIR,—Dr. Robb who is on the eve of returning to England having resigned the Situation of Colonial Medical Inspector, I am

directed by His Excellency the Governor to acquaint you that he has been pleased to appoint you to succeed thereto. I have &c.

(Signed) C. BIRD.

[Original.]

Letter from MR. ANDRIES MULLER to EARL BATHURST.

My LORD,—Allow me to address your Lordship with that sentiment of profound respect which your high situation and personal character commands. It is a very disagreeable task that of being obliged to speak of myself, I was born at the Cape of Good Hope, and in the year 1795 that the Colony was taken by the English I was employed under the Dutch Government as chief Paymaster of the Forces and Civils.

At the delivering up of this Colony I was deprived of it of course, in consequence felt an inclination to travel: visited England and afterwards Holland. The Government of the Batavian Republic offered me a situation but which I declined. At the same time Bonaparte became first Consul and was making great preparations in 1801 for a sea expedition and amongst them a plan to attack the Cape, and asked for that purpose a man of confidence known at the Cape and beloved by his countrymen. The Batavian Government in consequence choosed me, previously making my allegiance to remain faithful to the Batavian Nation, and to exercise all in my power to induce the Inhabitants of the Cape to continue attached to the Mother Country; and in case that expedition should fail they appointed me to be Member of the Council at Batavia.

The French Admiral Bruix was dispatched by the first Consul to Holland in order to examine the Batavian Marine, and finding in me the Person appointed by the Government to accompany the intended French expedition off Brest, he held a conference upon that subject; by one of them I learned that the French Government was aware that the Portuguese kept on a correspondence by land between their Establishments situated on both sides of the Cape, and it was the intention of the French Government should they succeed in taking the Cape, to undertake an expedition into

the Interior, supported by a sea expedition to Mozambique, and in doing so to make of South Africa a large Province, and after a general peace to favour the emigration from French to the Cape.

The peace of Amiens restored the Cape to the Dutch and I was sent out by the Batavian Government as Commissary to make preparations with General Dundas the then English Governor for the reddition.

In 1806 when the Cape was for the second time taken by the English I was then employed as Chief of the Douane, General Sir David Baird appointed me Collector of Customs to his Great Britannic Majesty, I accepted it, a French Squadron commanded by Jerome Bonaparte was expected every day, a general embargo was laid on a great number of vessels belonging to different Nations and of all their Papers which were deposited into my office. The gallant General Sir David Baird was perfectly satisfied with my conduct and administration, but by the change of Ministers in England, Sir David Baird was recalled as Governor, and by another alteration made by them Colonel Maclean was sent out Collector of the Customs for the Cape.

Finding myself bereft of my situation I returned to Europe in 1815 and arrived in England at the period when the glorious battle of Waterloo was won, and circumstances at that time not affording me an opportunity of presenting myself to your Lordship, since which period I have resided here to forward the education of my daughter.

The Statement I have herein presented to your Lordship is correct though succinct, and I only beg leave to add that I have not, as all others employed at the Cape, who have from unforeseen circumstances been deprived of their Situations, enjoyed the usual Pension.

I always keep near to my heart the welfare of my Native Country, which is naturally imprinted in the mind of every well disposed man and this is the principle reason My Lord that I humbly address this to you.

My opinion as to the culture of the Vine being the principle, if not the only point of welfare of the Cape Inhabitants; England being most interested by that. The Cape is the only of their several Settlements which produces Wines. The old respectable Dutch Government has more than a century past endeavoured to improve the preparation of the Cape Wine by sending from Europe

to the Colony some experienced Persons, but they have never succeeded to their satisfaction. The English Government likewise endeavour all in their power on that head by encouragement; but they have always paid more attention to the preparation and fermentation of the Wine without fixing their attention to the Vineyard itself.

The observation which I hazard to bring forward now, consist that I have seen in that part of France which produces good Wines, is, that they do not dress the Vine before it is full. At the Cape the contrary they cut the Vine before it begins to bud; they assure me in France when they dress the Vine so early it has great influence on the Grape in giving it a superfluous Sap, which is afterwards communicated to the Wine itself. This makes me believe that if the Inhabitants of the Cape dress the Vine six weeks later than they do now, and rather sacrifice some Butts on the Wine Stocks, than to have a produce of plenty of bad wines. Therefore should not one or other of the principal Wine Farmers with a Vineyard make an experiment.

I beg your Lordship will pardon my presumption, and be gratified to remember me. I do myself the honor &c.

(Signed) ANDRIES MULLER.

GHENT, FLANDRE ORIENTAL, *this 20 March 1822.*

[Copy.]

*Extracts from a Letter from the REVEREND W. R. THOMSON
to the COLONIAL SECRETARY.*

CHUMIE, *23rd March 1822.*

SIR,—As you would receive the official reports of the Officers commanding the different Detachments which have recently visited this place, it is unnecessary I conceive for me to enter into a detail of circumstances. Gaika appears now to be both mortified and intimidated by the decisive measures which have been adopted. The last Detachment, under Captain Stewart, not only terrified himself, but excited considerable alarm among the people in this neighbourhood, who fled from their kraals, taking with them as many of their Cattle as they could. From what took place Gaika

could not mistake the object of such a visit, and tho' the design partly failed by his making his escape, it will, I hope, have a salutary influence upon his future conduct. In the course of the day he sent a few of his own cattle, and several messages from his hiding place, requesting time to make up the deficiency. Since that time a few have been returned every other day, and now the full complement is made up.

In reference to Colonel Scott's visit I have to state that immediately after his departure we caused the Kaffer who was executed to be buried in a conspicuous spot, when Mr. Brownlee delivered an address on the law of murder. By this time Gaika's people had nearly all disappeared except a few who remained on the top of a neighbouring hill to witness the ceremony.

These late events have, I am assured, rather increased than diminished the former jealousy existing towards the Institution in the minds of many, and will for a time operate against us, so far as regards the extension of an influence among the people. By constant perseverance in our duties I hope we shall be able to overcome their prejudices and conciliate their minds. We have lately adopted a plan, which we intend to continue, of visiting weekly a number of kraals in our neighbourhood, of which there are a considerable number within a distance of five or six miles containing a population of Two or Three Thousand.

But after all our exertions with the Adults, it is to the Young we must chiefly direct our expectations. If their natural powers are not allowed to lie dormant and sicken and die for want of proper objects to act upon, their present activity, sharpness, and I may say quickness of perception is such as is capable of much improvement. Their answers at the daily examination upon the morning exposition of Scripture displays not only a strength of memory but a degree of judgment superior to many of their Seniors.

[Copy.]

Letter from the Landdrost of George to the Colonial Secretary.

GEO^RE^B TOWN, March 23rd 1822.

SIR,—Permit me to acquaint you of the Postholders S. F. du Toit and R. P. Campher having stated to me the great disadvan-

tages they labour under, in comparison to the other Postholders, (who enjoy the same pay) as they have to forward the Post over the George's Hill, with two Horses, owing to the heavy weight of the mails, which oblige them to keep a great number of Horses, of which many a one has already died actually through the fatigues they have suffered on said Hill, and that they have also to pay high wages to their Postriders, who so reluctantly travel over that Hill, and as I am convinced of the justness of these Two Postholders remonstrances on the Subject, I therefore very humbly request that His Excellency the Governor may graciously be pleased to augment their present Salary (being 72 Rds. quarterly) in such a manner as His Excellency will deem proper, in order to enable them the better to defray the expences which attend this useful branch of public Service. I have &c.

(Signed) J. W. VAN DER RIET, Landdrost.

[Original.]

Letter from LORD CHARLES SOMERSET to EARL BATHURST.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 25th March 1822.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Proceedings of two Criminal Cases, in which a Sentence of Death has been awarded to the Culprits Martinus Blom and Windvogel. I beg to recommend a commutation of these Sentences, upon the grounds stated in the accompanying papers, which I entreat your Lordship to submit to His Majesty's most gracious and favourable consideration. I have &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET.

(The annexures to this despatch are missing).

[Original.]

Letter from MR. WILLIAM PARKER to EARL BATHURST.

SALDANHA BAY, 25th March 1822.

MY LORD.—The perpetual drought and extreme barrenness of the soil of South Africa chilling every exertion of the agriculturist, the only relief to the wretchedness of the pursuit is the correspondence I have the honour to have with Mr. Wilberforce and other eminent Philanthropists. I take the liberty to enclose for him a small packet, which I most respectfully solicit Your Lordship to forward to him.

I have deeply to lament my being unhonored by the receipt of Your Lordship's answer to my letter to Mr. Goulburn of the 9th July last, which was forwarded in duplicate to the Colonial Office.

Most acutely feeling for the miseries of my unfortunate native Country, and being well convinced of the gross delusion under which all the advocates of the Roman Catholic Bills labour, I have devoted much of my leisure to a consideration of this most important subject. I therefore take the liberty to transmit a letter to the Editor of the *Courier* inclosing a copy of one to the Speaker of the House of Commons on the conduct of the Papist Clergy. As a Protestant, thank God, I possess sufficient fortitude to bear all the consequences that may result from a publication of these Letters, and I most respectfully call upon Your Lordship to promote the true interests of Religion and Virtue by giving the greatest publicity to these communications.

When the miseries which the infamous practices of Popery have caused to the family of the Lovedays in France, with whom I am connected, are considered, every man who regards his God, and his Religion, who respects female virtue and the ties of society should come forward, and not be ashamed to make fully appear such horrible practices as now threaten all that is valuable to human nature.

Although this letter was commenced on the 25th March, yet as I have removed to Cape Town preparatory to my embarking for London, I have made an addition to it on the 8th May, in consequence of reading the English Papers of last February developing the horrid transactions in Ireland; which have all emanated from the pernicious wiles of Popery which have taken advantage of the

great miseries of the poor in Ireland and have made them the instruments of the evils which now desolate Ireland. I have &c.

(Signed) Wm. PARKER.

[Original.]

*Return of Troops serving at the Cape of Good Hope on the
25th of March 1822.*

Officers of all ranks	139
Sergeants, Trumpeters, Drummers, and Rank and File:	
Royal Artillery	66
Sappers and Miners	30
6th Foot	621
49th Foot	573
55th Foot	565
Late Royal African Corps	156
Cape Corps { Cavalry	133
} Infantry	301
Grand Total 2584	
Prize Negroes	68

(Signed) C. H. SOMERSET, General Commanding.

[Original.]

Letter from LORD CHARLES SOMERSET to EARL BATHURST.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 26th March 1822.

MY LORD,—I beg to call your Lordship's attention to a Dispatch which I had the honour to address to your Lordship on the 21st of August 1819, on the subject of the Government House at Newlands which had then recently fallen in, and in which I solicited your Lordship's sanction to the directions I had found necessary to issue for its rebuilding; I had left the Colony previous to the possibility

of obtaining an answer to this communication, but at the very first interview I had, on my arrival in England, with your Lordship's Deputy Secretary, I called the circumstance to his recollection, and Mr. Goulburn assured me that your Lordship's sanction to the measure had been forwarded to this Colony. On my return however I regret to say, that no such document has reached this place and I am now to entreat your Lordship to supply the deficiency as early as possible, and to transmit a copy of your approval to the Commissioners of Colonial Audit. I have &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET.

[Original.]

Letter from MR. JOHN LEWIS to ROBERT WILMOT, ESQRE.

SIR,—Having had it in contemplation to proceed as a settler to the new Colony at the Cape of Good Hope, I have been making arrangements accordingly, but I am induced to suspend them in consequence of receiving a letter from a gentleman out there, which reached me by the last mail, an extract from which I have here taken the liberty of enclosing.

From that statement the prospect does not appear so favorable to those about to embark in such an undertaking, and I have therefore most respectfully to beg I may be informed, in the event of the failure of a third Harvest, what might be the probable measures His Majesty's Government would adopt towards the relief of settlers should such disastrous circumstances as are stated again recur.

I shall feel extremely obliged by the favor of your information on the subject. I have &c.

(Signed) JOHN LEWIS.

2 ROYAL ROW, LAMBETH, 26th March 1822.

[Enclosure.]

Extract of a letter from the head of a party of settlers in the district of Albany, dated Bathurst 31st December 1821.

“ The British Settlers who have emigrated to Southern Africa among which I am one, have made unexampled efforts to carry

into effect the humane and politic intentions of the Government at home. No exertions have been spared to render their views effective; industry has pervaded the whole Settlement, and a feeling of loyalty and gratitude under all their distresses has been the predominating feature of the whole body. But all our exertions have been reduced to naught: a *second season* has passed over us and we have not been able to raise a *single grain of Corn*. That destructive enemy to all grain the rust has for the second time destroyed our present hopes, but I trust not our future dependence. The late disastrous circumstance is hardly within the recollection of man, and it is upward of Thirty Years since the rust was known here. Hitherto the Government have supported the Settlers under their disappointment by the issue of Rations, but this very day they are to cease, at least appearances say so, and if they do the consequence will be *that many must starve*. The Settlers are willing, and will I know try the third time; but if that fails I do not think they will stay where they cannot procure bread, the staff of life. It is certainly of the first importance, but it is as certain that it is the only thing we are likely to want."

[Copy.]

Letter from the Colonial Secretary to the Landdrost of Albany.

COLONIAL OFFICE, 27th March 1822.

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th Inst. reporting your proceedings in consequence of an information having been laid before you that a waggon had left Graham's Town to proceed to the Country with merchandize, part of which were articles that had been obtained from the Government Stores at Bathurst; His Excellency approves of the steps you have herein taken, and desires you will make it known among the Settlers, that in case of a recurrence of these practices, the offenders will be prosecuted.

I have &c.

(Signed) C. BIRD.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

COLONIAL OFFICE, LONDON, 29 March 1822.

MY LORD,—I do myself the honour of acquainting your Lordship that a proposition has been made to His Majesty's Government at the Instance of H.R.H. the Commander in Chief recommending that facilities should be given towards allowing Soldiers of the King's army who may be invalidated in India the option of becoming Settlers at the Cape of Good Hope.

In transmitting to your Lordship the papers which have been submitted to me on this subject, I have to request you would favour me with your opinion as to the eligibility of the proposal particularly as regards the Settlement at the Cape of such discharged Soldiers as have families by native women of India to whom they have been married. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

Lord Bathurst presents his compliments to Lord Ch. Somerset and transmits for his Lordship's information the extract of a letter from Mr. Andries Muller containing observations respecting the mode of dressing the vine in France which Mr. Muller is of opinion might be advantageously adopted at the Cape of Good Hope.

COLONIAL OFFICE, LONDON, 31st March 1822.

[Copy.]

Case of Slowman and Kidson.

Record kept before Harry Rivers, Esqre., Landdrost, and Messrs. G. Pigot, Duncan Campbell, Miles Bowker and William Austin, Heemraeden, in a case of the Secretary of the said District, R. O. Prosecutor versus John Slowman and —— Kidson, on a charge of having absconded themselves from their location contrary to the

express desire of the Landdrost in order to negotiate up in the Country.

On Monday 1st April 1822.

After the Charge was read, the R. O. Prosecutor says: F. S.

The Defendants being asked whether they plead guilty or not, answered:

1st Defendant that he was not aware that the Landdrost did refuse him not to go up to the Country, but having been ordered to go to his Location, that he had obtained a pass from the Head of his Party, and that he was ignorant of having been obliged to obtain the Landdrost's permission, and that he was going up to get in some money which was owing him, and that he has no means of maintaining his Family in remaining on the location.

2nd Defendant answered that he understood from Mr. Slowman that the permission of the Head of Party was sufficient to travel through the District of Albany, and that he did not know that Mr. Norton was not going out of the District and that he acted through ignorance.

Landdrost and Heemraden declared this investigation closed, and desire the R. O. Prosecutor to make his claim.

The R. O. Prosecutor claims that the defendants may be condemned to one month's imprisonment, 14 days of which on bread and water. C. E.

The 1st Defendant and 2nd Defendant say that in consequence of their large Family and their willingness to maintain them, they hoped the Court would look it over.

Landdrost and Heemraden having heard the R. O. Prosecutor's claim, duly examined the records kept, administering Justice in the name and on behalf of His Majesty King George the Fourth, condemn the 1st and 2nd Defendants John Slowman and Kjelson to be confined in the Prison of this District, for one month, the first 14 days on bread and water and the latter 14 days on the usual Government Rations, with condemnation of the Defendants in the costs. Actum, Graham's Town, Die et Anno ut supra.

(Signed) H. RIVERS,
 GEO. PIGOT,
 D. CAMPBELL,
 MILES BOWKER,
 WILLIAM AUSTIN.

[Original.]

Letter from HENRY ELLIS, ESQRE., to ROBERT WILMOT, ESQRE.

Thursday.

DEAR WILMOT,—I did not receive your packet till this morning, and lose no time in attending to your wishes. The enclosed is my opinion, and I will add most conscientiously given. The contending parties are to me nec beneficio nec injuria cogniti, but I do seriously regret that the abandonment of Bathurst should have been determined on. I have seen a letter from a very respectable man among the Settlers written under a rumour of the intended abandonment, in which the alarms and dissatisfaction of the Settlers are described as considerable. It is to be recollectcd that changes on such subjects questionable and difficult everywhere are particularly so in a new Settlement, and that failure and disappointment to the first exertions produce often fatal discouragement. Built Graham's Town is just now a pleasanter residence for the Landdrost, than beginning Bathurst, and every effort will of course be made by the proprietors of houses in that village to keep him there.

The letter from the Knight to Goulburn is like himself very injudicious, and so full of personality as to fail in producing the effect which a sober representation would have done. For myself who live under the rule of such violent personages, I can only say tantæne animis cœlestibus iræ? yrs. truly,

H. ELLIS.

[Enclosure.]

April 2nd 1822.

The first object in establishing a village at Bathurst was to give effect by concentration to the sedentary mechanical labour of the New Settlers, and the situation was recommended by its convenient contiguity to the different locations; the same contiguity gave a superiority to Bathurst, as the seat of immediate magistracy, over Graham's Town placed at one extremity of the irregular Area, on which the locations are spread.

The prospect of Bathurst being made the seat of magistracy was held out at once, as an inducement for Individuals to build, and I

have no doubt that the subsequent proclamation had completely that effect, a proclamation too substantially confirmed by commencing the erection of a Magistrate's house; on which building a considerable sum, say from £1000 to £1500 must have been already expended.

The continuance of Graham's Town as the seat of magistracy was recommended by the actual existence of a jail there, and the facility of hiring instead of building a house for the magistrate. On the other hand it was by no means conveniently situated for the great majority of the Settlers, being 30 miles from some, and averaging 20 from most, whereas the average distance of Bathurst does not exceed 10. Graham's Town as the head quarters of the Military was already a tolerable village, and was sure to continue so; the establishment of Bathurst therefore added another point to which the increased population and growing civilization of the new district might be directed.

The measure of changing the seat of magistracy was opposed by considerations of œconomy, as it necessarily involved the additional expense of erecting a jail, and building instead of hiring a Magistrate's house, but was recommended by many powerful considerations regarding the immediate convenience and future prosperity of the new Settlers.

In this view there can be no question that if any great portion of the expence has been already incurred, the abandonment is highly injudicious as affecting the Government; and in relation to the Individual Settlers who have actually or are commencing to build there, on faith of the proclamation of October 1820, not quite free from the imputation of unfairness.

[Copy.]

Letter from the Landdrost and Heemraden of Tulbagh to the Colonial Secretary.

TULBAGH, 2nd April 1822.

SIR,—It having appeared to us highly necessary that the House of the Landdrost, as well as all the other Public Buildings at the Drostdy, should undergo considerable repairs, as also that the same should be painted (the former both in and outside, the

latter outside only), We at first intended to have the work executed by Contract, but as no person has as yet offered himself to undertake the same, we consequently shall now be under the necessity of having the required number of workmen by the Day, a circumstance which prevents us from Submitting to you an Estimate of the probable amount of Expenses attendant thereon ; As however it is most likely that the Sum required for the above purpose will amount to about Five Thousand Rix Dollars (more or less), we respectfully request His Excellency the Governor's permission to have the work done, and we at the same time beg leave to assure His Excellency that on our part the strictest economy will be certainly kept in view.

We have &c.

(Signed) C. TRAPPES, Landdrost.

By order of Landdrost and Heemraden.

(Signed) D. Kuys, Secretary.

[Copy.]

*Letter from the Provisional Fieldcornet P. D. JACOBS to the
Deputy Landdrost of Beaufort.*

SLANG FONTEIN, 5th April 1822.

I have now to inform you, Sir, that I returned yesterday from pursuing the Bosjesmen who had taken the seventeen oxen from me, as I reported to you on the 13th of last month. The Bosjesmen are in great numbers on the Baayers Fontein's Berg ; they have made an intrenchment ; fifteen of the oxen they have killed, and the others they have taken by force ; they have shot at us a good deal with firearms and poisoned arrows ; I intend with a strong force to dislodge them.

If nothing was done to prevent it, much mischief might result from the collecting of the Bosjesmen : I have sent to them to inquire whether they would make peace ? they said they would have no peace. I have &c.

(Signed) P. D. JACOBS, Provisional Fieldcornet.

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latter outside only), We at first intended to have the work executed by Contract, but as no person has as yet offered himself to undertake the same, we consequently shall now be under the necessity of having the required number of workmen by the Day, a circumstance which prevents us from Submitting to you an Estimate of the probable amount of Expenses attendant thereon ; As however it is most likely that the Sum required for the above purpose will amount to about Five Thousand Rix Dollars (more or less), we respectfully request His Excellency the Governor's permission to have the work done, and we at the same time beg leave to assure His Excellency that on our part the strictest economy will be certainly kept in view.

We have &c.

(Signed) C. TRAPPES, Landdrost.

By order of Landdrost and Heemraden.

(Signed) D. Kuys, Secretary.

[Copy.]

*Letter from the Provisional Fieldcornet P. D. JACOBS to the
Deputy Landdrost of Beaufort.*

SLANG FONTEIN, 5th April 1822.

I have now to inform you, Sir, that I returned yesterday from pursuing the Bosjesmen who had taken the seventeen oxen from me, as I reported to you on the 13th of last month. The Bosjesmen are in great numbers on the Baayers Fontain's Berg ; they have made an intrenchment ; fifteen of the oxen they have killed, and the others they have taken by force ; they have shot at us a good deal with firearms and poisoned arrows ; I intend with a strong force to dislodge them.

If nothing was done to prevent it, much mischief might result from the collecting of the Bosjesmen : I have sent to them to inquire whether they would make peace ? they said they would have no peace. I have &c.

(Signed) P. D. JACOBS, Provisional Fieldcornet.

have no doubt that the subsequent proclamation had completely that effect, a proclamation too substantially confirmed by commencing the erection of a Magistrate's house; on which building a considerable sum, say from £1000 to £1500 must have been already expended.

The continuance of Graham's Town as the seat of magistracy was recommended by the actual existence of a jail there, and the facility of hiring instead of building a house for the magistrate. On the other hand it was by no means conveniently situated for the great majority of the Settlers, being 30 miles from some, and averaging 20 from most, whereas the average distance of Bathurst does not exceed 10. Graham's Town as the head quarters of the Military was already a tolerable village, and was sure to continue so; the establishment of Bathurst therefore added another point to which the increased population and growing civilization of the new district might be directed.

The measure of changing the seat of magistracy was opposed by considerations of economy, as it necessarily involved the additional expense of erecting a jail, and building instead of hiring a Magistrate's house, but was recommended by many powerful considerations regarding the immediate convenience and future prosperity of the new Settlers.

In this view there can be no question that if any great portion of the expence has been already incurred, the abandonment is highly injudicious as affecting the Government; and in relation to the Individual Settlers who have actually or are commencing to build there, on faith of the proclamation of October 1820, not quite free from the imputation of unfairness.

[Copy.]

Letter from the Landdrost and Heemraeden of Tulbagh to the Colonial Secretary.

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(Signed) P. D. JACOBS, Provisional Fieldcornet.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

COLONIAL OFFICE, 7 April 1822.

MY LORD,—I do myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 4 of the 7th of January relative to an allowance of twenty shillings per diem, which during your administration of the Government of the Cape of Good Hope, has been issued to the officer commanding on the Frontier of the Colony, being a reduction of £135 per annum in the allowance formerly granted to officers employed in the same service: and I have to acquaint your Lordship in answer that a communication has been made to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury explaining the circumstances under which this arrangement has been made by your Lordship; and recommending that the issues which have already been made on this head should be allowed by the Colonial Auditors in examining the accounts of the Cape of Good Hope; and that on future occasions a charge should be admitted which appears by your Lordship's statement to be indispensably necessary to enable the officer commanding on the frontier effectually to discharge the duties of his Situation.

I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

COLONIAL OFFICE, 8 April 1822.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Dispatch No. 5 of the 7th of January last transmitting a Memorial from Mr. Lys upon the inadequacy of his Salary as Officer of Health at the Port of Capetown, and recommending his application for an augmentation of Salary to the favorable consideration of His Majesty's Government, and as the grounds on which your Lordship has recommended the case of Mr. Lys have appeared satisfactory, I have to convey to you the

necessary authority for issuing to him the sum of twelve hundred Rix Dollars per Annum, instead of the Salary he at present receives, to commence from the date hereof. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Copy.]

Letter from the Landdrost of Albany to the Colonial Secretary.

GRAHAM'S TOWN, 8th April 1822.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo stating that His Excellency the Governor approves the steps I had taken in consequence of an information laid before me of a waggon having left Graham's Town to proceed to the Country with merchandize, part of which were articles that had been obtained from the Public Stores at Bathurst, and I have to state for the information of His Excellency that subsequent to my letter of the 11th ultimo I learnt that part of the articles with which I had refused to grant Messrs. Slowman and Kidson permission to proceed into the Country, had been taken by a man named John Norton who had a Government Licence to hawk, and who had taken these articles in excess of the list which he had previously presented for my signature and that Messrs. Slowman and Kidson had proceeded into the Country with Norton's Waggon. I accordingly sent a Messenger to search the Waggon and order Messrs. Slowman and Kidson to return; and I have since prosecuted Norton before the Board for carrying goods into the Country for sale for which he had not obtained the necessary permission of the Magistrate; and Messrs. Slowman and Kidson for quitting their Location in contempt of the Landdrost's Orders. Norton has been condemned to pay 200 Rds. Fine to the District, and Slowman and Kidson to be imprisoned for one month, fourteen days on Bread and Water and fourteen days on the usual Rations. These punishments I trust, with the instructions contained in your letter of the 27th ultimo, will put an end to these practices.

I have &c.

(Signed) HARRY RIVERS.

[Copy.]

Letter from MR. P. J. JACOBS to MR. D. P. JACOBS.

WOLVEMONTEN, 9th April 1822.

FRIEND D. P. JACOBS,—I make it known to you that R. Wyde-man and four men of the commando are gone after the Bosjesmen who last night have carried off one-half of the cattle belonging to J. Benadie and J. Esterhuis. These people have asked for assistance. I must also state that on the 19th of March the Bosjesmen have carried away seven of my oxen, of which they have shot one, the others I have recovered. On the 29th they have again taken by force upwards of forty head, of which they shot three and wounded five. I remain &c.

(Signed) P. J. JACOBS.

[Original.]

*Letter from SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN to ROBERT
WILMOT, ESQRE.*

KENWOOD, April 10th 1822.

SIR,—I take the liberty of introducing to you Major Jones, late Landdrost and Commandant on the frontier at the Cape of Good Hope; and I owe it to that officer to bear the strongest testimony of his honorable, zealous, and very efficient performance of his arduous duties on the frontier, which he undertook very reluctantly, and solely at my request on public grounds; and his removal from that situation has been attended with a very heavy and indeed ruinous pecuniary loss to him.

I have the satisfaction, however, of knowing that he has brought away with him the most grateful and affectionate acknowledgements of the Settlers on the frontier, and a very strong expression of their regret at his departure.

I hope you will excuse this intrusion and have &c.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

[Copy.]

Letter from the Postmaster General to the Colonial Secretary.

POST OFFICE, 11 April 1822.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd Instant, giving cover to the Copy of a letter from some of the Postholders in the District of Uitenhage and also the copy of one from the Landdrost of that District; the former stating that in consequence of the size of the Mails to the Interior they are compelled to have a second Horse, and praying that an additional allowance may be made to the Persons in charge of this important duty, the latter suggesting that the sum of Nine Rixdollars the hour should be allowed as a remuneration for their services, instead of Six Rixdollars which is now paid.

In reply I beg to report for the information of His Excellency the Governor that the correspondence, especially to the Eastern Frontier, owing to the great influx of population has of late so much increased, that, frequently the Mail despatched from this office, without the Newspapers, is by no means portable by a single Horse; for instance the mail for the Frontier on the 16th Ult. consisted of Four large Bags, on an ordinary occasion (without Shipleetters) one bag is sometimes Sufficient to contain the Mail Packet, but two are often required, therefore the increased pay which is now proposed by Colonel Cuyler does not appear to be unreasonable, as it is to be expected, for the reason above stated, that the employment of the Postholders will considerably increase instead of diminish.

The arrangement of the Pay of the Postholders and the distance they should convey the mail, will of course devolve upon the Landdrost, whose knowledge of the situation of the different Farm Houses will enable him to equalize both. I have &c.

(Signed) R. CROZIER.

[Original.]

Letter from SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN to EARL BATHURST.

KENWOOD, April 12th 1822.

MY LORD,—As I intend paying my duty to the King on Friday the 19th I shall consider myself as much honored if your Lordship will be so good as to present me to his Majesty.

The manner in which your Lordship was pleased to receive me on my return from the Government I had been administering under your Lordship's instructions has encouraged me to ask for this favour, in doing which I hope I am not trespassing improperly on your Lordship. I have &c.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

Your Lordship's commands will be forwarded to me here if sent to Grillon's Hotel, Albemarle Street.

[Copy.]

Letter from the Landdrost of Albany to the Colonial Secretary.

GRAHAM'S TOWN, 14th April 1822.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th October last stating that His Excellency the Governor had approved the details and arrangements proposed for embodying a proportion of the Albany District with a view to enable them more effectually to resist the Caffer incursions, and to put a stop to their Robberies, and I have the honor to state that the Provisions and directions contained in His Excellency's Proclamation of the 4th October which have been received with general satisfaction and adopted with great readiness, have been accordingly carried into effect. I have the honor to forward Muster Rolls of the two mounted Troops, and of the Five Divisions of Infantry and to request His Excellency's Sanction of the appointment of the undermentioned Persons as Lieutenants of Divisions, and of Mr. George Dyason as Adjutant of the Levy, viz.:

First or Graham's Town Troop,	.	.	.	Mr. John Willis
Second or Bathurst	Do.	.	.	Lieut. Chas. Crause
First Division of Infantry.	.	.	.	Mr. Wm. Austin
Second Do.	Do.	.	.	Lieut. Gilfillan
Third Do.	Do.	.	.	Capt. H. Crause
Fourth Do.	Do.	.	.	Lieut. John Crause
Fifth Do.	Do.	.	.	

The Infantry have been supplied with muskets and the Cavalry with Carbines to the extent of which they have been furnished, and I am to request a further supply of Forty stand of Carbines.

I have effected the enrolment by the attendance of myself, and the Heemraeden Bowker and Austin at the several Locations in order to prevent the inconvenience to many individuals of quitting their Homes, and I have subsequently required a General Muster (by Public notice) of those who had not been enrolled and attested in this way. Many attended this Muster claiming exemption on account of bad health or infirmity which I have invariably granted on the Certificate of the District Surgeon; and others stating their desire and readiness to be enrolled and to serve, but objecting for various reasons to take the prescribed Oath.

I have reported the names of those Persons, and of those who did not attend to the Board of Landdrost and Heemraaden to inquire into the respective cases agreeably to the Provisions of the Proclamation.

The two Troops and the Divisions of Infantry have had several Musters at their respective places of Assembly, which have been well attended, and I shall shortly appoint a General Muster. I have had frequent communications with the Commandant on the Frontier and the Superintendent of Signal Posts, respecting the establishment of Signals, and of Posts of Alarm and Assembly, and I hope to be able shortly, in concert with these Officers to carry that part of the arrangement into effect. I have &c.

(Signed) HARRY RIVERS.

P.S. I have not issued Arms to those who have not taken the Oath.

[Copy.]

*Letter from LIEUTENANT COLONEL SCOTT to the
MILITARY SECRETARY.*

GRAHAM'S TOWN, 16th April 1822.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th March, relative to the present state of the Settlement at Fredericksburg, and have now enclosed a plan of that place with such information as on my visit there I have been able to collect from Mr. Moodie, Half Pay Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and from my own observations, which I have to request you will lay before His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

1st Query. What Buildings have been erected ?

About thirty of different descriptions and much better built than the Generality of Settlers' Houses.

2nd. What number of Officers reside there ?

At present three only remain, viz: Lieut. Moodie, H. P. Royal Navy, with three servants ; Ensign Moodie, H. P. 21st Regt., with 1 servant ; Ensign McKenzie, H. P. late Royal African Corps, with 1 Servant. This officer will very shortly leave the location, having accepted an Ensigncy on Full Pay in one of the Independant Companies about to be formed for Service on the West Coast of Africa.

3rd. What number of Privates are located ?

One named Thompson, formerly a Corporal in the Royal African Corps, who I recommend may be removed from the place, as he was reported to me for trafficking with the Caffers for Cattle ; one Servant lives with him, these ten Persons are all who now remain on the Location.

4th. How many have their discharge actually in their possession ?

I have been informed by Captain Sparks late Commanding Officer of the R. African Corps that One hundred and seventeen Privates were located in the first instance ; *not one* of whom have received their discharges, they are still in his possession, with the exception of one which I have. He tells me also that Twenty five of these Men behaved well and remained with the Officers they were located with, till the Officers themselves left Fredericks-

burg. The remainder left the Location from various Causes, and are now in employment all over the Frontier.

5th. On what agreement or terms are they bound to serve on the Location?

The Privates were bound to serve with Officers for the period of Three years, "at the expiration of which time they were to receive their discharges," and to have grants of Land of one hundred acres each given to them. Some who had funds were to receive 2, 3, or 400 acres on their first settling at the Location; no grants have been made further than the Erven for building on.

6th. What accommodation there exists to defend this Location in the Winter?

There are nine Huts in good repair built by the Detachment of the Cape Regiment who had been stationed there for its protection and also a hut for the Officer commanding the Party.

There are about thirty acres of Ground in cultivation; the Crops have this year failed from the dryness of the Season; the water of the River is now stagnant and brackish. As far as I could judge, I think the Situation ill chosen, being in a deep valley, surrounded by High Hills, the heat is consequently always great, the Soil appears of a bad quality, being generally a stiff Clay.

In a military point of view it is very inelegibly placed if intended as a Post of observation.

The two Mr. Moodies appear determined to remain on the Location, altho' deserted by every one else; they entertain no apprehension from the Caffers, who have never given them the smallest molestation. I have &c.

(Signed) H. MAURICE SCOTT, Lt. Col. Commanding.

[Original.]

Letter from LORD CHARLES SOMERSET to EARL BATHURST.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, April 16th 1822.

MY LORD,—Referring to Mr. Goulburn's letter of the 26th November last covering one from the Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy enclosing the copy of a letter addressed by Lieutenant Scrymgour, Agent for transports to Commissioner Shield at Plymouth, detailing the circumstances under which two persons had in September last attempted to obtain a passage to this Settlement on board the *Nautilus* Transport, I have the honor to enclose your Lordship a letter from Captain Page covering one from his son in explanation of the circumstances alluded to as far as he was acquainted with them, which I trust will prove satisfactory to your Lordship.

I have no doubt that the two persons in question acted solely from inadvertence. I have &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET.

[Original.]

Letter from MAJOR JONES to EARL BATHURST.

34 DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, April 16th 1822.

MY LORD,—I hope your Lordship will excuse me for troubling you with the following statement.

In consequence of the difficulties which were continually arising to the Government at the Cape of Good Hope from the civil and military authorities being divided in the remote district of Albany, the acting Governor Sir Rufane Donkin determined to unite the civil and military authorities in one person. The officer first selected by him for this duty was Colonel Graham; unfortunately this gentleman died, and Colonel Monckton was next chosen by Sir Rufane Donkin, but Colonel Monckton having declined the office Sir Rufane Donkin appointed me to that situation.

I beg to assure your Lordship that it never was my wish to move myself and family to such a remote station, but Sir Rufane Donkin pressed me to accept the appointment, on the ground of at once benefiting the public service and of placing myself in an honorable and efficient station. On this, I, although reluctantly, accepted the office.

Your Lordship will allow me to remark that the office of Landdrost has always been considered as an office held during *good behaviour*, that Landdrosts have never been changed on the change of the officer exercising the Government, that the appointment has ever rested with the officer holding the Government for the time being, and that my dismissal after having held the office of Landdrost for eight months is wholly unprecedented in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Rendered confident, as I was, by the uniform practice of the Colony, I purchased horses, oxen, waggons, engaged servants, built a stable, cultivated the ground belonging to the Drostdy, bought furniture for the two houses which I was obliged to occupy in different parts of the district, and in short set up the establishment which the situation absolutely demanded.

I was obliged by my office of Landdrost to receive and entertain the Court of Circuit, and in a Country, where there are no inns, all persons of a certain rank, as a matter of course, go to the Landdrost's house and are there received.

In the new district this expence was even heavier than in the old ones, the Court of Landdrost and Heemraden there is held monthly, and the Magistrates who attend have no place to go to but the Landdrost's table.

The peremptory and instantaneous manner of my dismissal by Lord Charles Somerset, immediately on his landing, obliged me to sell everything off, at an immense loss, and this loss, added to the expence of bringing back my family to Europe, amounts to upwards of £1500 independent of the fatigue and the vexation of mind that arises from the reflection that to all who are not acquainted with the particulars, it must appear that I have in some manner or other misconducted myself, or that I should not have been thus dismissed from my office. I have been frequently asked what I have done. So that after twenty years service I am under the necessity, for the first time in my life, of explaining to all who take any interest about me, that I have not been guilty

of anything that renders me unworthy of the notice I have always received in my own circle.

I am fully aware that I have no legal claim for remuneration from your Lordship, and that His Majesty's Government has the right to remove at pleasure its officers, but I submit to your Lordship that the public service may suffer in remote Colonies, if men of honor and character are to be dismissed, as I have been, by, or at the instance of a Governor, after having by their conduct acquired the confidence of those under them, and the approbation of those above them, as I am prepared to shew that I have done.

If I have expressed myself with earnestness, your Lordship will, I trust, make some allowance for the wounded mind of a soldier, and for the hereditary feeling of honor which belongs to the nearest relation, the late first Duke of England has left behind him. I have been degraded, as far as Lord Charles Somerset had the power of degrading me, I have been almost ruined in my finances, and I am daily exposed to the mortification of reassuring my friends that I am the same gentleman and man of honor they have ever known me.

I throw myself on your Lordship. Your considerateness and justice towards all those who are in any way connected with your Lordship's department, are well known. I ask leave to wait on your Lordship at your convenience, and I do so in the hope that your Lordship may find an opportunity of doing something for me which may compensate in some degree for what I have so unmeritedly as well as unexpectedly suffered. I have &c.

(Signed) JAMES JONES.

[Copy.]

*Letter from PROVISIONAL FIELDCORNET P. D. JACOBS to the
DEPUTY LANDDROST OF BEAUFORT.*

NIEUWVELD, 16th April 1822.

I have now to acquaint you, Sir, that I have returned home from pursuing the Bosjesmen I made my report of on the 5th instant. I went with my commando up to the kraal to try to make peace

with them ; but before we were near the kraal, they shot at us with poisoned arrows, and wounded a Hottentot I had by me. I ordered therefore to fire on them, and doubt not but what many have been killed. I could not count their dead, for they kept themselves near a dangerous cavern, and many of them were still in arms. I have taken nineteen women and children—three women I have left in the kraal, to tell their husbands to come out to make peace, and to leave off stealing. These women said their husbands are Captains, and were gone with a party of twenty men to the Field Cornetey of Voster, to fetch cattle and sheep. Sixteen of the prisoners I have divided among the people who were with me. In the kraal I have found different articles that had been stolen from the inhabitants, as follows: six iron pots, one stirrup, one bridle, some new handkerchiefs, not hemmed, torn in pieces, thirty bullets, two shot bags, with shot, one tobacco box with an ear scratcher, a waist buckle, two hat buckles with a hat ribbon, five iron spoons, four steel forks, three razors, of which two broken, one whole, the half of a spy-glass, two keys tied together, one bullet mould, one whetstone, one pair of scissors, a piece of a gunlock, one dubbeltje, one steel buckle, two powder horns with some powder, one knife broken in two, three small shambucks—this is what I have brought away. I told G. Mynhart to come to see whether any of those articles belong to him. I am &c.

(Signed) P. D. JACOBS, Provisional Fieldcornet.

[Copy.]

Letter from the Landdrost of Albany to the Colonial Secretary.

GRAHAM'S TOWN, 17th April 1822.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 15th Ultimo expressing the wish of His Excellency the Governor to have a full and minute report upon the present state of Fredericksburg, and having considered the Articles of Agreement transmitted by you under which the Officers of the Royal African Corps and others were permitted to settle at that location, I have the honour to state in reply to the two

points upon which His Excellency desires to be informed, viz. how far each Article has been acted upon, and in what the Officers have failed in the performance of the agreement on their part, as follows :

"1st. The first Stipulation I lay down is, that all the Officers to whom Land on the Beka shall be granted shall as speedily as possible and all together settle themselves on their Grants of Land, that is the occupation must be *bona fide*, and whatever Officer accepts a Grant of Land near the Beka must clearly understand that there is to be no discussion, explanation or modification on the subject of this very plain and explicit Article."

Was acted upon by all the persons who signed the agreement on the 13th June 1821, with the exception of Mr. B. Moodie and Mr. Assistant Surgeon Turnbull, who have not yet resided.

"2nd Article. The Officers so settling on the Beka must take with them at least Sixty of the disbanded men of the Royal African Corps as Servants, or under such Stipulations as may be agreed upon by these Officers or by those Men. The number of Sixty is the lowest that can be permitted, but it is much to be wished that the number be carried to One Hundred Men of that Corps."

78 Men were taken to the location.

"3rd Article. The following are the Officers to each of whom 2000 Morgen of Land on the Beka will be granted, under the condition of absolute and immediate residence as specified in Article No. 1 : Captains M. J. Sparks and R. Birch, Lieutenants A. Heddle, W. H. Cartwright, C. McCombie, and J. P. Sparks, Ensigns A. Mathewson, A. Chisholm, and C. McKenzie, Assistant Surgeon Turnbull."

These Officers have not complied with the Condition specified in Art. No. 1, and their Land is therefore resumable by Government.

"4th Article. The Landdrost is especially instructed to watch over and see that Art. 1 is fulfilled in its spirit and intention, namely that the lands on the Beka shall be really and *bona fide* occupied in an effectual manner by the abovementioned Officers and Men, so as to secure the Establishment against all Surprise or successful attack from the Caffres. Any violation of Art. 1

will be considered as a renunciation of the Land granted, and it will be resumed accordingly by Government."

The Landdrost has acted strictly up to the spirit and intention of the 1st part of this Article. No. 1 has been violated by all excepting Lieut. D. Moodie, R.N., and Lieut. J. D. Moodie.

"5th Article. One Hundred Acres of Land will be granted to each Man of the Royal African Corps locating with the Officers on the Beka, at the end of three years from the date of locating, that is provided they have fulfilled their agreements with the Officers they serve, but these men must be bound to the Officers they follow by specific and clearly defined agreements so worded as to prevent such men from quitting their location and wandering about the Colony, which as they will for the first three years have no Colonial passes would subject them to imprisonment and punishment. Such Soldiers as shall at the end of three years obtain from the Officers they have been serving Satisfactory Certificates of good Conduct (which must moreover be countersigned by the local Civil Magistrate) shall have Colonial passes and establish themselves where they please in the Colony. Each Soldier shall moreover have Nine months Rations from the day of locating and two months pay from 25th June. Soldiers who may be Artificers shall have one hundred and fifty Acres at the end of the three years and every man marrying within that period shall have Fifty additional Acres and also Twenty-five acres for every Child living at the end of three years."

Out of the 78 Privates only three remain who are Servants to Lieutenant Moodie. This Article as to written and clearly defined Agreements between the Officers and Men has not been complied with at all. The Soldiers received their rations as long as they continued on the location, but they all complain of not having received the Two Months pay.

"6th Article. A proportion of Arms, Accoutrements and Ammunition shall be issued for the use of this Establishment."

102 Stand of Arms and 5000 rounds of Ammunition were issued.

"7th Article. The Village in which this party shall sit down must be enclosed and fortified in such a manner as to be secure against surprise from the Kaffers."

The Erven only have been temporarily and slightly enclosed.

"8th Article. The Men of the late Royal African Corps must

on no account be allowed to straggle on the left Bank of the Beka, nor must any Cattle on any account be sent to graze on that side of the River, which would infallibly attract the Caffres. It is intended gradually to extend this new Establishment over the area contained between Trompetter's drift on the Fish River by a line drawn N.E. to a corresponding point on the Beka River, and the Sea Coast connecting the Mouths of these Two Rivers."

Straggling on the left Bank of the Beka is denied, but it is strongly suspected that illicit trafficking with the Caffres has taken place. The intended extension of the Establishment has not taken place.

"9th Article. The Officers and others who may be settled in the above described District are required to turn their attention to the culture of Corn or Wine, or to any other pursuit rather than grazing, for it must be obvious that any large collection of Cattle would only tempt the Caffers to cross the Keiskamma and plunder."

No Land has been cultivated except the Erven in the Village and about 12 Acres sown last year, which failed.

"10th Article. By a late Treaty and agreement with Gaika, no Caffer, male or female, has any sort of right to enter the ceded Territory or to cross the Keiskamma on any pretence whatever, a violation of this part of the Treaty subjects the Caffers encroaching to be shot as violators of the peace as now established and existing."

Applies to the Caffers.

"11th Article. As the distance from the proposed Settlement to Bathurst would not be above 16 Miles if a Ferry were established at the mouth of the Fish River, whereas the distance to Graham's Town by Trompetter's drift which is the nearest ford would be two days severe journey with a Waggon and to Bathurst would be four days journey, it is obvious that the Establishment of such Ferry is of the greatest consequence to the Settlers on the Beka. The Civil Magistrate there (who will be hereafter spoken of) is authorized to prepare an adequate Boat or Raft, the materials for which shall be paid for by the Public on communication with the Landdrost of Albany; but it is expected that the labour shall be given gratis by the men located on the Beka. Two Men may then be nominated in charge of this Boat or Raft

who will have payment from the District for one year, and the Landdrost of Albany will make any minor details for rendering this arrangement effectual ; at the end of a year this Ferry will be let to the highest bidder as other Ferries are, or be placed at the disposal of the Party on the Beka, to be kept up by them, as may be judged most convenient."

The distance from Bathurst to Fredericksburg is at least 30 miles. Two Men were stationed at the Ferry with a Boat from Port Elizabeth.

" 12th Article. It appearing that it is the wish of Mr. Benjamin Moodie to associate himself with these Officers, and that it is their wish to have him as their associate, Mr. Moodie shall be located on the same principles as the Officers, namely 2000 Morgen of Land for himself, and the same restrictions &c. as to absolutely himself occupying the Land as specified in No. 1, and Mr. Moodie's two Brothers, one a Lieutenant in the Navy, the other an Officer in the Army, shall also be located on the Beka on the same terms as himself, and any men of the disbanded African Corps they may engage shall have the same advantage as those serving the Officers."

Mr. B. Moodie has never been located, but his two Brothers have complied with this Article.

" 13th Article. As a Civil Magistrate will be necessary in that District, it is intended to appoint Mr. Benjamin Moodie a Special Heemraad there."

Mr. Moodie has of course never acted, although a Civil Magistrate on the spot has been greatly wanted.

" 14th Article. No encouragement must be given nor attempts made to induce Settlers located in Albany to join the party settled on the Beka ; this injunction is peremptory and is founded on strong Public Grounds."

This Article has not been infringed.

" 15th Article. The Lands on the Beka intended for the Officers and others *now* settling shall be measured and granted free of expense."

The Lands have not yet been measured.

" 16th Article. It is not possible for me to answer the Query put about Quit Rents at the expiration of Ten years, for that would be taking it on myself to bind future Governors, but my opinion is, that those who now settle under these Regulations on

the Beka should in fairness be put on the same footing as the Dutch Inhabitants of the Zuurveld as to Quit Rents, and that they should not be taxed according to the improved value of the Lands hereafter, but this my opinion does not extend beyond those who may now accede to these proposals and encounter the hazard and difficulty of a first Establishment in the ceded territory."

The Lands have not yet been measured.

"17th Article. As I cannot authorize the issue of any Stores sent out by His Majesty's Government for the use of the Settlers in Albany to any but those Settlers, whatever Agricultural or other implements and Stores similar to those sent out by Government for the abovementioned Settlers may be bought in Cape Town for the Establishment on the Beka shall be sent up to Port Elizabeth freight free in Government Vessels *when opportunity offers* for the space of one year; but the Colonial Government cannot incur any expense for freight on this account."

No freight appears to have been supplied.

"18th Article. The Commissariat shall supply *Seed Corn* on payment of *ready Money*, but no account can be opened between that Department and the party settling on the Beka."

This accommodation has been granted.

"19th Article. The party shall select the Site of their Village anywhere within the Boundary lines defined in No. 7."

Acted upon.

"20th Article. This party may rest assured that in all matters affecting their interests it will be the disposition of the Government to promote them, and to give as favorable an interpretation as possible to any question of doubt or difficulty respecting this Establishment."

Requires no reply.

"21st Article. The greatest care must be taken to avoid giving any just cause of umbrage to the Caffers, nor must any person of this Establishment cross the Keiskamma into Caffraria unless with permission from the Landdrost, and for some clearly defined purpose connected with Public business or utility, which necessity or state of things can hardly ever occur."

(Signed). R. S. DONKIN.

Requires no reply.

"We the undersigned accede to the above Articles, Twenty-one in Number."

(Signed) MITCHELL J. SPARKS, Captain.
R. BIRCH, Captain.
A. HEDDLE, Lieutenant.
C. McCOMBIE, Lieutenant.
W. H. CARTWRIGHT, Lieutenant.
J. P. SPARKS,* Lieutenant.
A. CHISHOLM, Ensign.
C. MCKENZIE, Ensign.
ROBERT TURNBULL, Assistant Surgeon.
A MATTHEWSON, Ensign.

In answer to the third point, viz. what the Officers may have to claim under the agreement from the Colonial Government, I should state that Lieutenants D. and J. D. Moodie appear the only persons having any claims, which they state arise out of their not having had their Lands measured.

The accompanying Statement shews what Officers have resided on the Location, what Cottages they built, and what Stock they possessed during their residence, and what Officers have absented themselves from the location, and the period at which such absence commenced. The absence does not in any case appear to have taken place with an intention to return. The only Stock now on the Location is that possessed by Lieutenants Moodie.

I am not able to furnish a Plan of Fredericksburg and Environs, but there is one in the Engineer Office in Cape Town.

I have &c.

(Signed) H. RIVERS.

* Mr. R. T. Sparks has been substituted for this name.

[Enclosure A in the above.]

Names of the Officers. Who have resided upon the Location.	Who have not resided upon the Location.	Period of leaving the Settlement.	Description of Cottage erected.
Captain Sparks	April 8th 1822	A Sod House
Captain Birch	September 21st	Do. Do.
Lieutenant D. Moodie	Present	A Wattled House
Lieutenant J. D. Moodie	Present	Do. Do.
Lieutenant Heddle	February 1822	A Brick built House
Lieutenant McCombie	April 1822	2 Wattled Houses
Ensign McKenzie	Present	A Sod House
Ensign Chisholm	April 1822	Do. Do.
Lieutenant Cartwright	October 1821	A Stone House commenced
Lieutenant J. Sparks	July 1821	..
Ensign A. Mathewson	April 1822	A Wattled House
	R. Turnbull, Asst. Surgeon	..	..
	Lieutenant John Crause	..	..
Captain H. Crause	April 1822	A Sod House
Lieutenant C. Crause	April 1822	Do. Do.

N.B. The three Messrs. Crause were admitted to locations on the same Terms as the Officers of the Royal African Corps.
17th April 1822.

(Signed) H. RIVERS.

[Enclosure B in the above.]

Names of the Officers:	Quantity of Land in Cultivation.		Nature and Quality of the Soil.	Quality and Quantity of Water to be depended on.	No. of Privates originally located.
	Garden.	Arable.			
Captain Sparks	4 acres		Good garden ground about the Village chiefly consisting of fine black mould, that around the Village and on the tops of the Hills may be termed a good grazing Soil; its qualities are a mixture of clay, black mould, sand and sand.	Very slightly brackish. The River runs in Winter and not during the Summer Months; it is supposed to have springs in consequence of its running in particular places; has large and deep Pools, from which a very considerable population might be supplied. It is considered wholesome.	13
Captain Birch	4 acres		Horned Cattle thrive remarkably well, Horses also and other Stock answer well. The valleys in general are rather extensive, containing a great portion of fine Vegetable Mould, particularly about the Village.		7
Lieutenant D. Moodie	4 acres				5
Lieutenant J. D. Moodie	4 acres				3
Mr. B. Moodie	4 acres				5
Lieutenant Heddle	4 acres				5
Lieutenant McCombie	4 acres	12 acres			5
Ensign McKenzie	4 acres				4
Ensign Chisholm	4 acres				4
Lieutenant Cartwright					4
Lieutenant J. Sparks					4
Ensign A. Matthewson					5
R. Turnbull, Asst. Surgeon					4
Lieutenant John Crause					5
Captain H. Crause		4 acres			5
Lieutenant C. Crause		4 acres			5
				—	78

17th April 1822.

(Signed) H. RIVERS.

[Enclosure C in the above.]

Number of Non Commissioned Officers located 6, number of their Servants 18, number of Non Commissioned Officers absent 5, number of Privates absent 93, number of Stand of Arms issued 102, quantity of Ammunition issued 5100 rounds, Waggons 10, Saddle Horses 30, Breeding Horses 28, Draft Oxen 154, Breeding Cattle 332, Wethers 20, Breeding Sheep 32, Goats 124, Pigs 38, Wheat sown 10 muids, Wheat reaped none.

1 Waggon, 4 Saddle Horses, 20 Oxen, 37 Breeding Cattle, 10 Wethers, 10 Breeding Sheep, 70 Goats the only Stock now on the Location.

[Copy.]

*Letter from the FISCAL DENYSSEN to the LANDDROST
J. W. STOLL, ESQRE.*

FISCAL'S OFFICE, 19th April 1822.

SIR,—I herewith beg leave to transmit to you a list of Mozambique Negro Apprentices indentured to several individuals residing in the Cape District whose time of Apprenticeship will expire tomorrow which His Excellency the Governor has desired me through the Colonial Secretary to furnish you with for the purpose of your instructing the Fieldcornets in your District gradually to call the Negroes before them together with the Masters to whom they are to give written notice of their intention and then to explain to the Negro that he is at liberty to engage himself upon the most advantageous terms he can either with the Master with whom he is at present serving or with some other, but that he must earn his livelihood and cannot be permitted to be idle, as in the latter case he would be taken up as a Vagrant, and punished accordingly and then be compelled to Serve whether the master were of his Choice or not, and in case upon such explanation being made to the Negroes they should not choose to reengage themselves with their respective Masters, then to give notice thereof to you and to grant a pass to the Negro or Negroes to proceed to you in order that a reasonable time may be given them by you to find employment in, and should they not within

that time have procured such for themselves that then steps may be taken to place those unemployed where they may earn their bread honestly, which having been done you will be pleased to report to me the result.

I beg leave also to request that the arrears due to the fund for providing for the said Apprentices in case of inability to Serve their respective Masters as specified in the enclosed list may on this occasion be Collected from the Masters and sent to Mr. F. W. de Wet, Clerk in my department, who is charged with the management thereof, as otherwise they may become subject to my Judicial prosecution. I have &c.

(Signed) D. DENYSSEN, Fiscal.

Louis,	in the service of Major M. G. Blake
Maramida	„ M. L. Neethling
Antonie	„ do.
Hendrik	„ do.
Spierling	„ do.
Adam	„ J. van Reenen
Antonie	„ Lt. Col. C. Bird
Antonie	„ do.
Alexander	„ do.
Quambie	„ Mr. Versfeld
Frans	„ T. Heatley

[Original.]

Letter from LORD CHARLES SOMERSET to EARL BATHURST.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 22nd April 1822.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Dispatch dated 27th November 1821, transmitting an attested copy of the Will of a Clergyman, a subject of Prussia, who has appointed the children of J. D. and J. C. Disandt, deceased at this place, to be his heirs, with the view to its being delivered to the parties concerned, and in reply I beg to acquaint your Lordship, that the document in question has been delivered

as directed, as your Lordship will perceive from the enclosed copy of a letter from the Orphan Board here, giving cover to an attested receipt for the same. I have &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET.

[Original.]

Letter from LORD CHARLES SOMERSET to EARL BATHURST.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 22nd April 1822.

MY LORD,—I have received a memorial of which I have the honour herewith to transmit to your Lordship a copy, from the Woolgrowers of this Colony praying a relaxation of the Charges imposed upon the import into England of Wool from this place by an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1819, entitled "An Act to repeal the Several Duties of Customs in Great Britain, and to grant other duties in lieu thereof (Cap. 52)."

The aforesaid Act bears with such peculiar hardship on our unfortunate Colonists, that I beg to recommend their case to your Lordship's earliest and most favourable consideration.

The distress into which the Colonists are thrown by the general and total failure of two Successive Harvests, added to the loss they have sustained in their Cattle and Sheep from the excessive drought of this calamitous period, would be of itself sufficient to attract your Lordship's interest to every measure which could afford them the most trifling relief; but when in addition to this feeling (strictly Colonial) your Lordship takes into consideration, that this population is entirely dependent on England for every description of Manufactured Article, you will not fail to perceive, that it is only by putting it in the power of the Inhabitants of this place to export their produce to England upon equitable terms, that they can have the prospect of paying the British Merchant and Manufacturer for the important supplies which are drawn from England; so that it appears to be in fact as much the interest of Great Britain to facilitate this only means of repayment to its Manufacturers as it is the interest of our Inhabitants to have the means of satisfying their European Creditors; if they are

deprived of these means, they may be driven to make shifts to do without many of the manufactures they now require, in which case the loss will be more severely felt by those to whom they now give employment, than here. I am quite aware that it is unnecessary to press these self-evident reasonings on your Lordship's attention, and I trust that in briefly alluding to them I shall have said enough, to induce your Lordship to support the measure which is hereby submitted to your enlightened judgment.

I have &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET.

[Copy.]

Letter from the Colonial Secretary to the Landdrost of Albany.

COLONIAL OFFICE, 24th April 1822.

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th Instant and to convey to you His Excellency's the Governor's approval of the further steps you have taken in consequence of an information which had been laid before you of a wagon having left Graham's Town to proceed to the Country with merchandize, part of which were articles that had been obtained from the Government Stores at Bathurst. I have &c.

(Signed) C. BIRD.

[Original.]

*Letter from GEORGE HARRISON, ESQRE., to
ROBERT WILMOT, ESQRE.*

TREASURY CHAMBERS, 25th April 1822.

SIR,—Having laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury your letter of the 7th Inst. with copy of a Dispatch from General Lord Charles Somerset requesting that an allowance of 20s. per day which during his administration of the

Government of the Cape had been paid to the officer commanding on the frontier of the colony may be admitted in the accounts brought before the Colonial Auditors, I have it in command to acquaint you for the information of the Marquis of Londonderry that my Lords have been pleased to authorize the said Allowance in the Accounts of the Governor of the Cape. I am &c.

(Signed) GEO. HARRISON.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

COLONIAL OFFICE, 26 April 1822.

MY LORD,—I do myself the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a letter with its several enclosures from Mr. Francis Shortt relative to an appeal from the Superior Court at the Cape of Good Hope in the case of Shortt and Berry versus Smith and Johnson, which on the Petition of Shortt was dismissed for non prosecution by an order of His Majesty in Council of the 6th of April 1818.

I also transmit to your Lordship the Copy of a Dispatch which on receipt of the above papers, I deemed it adviseable to address to Sir Rufane Donkin, requiring explanations as to the reasons which influenced the Court in rejecting the Petition of Messrs. Shortt and Berry praying that execution in terms of their obligation might issue forth against the Sureties for prosecuting the appeal. A copy of Sir Rufane Donkin's reply is also enclosed, together with the copy of a letter from the Clerk of the Committee of His Majesty's most Hon'ble Privy Council expressive of the view their Lordships have taken of the case as submitted to their consideration.

By reference to the letter from the office of the Committee of Privy Council, your Lordship will observe that the dismissal of the Appeal to the King in Council left the case precisely in the state in which it would have stood had no appeal been made from the Sentence of the Superior Colonial Court, and that Sentence was of course to be carried into execution as any other Sentence not appealed from would have been.

The ground on which the Court refused to carry its sentence into execution against Johnson appears to have been that he was no party to the suit, a sufficient ground if it should prove to be true; but without seeing the Proceedings the Committee of Privy Council have found it impossible to give an opinion as to the fact: but if the Court has refused to grant execution against a party against whom it had pronounced a judgment, there appears to be no way of correcting the wrong but by an Appeal from such refusal.

With regard to the Proceedings against the Sureties, it has appeared to the Committee of Privy Council that the acting Governor had misunderstood the effect of the dismissal of the Appeal by the King in Council. Nothing could have been here decreed either for or against the Sureties who were no parties to the cause; it was only by a new and distinct proceeding that their Bond could be adjudged to be forfeited, as it certainly was by the non-prosecution of the appeal of which the order in Council furnished the evidence. If the refusal of the Court of Appeal to proceed against the Sureties is, according to the law and practice of the Colony, to be considered as final, so that no new suit can be there commenced upon the Bond, the Lords of the Committee are not aware of any remedy that the Party has but by appeal.

Under these circumstances I have been induced again to refer the case to the Colony, in order that the Superior Court may have an opportunity of reconsidering its proceedings, or of affording such explanations as may put the matter in the clearest point of view, if difficulties, founded on the Law and practice of the Colony, or arising out of the special circumstances of the case, should prevent the Court from carrying its sentence into execution, and enforcing the Bond entered into by the Sureties for prosecuting the Appeal.

In conclusion I beg to point your Lordship's attention to a notarial act, marked No. 4 in the papers transmitted by Mr. Shortt, by which it appears that Johnson denies having been a party to the Suit in which decrees or sentences were passed by the Court of Appeals at the Cape on the 4th of September 1815 and 9th of September 1816, and declares that certain goods and merchandizes, the Property of Smith the respondent in the above mentioned causes, having been arrested in his hands, were after-

wards approved by order of the Court, and that on the 10th of January 1817 he paid into the Chamber for regulating insolvent Estates a Sum of R. D. 4,433, being the appraised value of those Goods. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

P.S. A copy of the answer which I have directed to be given to Mr. Shortt is also enclosed for your Lordship's Information.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from ROBERT WILMOT, ESQRE., to MR. FRANCIS SHORTT.

DOWNING STREET, 26th April 1822.

SIR,—I am directed by Earl Bathurst to acquaint you with reference to Mr. Goulburn's letter of the 30th of June last, that your letter of the 5th of March preceding, with its several Enclosures, respecting certain proceedings in the Superior Court at the Cape of Good Hope in the Appeal case of Shortt and Berry versus Smith and Johnson, has been again referred to the Colony in order that the case may be brought under the further consideration of the Colonial Court of Appeal. And I have his Lordship's Instructions to add that if the Court should persist in rejecting your Petition praying that execution might issue forth against the Sureties for prosecuting the appeal in the terms of their obligation, the Petition which you have addressed to the King in Council will be submitted to His Majesty, accompanied by such observations as the Court of Appeal may assign for not enforcing the forfeiture.

With respect to your Representations that the Court have declined to execute its sentence as regards Johnstone, who appears to have been considered as the Agent only of Smith, I have to observe that the fact of his being a real party to the Suit in question cannot be ascertained without an examination of the Proceedings in the case. I am &c.

(Signed) R. WILMOT.

[Original.]

Letter from SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN to EARL BATHURST.

DEANERY, YORK, April 26, 1822.

MY LORD,—I hope I shall not be thought presumptuous in addressing your Lordship on the subject of a Proclamation which has appeared in the enclosed *Cape Gazette*, by which the Governor has suppressed the Town of Bathurst as the seat of Magistracy and place of resort for the Court of Circuit.

I am aware that I should be guilty of a great indecorum were I to trespass on your Lordship with my observations on any general system of Government adopted by any person exercising authority under the King; but I trust your Lordship will excuse my noticing this particular circumstance, not only as it goes to do away one of the most important acts of my administration at the Cape of Good Hope which involved the wellbeing and interests of the Settlers in Albany, but because the Proclamation decrees this extinction of the Town of Bathurst on account of the "expense and inconvenience," an assertion I am abundantly prepared to refute should your Lordship allow me to enter into details.

The Settlers in that Vicinity have embarked their property, and made their best Efforts round Bathurst on the Faith of the Local Government at the time. This Proclamation, added to other sudden changes, has shaken the Confidence and arrested the exertions of all Albany. The Town of Fredericksburg too, which I left thriving and full of hope and activity, has been checked in the same way, and all is at a stand there.

As to the Expense of Bathurst, I can assure your Lordship that before I left the Colony the chief expense, that for building the greater part of the Magistrate's house, had already been defrayed. The completion of that House, and the Erection of the necessary public offices would not, I am quite certain, have cost more (and I think not so much) than the additional buildings required at Graham's Town. But I submit to your Lordship that admitting even a certain extra Expense, it would have been better to have gone on with that which had been begun by me after a careful personal inspection of the Ground and knowledge of the Settlers and their Locations, than thus to shake the confidence of the Colony in the Government by a systematic undoing by one

individual of whatever had been done by another who preceded him.

I know, and I make the assertion from a conviction of its truth, that the generality of the Settlers are in a state of alarm at this system of reversal by the existing authority, and on their behalf I now venture to address your Lordship.

They look up to and feel the firmest confidence in your Lordship, and are grateful for all that you have done for them. They are at this moment resting their Hopes on your Lordship's protection, and I trust I shall not have incurred your Lordship's displeasure for having become the advocate of the poor people who were once under my charge, and who are now suffering under all the apprehensions to which the uncertainty, or, as they call it, the "insecurity" of their present state exposes them. I have &c.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

[Original.]

Letter from HENRY ELLIS, ESQRE., to ROBERT WILMOT, ESQRE..

29 GREEN STREET, April 27th 1822.

DEAR WILMOT,—The office which Mr. Marshall holds at the Cape is that of President of the Lombard and Discount Banks, an establishment by which, under the control of the Government, the legal discount of all securities on real property and substantial transactions is conducted. Few Estates in or near Cape Town are clear from Mortgages, and these Mortgages are in the hands of the Bank. The transactions in a year amount to some hundred thousands ; from the amount, variety, and nature therefore of the business, the duties of President are very confidential, and locally important. The Salary at the present value of the Rix Dollar is £450, certainly very inadequate to the relative character of the office.

The President of the Lombard Bank ought in my opinion to be an appointment from home, for the following reasons, first, that the holder should be independent of local connections, and secondly that it will always be difficult to find among the resident colonists an individual of the particular character and capacity required for

the office. Mr. Marshall was appointed in England, although I believe by the Governor of the Colony. On acceptance his Salary was worth from the exchange £800, a reduction in value, with an augmentation in duty from the encreased number of pecuniary transactions in the Colony, has taken place of nearly one half, by which the Salary has become not only absolutely, but comparatively inadequate.

I am aware of the impossibility of adjusting the Salaries generally to the variations in the exchange, by which indeed as Commissioner of Stamps at the Cape I have myself but £300 per annum, so that my salary is now £2000 and not £2300 as when my return was given, but viewing the expediency of considering the office of President of the Lombard Bank as an appointment in the gift of the Secretary of State, it would in future come among the less numerous class paid in Sterling, and certainly £800 would be by no means too large a salary, while the present £450 is very inadequate. The object of Mr. Marshall's application would be met either by a reappointment, or by a directed increase of Salary. These are certainly unfavorable days to encrease, but the particular case is truly one deserving consideration, and if the appointment were made from home, would prove no embarrassing precedent.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. ELLIS.

The office of President of the Lombard and Discount Banks at the Cape of Good Hope is certainly one of great trust and responsibility. The first branch is directed to advances upon land and other property of an immediately convertible character, and the latter to discounts upon mercantile and other security. From the first branch the concerns of most of the landed property of the Colony come under the consideration of the President, and altho' the efficiency of the discount Branch has been of late years, to the injury of the Colony much diminished, it is the only establishment in the Colony of that nature, the only check, as far as its means extend, to usury, as well as the only aid to honest enterprize and industry.

To the President naturally belongs the decision of complying with applications for assistance, and the more independent the individual be of local connection, and indeed of local influence the

better. Upon this ground rests the expediency of appointment by the Secretary of State. The transactions of the Bank annually embrace a large proportion of the circulating medium of the Colony, and the present Salary, in exchange not exceeding £450 per annum, is quite inadequate to the trust reposed, and to the possibility of malversation. The office in my opinion takes precedence in financial importance of the Civil Auditor, and Colonial paymaster, and altho' an encrease to the amount of the Salaries of these offices could not be recommended, some augmentation would seem but reasonable.

It is suggested that the appointment should be renewed in the person of Mr. Marshall from the Secretary of State, that as the present currency Salary, at the time of Mr. Marshall's entering upon the office was equal to £800, that sum should be permanently fixed as the Salary in future to be paid in Sterling.

[Original.]

Letter from MAJOR JONES to EARL BATHURST.

34 DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, April 27th 1822.

MY LORD,—In reference to a letter I had the honor of addressing to your Lordship on the 16th instant, I beg leave to enclose, in support of what I have there stated, the expressed sentiments of the settlers in Albany on my leaving them; by which I hope your Lordship will be satisfied that my conduct as a Colonial Magistrate was such as to acquire to me the goodwill and confidence of the people who were placed under my authority.

I have &c.

(Signed) JAMES JONES.

[Enclosure 1 in the above.]

GRAHAMS TOWN, December 20th 1821.

SIR,—We the heads of Parties, British Settlers and others, inhabitants of the Province of Albany, cannot permit you to quit this Colony, without conveying to you the expression of our sincere and deep regret at your departure.

We beg you to accept our warmest thanks for the mild, impartial, and gentlemanly manner in which you have executed the arduous duties of Landdrost for the last seven months.

We feel particular pleasure in acknowledging the zeal with which you have carried into effect the beneficent measures of the Colonial Government, for the comfort and welfare of the British settlers, in the peculiarly trying situation in which they have been placed since their arrival in this Colony.

We beg to assure you that you quit this settlement with the unfeigned esteem and respect of every one of its inhabitants, and that we shall always feel the greatest pleasure in hearing of your future welfare and happiness.

To this address are attached one hundred and forty signatures, including all the Magistrates.

[Enclosure 2 in the above.]

GRAHAMS TOWN, January 7th 1822.

MY DEAR MAJOR,—I send you herewith the address of the British Settlers, and other inhabitants of this district, I wish it had expressed less feebly that which we all feel so strongly, but you must take the word for the deed and give us credit for saying all that we wished and ought to say on the occasion. I know that you neither court nor require such an address, but we felt that it was a duty we owed ourselves, as well as you, to express our sense of your conduct whilst you were our chief Magistrate.

If anything connected with the present address can be gratifying to you, it must be that it was the spontaneous feeling of persons who were parting with you for ever, where no unworthy feeling of self interest, or hope of future advantage could influence their motives.

Wishing you and Mrs. Jones a prosperous voyage to England,

I am &c.

(Signed) D. CAMPBELL.

[Copy.]

Letter from the Fiscal to the Landdrost of Stellenbosch.

FISCAL'S OFFICE, 3rd May 1822.

SIR,—I have the honor to inclose Copy of a letter addressed by me to the Landdrost of the Cape District and to request you to act in the same manner in regard to the apprentices Pedro and Carolus in the service of the Revd. Mr. M. Borcherds, as I have, agreeably to the Directions received by me from His Excellency the Governor, requested the Landdrost of the Cape District to do, and to communicate to me the result. I have &c.

(Signed) D. DENYSSEN, H.M. Fiscal.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from ROBERT WILMOT, ESQRE, to MAJOR JONES.

COLONIAL OFFICE, DOWNING STREET, 6 May 1822.

SIR,—I am directed by Earl Bathurst to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to his Lordship of the 16th Ultimo representing the circumstances under which you were removed from the Office of Landdrost of the district of Albany at the Cape of Good Hope and stating in effect that the appointments made by an officer administering, for the time being, the affairs of the Colonial Government were considered in the Colony of so permanent a character that you were induced, upon being nominated by Sir R. Donkin to the office in question, to incur a heavy charge in the purchase of effects which you conceived necessary to maintain an Establishment suitable to the Situation.

Whatever impressions may be entertained by the colonists as to the permanency of an appointment made by an officer in the administration of affairs during the Governor's absence, it is matter of regret to Earl Bathurst that you should have allowed yourself to be influenced by such considerations without reflecting that so far from an officer in the exercise of a temporary and delegated authority, having the power to confer permanent

appointments, the Governor himself awaits the signification of the King's Pleasure before an appointment to any of the superior offices in the Colony is considered as definitively fixed, and it appears by the tenour of Sir Rufane Donkin's correspondence that he had great doubts of his nominations being confirmed. Had such an obvious course presented itself to your view, you would not have made on this occasion any extensive disbursements under an Idea that your appointment by Sir Rufane Donkin would necessarily have been permanent and the Instructions which were conveyed to him on this subject by Earl Bathurst would have shewn that it was on public grounds only that his Lordship found himself precluded from recommending to His Majesty to confirm you in an office which appeared to his Lordship to require longer experience in the affairs of the Colony.

It remains only that I should express his Lordship's concern that you should have suffered pecuniary losses under circumstances in any way connected with the Public Service, and to acquaint you that although it is not possible for him to give directions that you should be reimbursed the sums you have expended, yet he will not forget the recommendations he has received in your behalf should an opportunity arise of giving you employment in the Public Service. I am &c.

(Signed) R. WILMOT.

[Office Copy.]

Note from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

Lord Bathurst presents his compliments to Lord Charles Somerset, and requests Lord Charles would be so good as to cause enquiry to be made respecting the circumstances stated in the enclosed letter from Martha Pomeroy relative to her son George Wood Smith, who is represented to have emigrated from this Country to the Cape of Good Hope, and to have been abandoned by his Master after their arrival in the Colony.

A communication has been made to the Individual in question acquainting her that no orders could be given for the removal of her Son from the Cape if he was under Indentures, but that her

letter would be referred to the Colony in order that some enquiry might be made respecting the circumstances to which it relates.

COLONIAL OFFICE, 8th May 1822.

[Copy.]

Letter from the Landdrost of Graaff Reinet to the Colonial Secretary.

GRAAFF REINET, May 9th 1822.

SIR,—I beg leave to enclose Copies of Reports received by me from the Deputy Landdrost of Cradock, on the Subject of a Patrol sent out in pursuit of a Marauding Bosjesmen's Kraal.

I have &c.

(Signed) A. STOCKENSTROM.

[Enclosure 1 in the above.]

CRADOCK, 23rd April 1822.

SIR,—Field Cornet Van Wyk, having strongly urged the expediency of it, has obtained my sanction to march with a Patrol from Tarka by the Bamboo's and Zuur Bergen along the course of the Orange River.

This Patrol moved on the 20th instant, and purposes being absent eighteen or twenty days, of which I hope you may approve. I have, &c.

(Signed) W. W. HARDING, Deputy Landdrost.

Captain Stockenstrom, Landdrost of Graaff Reinet.

[Enclosure 2 in the above.]

CRADOCK, 2nd May 1822.

SIR,—I beg leave to enclose Copy of a Report from the Veld Cornet S. T. van Wyk of the Proceedings of the Patrol mentioned in my Letter of the 23rd ultimo.

The Prisoners will be forwarded to Graaff-Reinet as soon as an Escort can be procured. I have, &c.

(Signed) W. W. HARDING, Deputy Landdrost.

Captain Stockenstrom, Landdrost of Graaff-Reinet.

[Enclosure 3 in the above.]

TARKA, 30th April 1822.

W. W. Harding, Esquire, Deputy Landdrost. Reports that the Patrol has on the 20th instant come up with the plundering Bosjesmen, there were eight Hottentots among them, of whom four were killed and four taken prisoners, twenty-four women and children have also been taken,—I have sent back one of the women to tell the Robbers that it is on account of their plundering and murders alone that they are pursued, that if they will desist no harm shall be done to them,—one of the Hottentot prisoners died on the road ; I send you three, with six horses and nine oxen, among the horses there is one belonging to A. Opperman, which, together with twenty-two others, were stolen away, and the nine oxen are of the fifty-one that were stolen away. The body of the Hottentot who died I had examined in presence of two witnesses ; copy of the inspection I send herewith.

The Hottentots Knevel, Jan and Esau, who have conducted the prisoners, can best state in what manner the other died. I have received the body when dead. Your servant and friend,

(Signed) S. T. VAN WYK, Field-cornet.

The women and children are so disposed of that they can subsist without stealing.

[Original.]

Letter from MR. WILLIAM PARKER to EARL BATHURST.

CAPE TOWN, 10th May 1822.

MY LORD,—I most respectfully take leave to submit to your Lordship's attentive perusal the inclosed most important documents. They all strengthen the very just observations of the

Earl of Liverpool and the Speaker of the House of Commons in Parliament on the conduct of the Roman Catholics. The deep laid conspiracy of subverting Protestantism extended to the Southern Angle of Africa. Here Popery worked in the dark. It dared not proceed to the open violation of the Peace, as has been the case in Ireland. It has worked on sure grounds without bloodshed, but in a way more dangerous and consequently more alarming. For eight years it has been creeping into the Councils of His Majesty's Representative, until its noxious roots widely extended its pernicious influence and loyal Protestants sent to this Colony under the protection of the King and Parliament of Great Britain were denied suitable locations that the good lands and eligible places may be given to Papists, or to the creatures and sycophants of Papists, who would do all the dirty underhand work of the Jesuit Secretary, and who would get up fulsome addresses and write Poems, which were published at *the Colonial expense* in praise of the deluded, weak and inconsistent Acting Governor Sir Rufane Shawe Donkin, whose nomination as the Locum tenens of Lord Charles Somerset has proved a foul blot in the annals of Colonial Affairs.

I have most cruelly and severely suffered. All your Lordship's wise regulations were despised by the Colonial Secretary, and the tool of his ingenuity the Acting Governor. Colonel Bird attempted to seize on every good bit of land in the Colony *that was worth having* for himself. At Houts Bay one of the most eligible places for Settlers, he obtained from Sir Rufane Donkin a grant of the most valuable land, without exception the best in the Colony, when as a Settler, I was peremptorily refused *any compliance* with your Lordship's instructions. In this Town he also procured the most valuable building ground, worth as I am informed 100,000 Rix Dollars. I have represented these facts to Lord Charles Somerset and I have reason to think, that His Excellency has suspended the final ratification of these iniquitous grants. It is by no means surprizing, that Colonel Bird and Mr. Ellis should wish from the first day I landed, that I should leave the Colony. They knew that I would not admit the Protestant Religion to be undermined, nor the Public to be robbed, nor myself to be insulted with impunity.

I am now making arrangements for immediately returning to London, not thank God, as Colonel Bird designed, *as a felon*, but

as a loyal and constitutional British Subject, and I hope through the medium of your Lordship to submit a narrative of the treatment that I have experienced to His Majesty. Lord Charles Somerset has promised me a letter to your Lordship as Secretary of State for the Colonies. When I have the honour of a personal interview with you, I shall lay before you a detail of circumstances, which will astonish and convince you, how much the interests of religion, virtue and everything valuable to Society have been disregarded in South Africa.

Lord Charles Somerset is a Nobleman whom I respect for his religious and practical principles, for his affability and kindness, but he has been most grossly imposed on by an infamous Jesuit, one of those insidious individuals, who, as Professor Robertson says, works himself into the councils and favour of men in high station, the better to enable him to effect his designs and plans, the extension of Popery and the undoing all that is valuable in society.

A general famine prevails throughout this ill governed Colony. Already are our fellow creatures falling victims to it and very great discontent prevails. Last October I apprehended what would occur. All my predictions are fast realising. To ex-postulate with such a man as Sir Rufane Donkin, a despot in power acting under the influence of a Jesuit, and from his principles bound to injure every person professing the reformed Religion, would have been worse than useless. It would have endangered my personal liberty, if not my life.

Sir Rufane Donkin's communications to the Burgher Senate will if I am well informed seal his improper acts in this Colony, and convince the People of the British Dominions, that the Colonial System of England must be immediately altered, particularly in the ceded Colonies. I have &c.

(Signed) Wm. PARKER.

[Original.]

Letter from MR. WILLIAM PARKER to EARL BATHURST.

CAPE TOWN, 14th May 1822.

MY LORD,—Last Saturday I took the liberty of transmitting, by the *Fairlie*, an open letter to Mr. Peel, with a Petition to the House of Commons, explanatory of the views of Popery and the designs of the Romish Priesthood, which it is evident are to annihilate the British Government in Church and State.

I omitted inclosing for Mr. Peel the Cape Town *Gazette* of the 12th February 1820, containing what I consider the *offensive Proclamation* of the Priest. This announces, "That the *British Government*, that is meaning your Lordship, had liberally given its sanction to the free exercise of all the Rites of the Catholic Religion in this Country." But Lord Charles Somerset has informed me, that your Lordship only permitted its exercise in the manner it was permitted in England. The Rites of Popery are dangerous to Society and dangerous to Public Morals. Under this exercise the Priest here proceeded to dissolve for the pecuniary consideration of fifty Rix Dollars, the marriage contract between Serjeant O'Mullen of the 38th Regiment and his wife. But the Commanding Officer Major Evans heard of the circumstance and wrote to the Priest the Revd. P. Scully and obliged him to annul his proceedings. I informed Lord Charles Somerset of this transaction, and such an infamous practice immediately stimulated him to (illegible) Popery here.

The present dreadful state of my native Country urges me to proceed to London with all possible dispatch, and although, through popish villany *I have lost all my property here*, I hope in London to convince His Majesty's Ministers that concession of political power to Roman Catholics would be the destruction of the Protestant Religion and of a Protestant Government. Lord Charles Somerset has promised to facilitate my leaving this Colony and to give me a letter to your Lordship.

Be so kind as to hand this letter with the Cape *Gazette* to Mr. Peel, and believe me &c.

(Signed) Wm. PARKER.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

COLONIAL OFFICE, 15 May 1822.

MY LORD.—The French Government having requested letters for Monsr. Duperrey Commander of the Corvette *La Coquille* which is about to be despatched on a Voyage of circumnavigation for purposes of scientific research, I am to signify to your Lordship his Majesty's pleasure that you should afford every assistance and facility in furtherance of the objects of the expedition, in the event of this Vessel touching at the Cape of Good Hope which is at present intended. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Original.]

Letter from MR. WILLIAM PARKER to ROBERT WILMOT, ESQRE.

CAPE TOWN, 16th May 1822.

SIR,—Since I came to this Town from Saldanha Bay I have learned that You have succeeded Mr. Goulburn, as Under Secretary of State in the Colonial Department, a circumstance, which, from the attention You were pleased to pay to my communications to Lord Liverpool from Ireland, will I hope lead to the most beneficial results to the British Colonies.

I am now, as My Lord Bathurst and Mr. Peel can inform you, on the eve of returning to London to submit to the British Government a full detail of colonial mismanagement and public frauds in this Colony, which, should enquiry be instituted will be found to have been practised to a considerable extent, and may, what is worse, be the powerful instruments of introducing Popery into every department, and building its ascendancy on the ruins of the Reformed Religion.

I have written very fully to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Bishops of London and Gloucester and to the friend of the whole human race Wm. Wilberforce Esq. on this most vital subject. South Africa exhibits an instance of the pernicious effects of Popery in the Executive Government. In

these last eight years the Governors have been most grossly deluded by a Jesuit who was the engine of state in this Colony, and who acted without giving those securities which the Law requires as the constitutional bulwarks of British liberties and of the True Religion established by our Ancestors, and which has emanated from the Divine Word.

How truly wise have been Lord Liverpool's and the Earl Bathurst's conduct in the House of Lords on the Catholic Bill. From hence I shall exhibit the Colonial secretary Lt. Colonel Christopher Bird as a living instance of the soundness of their views respecting the dangers of Popery in the executive. Here they may profit from the maxim of "ex uno discere omnes," and from what I have suffered here with my large family in a strange country *at once set at rest* the further attempts of Roman Catholics to subvert the British Constitution and the Established Religion of England.

Adversity is one of the best schools for the Politician, in it, I have learnt patience with a little wisdom. Two years of exile have enabled me to study the colonial system of England and to expose its evils. I have prepared for publication an interesting work on this subject of which I inclose to You an Advertisement, which I request that you will submit to My Lord Bathurst. This will explain my views and I hope that both Yourself and His Lordship will approve of my motives.

I shall thank You to send the accompanying open Letters to Mr. Hatchard and Mr. Seely the Booksellers, whom I intend to publish my Work. In it I can assure you that I have manfully exposed the evils of Popery; and I trust in God to be able for ever to set at rest, its baneful machinations against the Religion and Liberties of England, for although an Irishman by birth, I glory in being descended from English Ancestors, and from those martyrs to Popish Persecution in the Netherlands.

My communications to the Colonial Department must unquestionably cause a strong sensation in London, and I hardly hope that they will be deemed troublesome either by Yourself or My Lord Bathurst. I have &c.

(Signed) Wm. PARKER.

[Original.]

*Letter from the REVEREND ANTHONY HAMILTON to
ROBERT WILMOT, ESQRE.*

42 CASTLE STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE, May 18th 1822.

SIR,—In the Month of March 1821 Mr. Goulburn communicated to the Secretary for the information of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, “That instructions had been transmitted to Lord Charles Somerset to reserve for the support of the resident Protestant Clergy at the Cape of Good Hope allotments of land to the extent of one seventh of the respective Parishes in such situations as may afford every prospect of its increasing in value with the prosperity of the new Settlement.”

The Society are duly sensible of this valuable proof of Earl Bathurst’s zealous protection of the Interests of Religion and feel much anxiety to ascertain what further measures have been adopted in the prosecution of this important object. At the same time they would venture to suggest that the nomination of a Corporation somewhat similar to that, which has subsisted for some years in the Canadian Provinces would be expedient, as affording the greatest facilities for the security of the Property thus appropriated for the Religious Establishment of the Colony. I have &c.

(Signed) ANTHONY HAMILTON.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

DOWNING STREET, 20 May 1822.

MY LORD,—The eventual substitution of the English for the Dutch Language in judicial proceedings at the Cape of Good Hope, recommended for adoption in my Dispatch to your Lordship of the 23rd of February last, necessarily calls attention to the composition of the Court of Justice of that Colony, as that composition, defective at all times, must become particularly so under the progressive amelioration in legal practice and knowledge to be anticipated from continued Intercourse with Great Britain.

The first point offering itself for consideration is the impossibility of securing a sufficiency of legal Talent on the Bench with the present Salaries of the Members of the Court of Justice; at the same time the number of these Members, under the supposition of a sufficiency of legal knowledge, is too great, and in a reduction of that number, which in some former Communications with your Lordship you had strongly recommended, may be found the means of remunerating Individuals possessing the required qualifications.

A Chief Justice, and two Puisne Judges, being Lawyers by profession, might be expected to answer every purpose of adequate and impartial Deliberation, and from superior efficiency, collectively and individually, would be enabled to dispatch the Business of the Court with greater Expedition, and more satisfactorily to the Community.

The present Chief Justice, Sir John Truter, from personal character and ability, would seem fully equal to occupy the first Seat on the Bench, in any reformation of the Colonial Court, and it would therefore be only necessary to select Individuals to fill the offices of the Puisne Judges.

Some Events which occurred in the year 1820 have shewn the tendency to collision, from concurrence of Jurisdiction, between the present Colonial, and Vice Admiralty Courts at the Cape: advantage might therefore be derived from the jurisdiction of the latter being merged in the reformed Court, and the professional ability and local knowledge of the present Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court would render that Gentleman a valuable acquisition to the Bench in the character of first Puisne Judge, such a selection is further recommended in view to the progressive substitution of the English for the Dutch Language, in judicial proceedings, and the consequent imperative necessity of having at least one Englishman in the Court. For the remaining Seat on the Bench, one of the most experienced practising Colonial Lawyers would be the obvious selection.

As the Reform contemplated in the Colonial Court involves the removal of the eight Junior Members, Retirements of one third of their present Salaries might be allowed to those Gentlemen, and sufficient funds for these pensions, and for the encreased Salaries of the new Judges, would be found in the aggregate amount of the present judicial Establishments including the Court of Justice and the Vice Admiralty Court.

It is apprehended that no important difficulty in point of existing form of proceeding, even should the maintenance of such form be deemed indispensable, would be found from the diminished number of Members in the Court of Justice. In the Business of the annual Circuit through the Country Districts, it is to be expected that one Lawyer by profession would be superior in efficiency to two Members of the present Court thus employed; and cases now cognizable in Cape Town by two Commissioners of the Court might be decided by one of the Puisne Judges: on the whole therefore the suggested Reform in the Colonial Court would produce greater efficiency in the Members, and would provide for the contemplated use of the English Language, to be followed, as may naturally be hoped, by the gradual assimilation of Colonial Law to the more liberal and enlightened maxims of British Jurisprudence; while it neither suddenly nor forcibly interferes with the existing Laws in the Colony, and is free from the objection of adding to the public Expenditure.

As I am anxious that the advantages which may be expected to arise from these Alterations should not be delayed, but at the same time am unwilling that directions for their Introduction should be given until I have received such observations as your Lordship may be prepared previously to offer upon the subject, which I am aware has occupied your particular attention, I am to desire that you will as speedily as possible transmit to me your Sentiments thereon. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Copy.]

*Letter from the REVEREND J. BROWNLEE to the
COLONIAL SECRETARY.*

CHUMIE, 20 May 1822.

SIR,—I beg leave to communicate that Gaika came here a few days ago accompanied by Botman and several other chiefs, and after he had in a very formal manner requested his thanks to be presented to His Excellency the Governor for all the past favours he had shewn him, particularly for his kind interposition and protection shewn in the late disturbances in this country, and to

whom he acknowledges his life and the place he still holds among the Kaffers, he desired me to write requesting that His Excellency might allow him again to occupy that country between the Chumie and Kat River which he formerly in a public manner ceded to the Colony. I have often remonstrated with him on the impropriety and unreasonableness of such request, particularly as he knew how often the peace of the Colony was disturbed by the frequent murders and depredations of the Caffers when their Boundary extended to the Great Fish River, and have also at this time stated the improbability of such a request being ever granted, but he was so urgent that nothing would satisfy him until I promised to write the above request.

The reason that Gaika is so anxious for a restitution of his former Territory is a hope that he has of all his people who deserted him and joined Slambie, again returning to his allegiance. I have &c.

(Signed) J. BROWNLEE.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

DOWNING STREET, 22nd May 1822.

MY LORD,—I do myself the honour to transmit to your Lordship the accompanying Note with its Enclosure which has been addressed to me by the Wurtemberg Chargé d'Affaires relative to the Claim of the Heirs of the late William de Hügel to certain funds remaining in the hands of Mr. Von dem Berg; and I have to request that your Lordship would be pleased to afford to the Claimants the benefit of any assistance which you may have it in your power to give in the prosecution of their claims to the property in question. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

DOWNING STREET, 23rd May 1822.

MY LORD,—I transmit to your Lordship herewith the copy of an application which I have received from the President and Chancellor, the Councillors and Assessors of the Regency of the Sovereign Prince Reuss de Greitz, in Germany, requesting to be informed, in order to enable them to decide judicially the conflicting claims of the Heirs of one Hoefer, who appears to have died in the year 1806 at the Cape of Good Hope in the service of the East India Company, “whether the common Roman Law, in virtue of which, Nephews, in legitimate collateral succession are entitled, with the benefit of the right of representation, to inherit with Brothers” in stirpe, “be in force at the Cape, or whether, on the other hand, the said right of representation, in collateral line, be excluded from the Law in force, and consequently the next of Kin have, without distinction, a preferable Title.”

The Regency are also desirous of being informed of the precise date of Hoefer’s death.

I have accordingly to request that your Lordship will transmit to me such Information as you may have the power to afford on the points in question. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Copy.]

Extract of a Letter from the Colonial Secretary to the Landdrost of Graaff Reinet, dated 23rd May 1822.

Feeling as you have always most properly done on these subjects, His Excellency doubts not but that you will have considered it your duty to cause minute inquiry to be made into the circumstances of the death of the Prisoner who is stated by Van Wyk to have perished on the road to Cradock; but what His Excellency chiefly wishes to call your attention to, is the postscript of Commandant Van Wyk’s Report, wherein he states that the women and children taken have been so placed that they

may now earn their livelihood without stealing ; what then has become of these prisoners ? What is the practice of the District in such cases, and upon what authority is the practice, whatever it may be, based ? It will naturally occur to you, that there is much danger in permitting persons so circumstanced to be placed in servitude without great precaution, and without due authority, and it will also be manifest that the practice of retaining women and children can seldom be justifiable, and ought never to take place without the greatest precaution, for the future treatment of these unfortunates, and prevention of the possibility of their merging into the class of Slaves.

[Copy.]

Proclamation by LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

Whereas it has been represented to me, that certain Individuals, (probably ignorant of the Laws of the Colony,) have proposed to convene public Meetings, for the discussion of Public Measures and Political Subjects, contrary to the Law and Usage of this place ; I deem it therefore necessary thus publicly to notify, that all Meetings so convened, are contrary to Law, and that every person who attempts to Convene any Meeting or Assemblage of such nature, without my Sanction and authority, or the authority of the Chief Local Magistrate, in distant Districts where the object of such meeting may be of so urgent a nature, that my authority and Sanction cannot be obtained, or any Person attending such unsanctioned Meetings, is guilty of a high Misdemeanour, and is severely punishable for such offence,—and I, moreover, hereby warn all persons who may, notwithstanding, be induced to convene, or attend, any such Public Meeting, that the Local Authorities have been authorised to disperse the same and after the promulgation of these presents, to arrest and bring to Justice, all and every Individual who shall infringe the ancient Laws and Usages of the Colony entrusted to my care.

And, whereas certain ignorant, malevolent, or designing Persons, have thought proper to assert and insinuate that the Governor of this Colony is not duly made acquainted with the Petitions or Complaints preferred by those who feel themselves aggrieved, or

who have occasion to address me, as His Majesty's Representative, on their respective Cases and Interests, I do therefore deem it advisable to acquaint all Persons, that in no instance is any Petition, Memorial, or Letter, addressed to this Government, which does not come under my immediate cognizance or in which the Order is not given under my own Hand; and that in most instances, the contrary supposition is alone adduced, to cover language and expressions which could not be tolerated, if addressed immediately to His Majesty's Representative, without offence to the Laws, in this Case provided.

And, I do, hereby, further make known, that participating most anxiously, and sincerely, in the distress which has been unavoidably felt, from the total failure of two successive Harvests, and various other causes, by such of my Countrymen as sought an asylum in this Settlement, in the Year 1820, I shall unceasingly court every

pportunity of redressing their real grievances, and of promoting their general and individual welfare; but that it is, at the same time, my firm determination, to put down, by all the means with which the Law has entrusted me, such attempts as have been recently made to disturb the Public Peace, whether by inflammatory or libellous Writings, or by any other Measures, of which I give those concerned, this Public Warning, that no one may have cause to plead ignorance of the Laws of the Colony, when called to account for transgressions so materially and injuriously affecting the Public Peace.

God save the King!

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Cape of Good Hope, this
24th Day of May, 1822.

(Signed) C. H. SOMERSET.

[Copy.]

*Letter from the DEPUTY LANDDROST OF BEAUFORT to the
LANDDROST OF GRAAFF REINET.*

BEAUFORT, May 24th 1822.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit for your information copies of letters from the Field Commandant J. Burgers, of the 16th March

and from the Provisional Field Cornet P. D. Jacobs, of the 5th, 9th, and 16th April last, which were received by the acting Landdrost, Mr. Stockenstrom, during my absence, respecting the depredations of the Bosjesmen, and melancholy consequence thereof. I have &c.

(Signed) J. BAIRD, Deputy Landdrost.

[Copy.]

Notice by the Landdrost of Albany.

LANDDROST'S OFFICE,
GRAHAM'S TOWN, 24th May 1822.

It having come to my knowledge that various Individuals have been invited to attend a Meeting of the English Settlers proposed to be held this day, I hereby give notice to all persons concerned that such Meeting is contrary to and in defiance of the Laws, and that all persons joining or assisting therein will be considered as having attempted to disturb the Public Peace, and will be proceeded against accordingly, and I hereby require that any such Meeting shall forthwith disperse and all persons return to their homes.

(Signed) HARRY RIVERS, Landdrost.

[Copy.]

Letter from the FISCAL to MR. F. CARLISLE.

FISCAL'S OFFICE, 24th May 1822.

SIR,—His Excellency the Governor has caused to be put into my Hands a Letter bearing your signature, calling a Public Meeting of the Settlers of the District of Albany at Graham's Town on this present date. I deem it therefore a duty incumbent on me to apprise you that such Meetings are inconsistent with the Laws and Usages of this Settlement, and that it is my official duty to institute Proceedings, or to cause proceedings to be instituted against any person contravening the Laws on this head. His Excellency is however impressed with the idea that there can

have been no intention on your part to transgress the Regulations of the Settlement; the character His Lordship has heard of your peaceable exertions and constant devotion to the Public prosperity, has induced him to direct me to warn you on this subject in the first instance, and it is His Excellency's belief and hope that this warning will prevent any further recurrence of what is the present subject of animadversion. I am Sir &c.

(Signed) D. DENYSSEN, Fiscal.

[Copy.]

Letter from the Landdrost of Albany to the Colonial Secretary.

GRAHAM'S TOWN, 25th May 1822.

SIR.—It came to my knowledge on the 14th of this Month that a circular note signed "F. Carlisle" had been addressed to various persons in the District stating "it had been deemed advisable by several Gentlemen that a meeting of the principal and most respectable Settlers should be held at Graham's Town on the 24th Inst. to consider of the best means to be adopted at the present crisis," and requesting their attendance accordingly; and I also almost at the same time heard that the meeting would be postponed in consequence of my intended visit to the Locations of the Settlers; but on my return to Graham's Town on the evening of the 22nd I was informed that the Meeting was to be held on the 24th at Mr. Carlisle's Location and not at Graham's Town in consequence of a Report having obtained circulation (but upon what ground or authority I am not aware) that I should interfere to prevent the meeting taking place, as no communication had been made to me nor any application for my concurrence and permission; and late in the night of the 23rd I received information that a large party had then assembled at Mr. Carlisle's and that the Meeting was positively to take place on the following day. I considered therefore as no intimation of the holding a Meeting had been made to me, or permission obtained for it which I conceived necessary, as well as an explanation of its objects and intentions and which the late active circulation of inflammatory papers among the Settlers had

rendered incumbent on those concerned in the Meeting, that it became my duty to prevent any unauthorised assembling; I consequently issued a cautionary notice, of which I enclose a copy, stating that such meeting was illegal, and that all Persons joining or assisting therein would be considered as having attempted to disturb the public tranquillity, and would be proceeded against accordingly; the Meeting however did not take place, but a considerable ferment was created, and a great number of the Settlers collected in Graham's Town, and I have this day received strong assurances from Mr. Thomas Phillips of Lampeter who called on me to state the circumstances under which he had taken a part in the calling of the Meeting, that its motives and intentions had been of the purest nature, but that no assembling should take place. This Gentleman has also stated to me, that he, and all the Persons acting with him were conscious of the impropriety for which he offered an apology to me, of calling a Meeting without previous communication with the presiding Magistrate of the District.

I have the honor to report these circumstances precisely as they have occurred for the information of His Excellency the Governor, and I am happy in being able to state that there is no want of good and proper feeling in the general Body of the Settlers towards the Government and its constituted Authorities, and that those individuals who have invited this Meeting and called many industrious persons from their Homes at the time when they were busily employed in ploughing and sowing their Lands, and when the Government is supplying them with Rations for their present support and Seed for their future subsistence, are not the true Representatives, either in fact or sentiment of the English Inhabitants of this District, who are well satisfied in knowing that while well conducted their interests and happiness will be serious and primary objects of His Excellency's the Governor's consideration. I am &c.

(Signed) HARRY RIVERS.

[Copy.]

*Letter from PROVISIONAL FIELDCORNET J. H. STEENKAMP to
FIELDCORNET J. VAN WYK.*

TARKA, 30th May 1822.

MY GOOD FRIEND,—This is to report to you that I have been on patrol in search of the oxen that had been taken from P. J. Jordaan, that I have met with them at the kraal of Wildschut and Lustig, one of them I found dead. I have taken prisoners all I found in the kraal, to the number of fifteen, great and small; I send you two Bosjesmen, Wildschut and Lustig, and am Your friend,

(Signed) J. H. STEENKAMP, Prov. Fieldcornet.

[Original.]

Petition of SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble petition of Sir Rufane Shawe Donkin, K.C.B., a Lieutenant General of Your Majesty's Forces, Sheweth,

That so long ago as the year 1815, and even before, your Petitioner had reason to suppose that his name was brought before your Majesty's Ministers with a View to its being submitted to your Majesty for the second class of the most honourable order of the Bath, for various services in Spain and Portugal;

That, on several occasions subsequent to the above year, H. R. Highness the Commander in Chief had strongly recommended your Petitioner for a Commandery of the Bath, as your Petitioner could shew by various communications with which he has been honored from His Royal Highness;

That, these Intentions and this Recognition of your Petitioner's claim to that mark of your Royal Favor are all long antecedent to the late War in India, and, consequently, point to prior Services of your Petitioner, distinct from any rendered by him during the late War in India;

That, at the close of that War, where your Petitioner commanded the Right Division of the Grand Army, your Petitioner, in common

with others, was honored with the second class of the most Honorable military order of the Bath;

That, if this Honor be considered as arising out of his Services in the East, those in Europe, previously recognised, remain unnoticed, or, on the other hand if the Honor of the Bath be considered as conferred by Your Majesty on the ground of Service in the Peninsula, Petitioner remaining without any distinction for his Service in India, during the late brilliant War there, and for which so many and such distinguished marks of Your Royal Favor have been granted.

In addition to the above, Your Majesty's Petitioner most respectfully submits that he has lately administered the Civil Government of the Cape of Good Hope, and commanded your Majesty's Forces there, for two years, for which he has been honored with your Majesty's most gracious approbation; with that of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief; and with that of Earl Bathurst, your Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

That, under these circumstances, your Petitioner most respectfully solicits an additional mark of your Royal Favor, and which, if it be allowed to him to express that which would be most grateful to him, is the Dignity of a Baronet, a Dignity he is most anxious to obtain to transmit to an only Son, now almost the only remaining object of his affections on Earth!

That Petitioner could point out various instances of such an honor being lately conferred on General Officers, who had held either Similar or Inferior Commands or Situations to those held by Petitioner, he therefore most humbly prays

That your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take these circumstances into your Royal Consideration, and confer upon him the Dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom.

And your Petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray, &c.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN, Lt. General.

LONDON, May 31st 1822.

[Copy.]

*Letter from FIELD CORNET J. VAN WYK to the
DEPUTY LANDDROST OF CRADOCK.*

TARKA, 1st June 1822.

W. W. Harding, Esq., Deputy Landdrost,—Make report that some days ago the Bosjesmen have carried off four oxen belonging to P. J. Jordaan; I have sent out a patrol commanded by the Provisional Fieldcornet J. H. Steenkamp, and enclosed you will receive his report. I can also tell you that the two Bosjesmen mentioned I am well acquainted with, that I have taken much pains to make them give up their evil practises, but all in vain; that the said Bosjesmen, Lustig and Wildschut, are constantly given to stealing, and thereby encourage others who probably would not do so; said Wildschut escaped some years ago from the prison at Graaff Reinet, where he was in irons for stealing. Your servant and friend,

(Signed) J. VAN WYK, Fieldcornet.

[Copy.]

*Letter from the Deputy Landdrost of Cradock to the
Landdrost of Graaff Reinet.*

CRADOCK, 1st June 1822.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose copies of Reports from Fieldcornet J. van Wyk and the Provisional Fieldcornet Steenkamp concerning a patrol which made prisoners the Bosjesmen Hottentots named Lustig and Wildschut, and who being persons of the most dangerous description to the peace of this district, I am at a loss how to dispose of, and request your instructions on the subject.

Although perhaps not much credit should be attached to reports brought by these Hottentots, yet I consider it my duty to acquaint you that they state the whole of the country along the Orange River, the Cafferberg and the Ooase Tafelberg to be covered with Caffers under the command of Gacka and the son of Patuna, who murder everyone coming in their way.

Of the probability of this you will be the best judge, and I shall be happy to receive any orders you may deem proper to favour me with in consequence. And have &c.

(Signed) W. W. HARDING, Deputy Landdrost.

[Copy.]

Letter from the Landdrost of Graaff Reinet to the Colonial Secretary.

GRAAFF-REINET, June 5, 1822.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd ultimo, in answer to mine of the 9th, reporting the result of a party which has been sent under the Commandant Van Wyk in pursuit of some marauding Bosjesmen, and beg leave in reply to the several propositions therein contained, to acquaint you that as soon as I received the report on the above subject, I, as his Excellency the Governor conjectured, requested the deputy landdrost to collect every information connected with the whole affair, on the receipt of which I shall be able to judge what steps to take relative to the three prisoners sent to this drostdy, and what can have caused the death of the fourth, mentioned by the said commandant.

As to the general principle, however, upon which parties of the above nature are conducted, the taking of prisoners (especially women and children), the manner in which these are disposed of, and the authority upon which such proceedings are based, about which his Excellency is justly solicitous, I beg leave to give you the following information.

Without going back to a remote period of the existence of this colony, in order to find out the origin of Bosjesmen commandos (a review of which would reflect but little credit on those who first rendered those cruel expeditions necessary by being the first aggressors, and thereby exciting the revenge of those savages), we still cannot help allowing that in the present state of our frontiers, the constant depredations of that unfortunate race of people must be occasionally checked by some serious example, to keep our remote districts at all habitable.

Experience has taught us that prudence, forbearance, and kindness are the best means of keeping the mass of those savages, not only on peaceable terms with, but also very useful to us, and every impartial observer will acknowledge that the present generation of colonists (with some exceptions indeed) show by their conduct to the Bosjesmen their conviction of this truth, and of the inhumanity of destroying them on every slight provocation. An instance of this I have satisfaction in enclosing in the report of the deputy landdrost of Cradock, transmitting others of the Commandant Van Wyk and Provisional field-cornet Steenkamp, by which his Excellency will perceive that though a kraal was surprised with two long-known desperate robbers therein, and the stolen cattle found with them, nothing more was done than the seizure of the two ringleaders ; and I cannot help thinking that some sort of reward to Steenkamp would be politic, by holding him up as an example of moderation even under such aggravated circumstances.

Still there can be no doubt but that severer alternatives are sometimes unavoidable as in Van Wyk's case, reported in mine of the 9th ultimo, and in another distressing one which has just reached me from Beaufort, as per enclosed copies—distressing, because it is quite clear that the continued drought, and consequent misery among the Bosjesmen, are the principal causes of the accumulated aggressions which have of late taken place ; an impression which has made me perhaps too averse to these commandos. Now then when a kraal has been thus attacked and dispersed, the bringing away such men, women, and children, as surrender themselves, or offer no resistance, is a matter of course or rather of charity ; indeed they very seldom will stay behind, for the desperate characters on whose depredations the kraal depended for subsistence, having most generally fallen in the conflict, or escaped into the deserts, the rest would perish unless they did come among the farmers, upon whom they must be a burthen for some time, but who keep and feed them, with a view to induce them, by kind treatment, to stay with them as servants ; for it is perfectly understood, at the present day, that they are under no restraint whatever, that when they don't like one master they can go to another, and when they wish to return and join some peaceable kraal of their own tribe, they cannot be prevented. By these means numbers of them, at last finding an

abode they like, become the most useful herds, assist the farmer in every other business, till at length they are as it were confounded with the Hottentots, often bind themselves voluntarily by contracts, and enjoy the full protection of the laws, which indeed they do from their first coming among the colonists—objects which, in my humble opinion, are very desirable as the first steps towards their improvement.

That the above system once was liable to be much abused I have every reason to believe, and it was against such abuses, among others, that my representation of the 5th of May 1817 was levelled; but I am convinced that the Proclamation to which that representation gave rise is the most effectual barrier government can oppose to those abuses. I have &c.

(Signed) A. STOCKENSTROM.

[Copy.]

*Letter from the Landdrost of Graaff Reinet to the
Deputy Landdrost of Cradock.*

GRAAFF-REINET, June 5th 1822.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst. covering copies of reports from the Commandant Van Wyk and Provisional field-cornet Steenkamp, relative to the apprehension of the Bosjesmen Lustig and Wildschut, accused of cattle stealing; and beg leave to suggest, if you do not consider that they can be kept safe at Cradock until their case can be decided, that you forward them to the prison here, and collect the evidences against them as soon as possible.

Although I agree with you that little credit is due to their information about the Caffers, yet as the *Tafelberg* borders so close upon the Tarka, it will be easy for the Commandant Van Wyk to ascertain the truth, by sending out a reconnoitring party.

I have &c.

(Signed) A. STOCKENSTROM, Landdrost.

[Copy.]

*Letter from the Landdrost of Graaff Reinet to the
Deputy Landdrost of Beaufort.*

GRAAFF-REINET, June 6th 1822.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ult. covering copies of reports relative to the death of certain Bosjesmen shot by A. Ludeke, P. Torf and J. Baster, as stated by the Field-cornet Burger, and relative to the depredations committed by Bosjesmen, and the success of the Provisional field-cornet Jacobson, who went in pursuit of them.

On the former report you will allow me to observe, that the conduct of Ludeke, Torf and Baster calls for the most minute investigation; for as the matter is now before us, it appears perfectly impossible that any necessity can have existed to shoot a Bosjesman, who is reported at that moment to have had no other weapon than a stone and a knife, opposed to three well-armed men.

The lamentable fate of the Bosjesmen's kraal, attacked by Jacobson, and which appears to have been inevitable, I shall report to Government; but have in the mean time to request that you be pleased to satisfy yourself that those who have been brought out by the commandos are not ill-treated, or in any way enslaved; his Excellency the Governor being most particularly solicitous on that subject. I have &c.

(Signed) A. STOCKENSTROM.

[Copy.]

*Letter from the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the REVEREND
W. R. THOMSON.*

COLONIAL OFFICE, 6th June 1822.

SIR,—I have received and submitted to His Excellency the Governor a letter I received from Mr. Brownlee by yesterday's Post, dated the 20th of last month, acquainting me that the Caffre chief Gaika, accompanied by Botma and several other chiefs, had been at your residence on the Chumie, and requested

that His Excellency might be made acquainted with his desire to be allowed to reoccupy the Territory laying between the Chumie and the Kat River, which lands he had ceded in a public and formal manner to the Colonial Government. As it is highly necessary that there should be no shadow of doubt or misunderstanding relative to the views of the Colonial Government in this regard, I am to desire that you may be pleased, in company with Mr. Brownlee, to require an interview with Gaika and such other Chiefs as you may be able to collect, and explain to him and them the entire impossibility of this request being complied with. You will be pleased to explain to them that the frequent robberies which had been committed by the Caffers upon the Colonists made it necessary for His Excellency, when he publicly reinstated Gaika in his chieftainship on the successful termination of hostilities which were carried on against Tslambie and his adherents (who was quite driven out of all the Territories he had previously occupied), to stipulate that the Caffer Frontier should be limited by the Chumie and Keiskamma, and that with the view to the peace and tranquillity which it was necessary to secure to the Colonists, it was His Excellency's intention at the time (as Gaika must well remember) to include the Chumie within the Colonial Territory, but that His Excellency withdrew the proposition out of regard to Gaika, and in consequence of the regret he evinced at the idea of relinquishing the place of his birth and the pasturages which he had occupied from the days of his childhood. Gaika will feel that there are no circumstances which have given the Colony greater security since that period, but that on the contrary the depredations of his own people and of those of his son McGomo, depredations of which His Excellency is well informed, have rendered it more essential than ever to enforce the terms of the agreement entered into between His Excellency and Gaika, in every respect, and particularly in that of the Border, with great strictness.

It will be useful and essential that you take this opportunity of acquainting Gaika that His Excellency has been regularly apprized of his late fruitless endeavours to induce the Border chiefs to break the peace happily concluded with the Colonists, a measure which would immediately have brought a destruction upon himself and upon the other chiefs which he may not have anticipated but which would have been no less certain. To what

is His Excellency to ascribe this duplicity? what is His Excellency to think of Gaika's now pretending that his people have gone over to Tslambie, when, had he acted with good Faith, (which the services he has invariably received from the Colonial Government should have impelled him to) he should not have permitted the outlaw and fugitive TSlambie to recross the Buffalo River and by that very step have prevented the existence of this ground of his present request.

You may assure Gaika that it will be his own fault, if His Excellency is compelled to take any other measures by him than those of friendship and kindness. These are what the Colony has invariably held out to him, and most punctually acted up to, but he must now know that His Excellency is fully aware of his proceedings, and that therefore he will know whom to consider as his friends, if a day of trial should again unfortunately call the Colonial force into Cafferland; if Gaika resumes his former habits and will check the depredations of his people, and those of his Son in particular, all will be well; but he must do so with good faith, or he cannot expect to be considered as he has hitherto been, His Excellency's good friend. I have &c.

(Signed) C. BIRD.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

COLONIAL OFFICE, LONDON, 7 June 1822.

MY LORD,—With reference to my dispatch to Sir Rufane Donkin of the 26th of May 1821 respecting payments of Naval Pensions or Allowances to certain Settlers at the Cape of Good Hope, I now beg leave to transmit to your Lordship the copy of a letter from the office of the Paymaster of Greenwich Hospital, relative to the cases of two Seamen (Thomas Norton and William Rees) who have solicited payment of pensions respectively due to them on the 31st of March last, and I have to request your Lordship would be pleased to give effect, as regards these men, to the arrangements referred to in my dispatch above-mentioned in order that they may obtain through the Commissariat Depart-

ment at the Cape the Money which now appears to be due to them, and such further Sums as they may become entitled to receive on account of their Pensions. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Original.]

Letter from MR. WILLIAM PARKER to ROBERT WILMOT, ESQRE.

CAPE TOWN, 8th June 1822.

SIR,—Through some fatality attendant on a correspondence from the Country Districts of this Colony, I find that my letter to the Bishop of London of the 8th April last had not been forwarded. I therefore take the liberty to enclose it open for your perusal and kind transmissal to that eminent Prelate.

I also take the liberty to enclose a small Packet for Mr. Butterworth, an individual who stands most high in my esteem for his many benevolent deeds.

This Colony is in a truly deplorable state for want of the staff of life. It will be well if scarcity and bad food do not induce pestilence as it did in Ireland in 1817.

I have had numerous communications from Bathurst, Graham's Town and Uitenhage, all demonstrative of the greatest distress and one general scene of military oppression on the part of the Local Authorities during the absence of Lord Charles Somerset. The seed of want and affliction was largely sown by Sir Rufane Donkin and it now yields a most abundant harvest.

This Colony must be badly governed, when every public transaction is committed to a Jesuit, and it is no wonder that the Almighty should so sorely afflict it, for the total disregard of all those securities, provided by the wisdom of our Ancestors, for the maintenance of true Religion and Virtue.

Lord Bathurst has been grossly deceived and insulted by Colonel Bird, who publicly scoffed and sneered at his Lordship's conduct for sending Settlers to this Colony, and for permitting them to be accompanied by Ministers of the Reformed Religion.

So many Settlers, among whom are several enlightened individuals, coming to South Africa, were the death blow to the

overwhelming influence of the Secretary. He succeeded getting the best lands and the best official situations for himself and his Relatives, and even placing a *professed Papist* in the situation of the Political Commissioner of *Three Reformed Churches*. Was there ever such an insult offered to the sacred Religion of Protestants ?!!!

I will boldly assert, that if it were not for my individual exertions and public spirit, accompanied by an abhorrence of Popery, that Protestantism would have received an almost mortal wound in this Colony.

I had hopes that Lord Charles Somerset, as I considered him a firm Protestant nobleman, would have taken on himself to dismiss Colonel Bird. But the Colonial Secretary still holds his situation to the injury of the sacred liberties of Englishmen, and in violation of every principle of the British Constitution.

The situation of the Settlers generally has become truly desperate. Inquiry is most necessary, that due and condign punishment may fall on the heads of the delinquents in this Colony, men, who have insulted the British Government and disgraced human nature by official tyranny and insult to truly distressed strangers.

I shall take home with me documents to England, that will astonish the whole World and disgust every reflecting man.

I shall undauntedly persevere in defence of the Protestant Religion and in support of the rights of suffering humanity.

I have &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM PARKER.

[Office Copy.]

*Letter from ROBERT WILMOT, ESQRE., to LORD
CHARLES SOMERSET.*

COLONIAL OFFICE, LONDON, 11 June 1822.

MY LORD,—I do myself the honour of writing to your Lordship, by Lord Bathurst's desire, respecting the manner in which Mr. William Parker has taken upon himself to carry on some of his private correspondence through the medium of this office. On

several occasions a considerable number of his letters of the above description have been transmitted under cover to Mr. Goulburn, but unsealed and undirected, leaving them to be made up and forwarded from hence, and in some instances he has so far presumed as to add to such as he had himself superscribed, a notice that his Letters had been "favoured by Mr. Goulburn," or "honoured by Earl Bathurst," which to say the least of it, is calculated to convey an erroneous impression as to the position in which he stands officially with this Department. Lord Bathurst has therefore desired I should request your Lordship would be pleased to take the earliest opportunity of directing a communication to be made to Mr. William Parker, pointing out the irregularity of his proceeding in this respect, and at the same time acquainting him that it has been carried to an extent which has imposed on his Lordship the necessity of desiring it may be for the future altogether discontinued. I have &c.

(Signed) R. WILMOT.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

DOWNING STREET, LONDON, 11 June 1822.

MY LORD,—Considerable inconvenience having resulted to His Majesty's Service in several Colonies and Foreign Settlements of the Crown from an erroneous impression entertained by officers administering the Government of these Possessions, that my official correspondence with them was liable to be removed by them during their temporary absence, or upon their retirement from the Government, I have received the King's Commands to signify to you His Pleasure, that with a view to guard against the inconvenience which I have mentioned, you take the necessary measures for preserving most carefully and methodically in your Official Residence, the records of your own official correspondence with me, as well as all public dispatches and documents whatever, which have been already transmitted to you, or which may hereafter be sent to you, and you will consider that all such papers



and documents are to be delivered over by you to the officer who may be appointed to administer the government during your absence, or upon your retirement. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Copy.]

*Letter from the Colonial Secretary to the Inspector of Lands
and Woods.*

COLONIAL OFFICE, 18th June 1822.

SIR,—I have received and have had the honor to submit to His Excellency the Governor your Letter of the 7th Instant, with four Enclosures and the Reports on Lands prayed for and occupied in the Albany District, with your Notes thereon. His Excellency is happy to avail himself of the first opportunity to acknowledge the Accuracy and Utility of your laborious exertions; the perspicuity which is the peculiar characteristic of all your Reports will render them most useful and interesting records of the Statistics of this Colony at the present time and valuable on every account. His Excellency has long regretted the apparent inaccuracy of the Local Reports on Lands, but he has not been able in a Series of Years (during which no endeavour to gain the Information required has been spared) either to impress upon the greater part of the Local Authorities the principles of the system which it was his wish to have introduced or the Accuracy which it was desirable should have pervaded the Reports and Valuation which have been successively sent in. Neither has it been practicable altogether to prevent the old Colonists from pursuing the System of Occupation which the Custom of Two Centuries had established, altho' by your exertions, which have been supported as far as the Circumstances of the Colony would admit, great Amelioration has taken place and considerable check has been given to the various irregularities which prevailed.

The remark you have so frequently made as to the disproportion of the Valuations of the Local Magistracy is perfectly just in theory, but it does not always prove correct in practice, for there is a something (certainly indescribable by the rude Occupiers of

our Soil) which creates a Value in, or gives a preference to one place over another, not arising from the description of the Land, which must frequently account for the difference we are speaking of. The vague prices all Lands sell for in this Colony is a clear proof that the South African Public has not as yet arrived at that accuracy in the Valuation of Lands which the experience of many Ages has effected in Europe, and therefore great allowance must be made on this head, and the amelioration herein observed must rather be expected from Time, Experience, and an improved State of Society than from any System dictated to them, the principles of which the Generality of the Inhabitants would not understand, and to the results of which they would in the first instance be hostile.

His Excellency traces in the System which has gradually been introduced the following amelioration : That every proprietor either has or is in train to have his Lands well defined and by irrevocable Grant. 2nd. That the Loan Tenure is in great part done away and progressively sinking into that of perpetual quitrent. 3rd. That entire new Lands are measured and reported upon with an accuracy not usual. And 4th. That all pretensions arising from other hitherto ill defined Tenures have been superseded.

With such results on this interesting subject it occurs to His Excellency that the amount of Land Rent is a secondary consideration, and altho' His Excellency is quite alive to the importance of any amelioration which can be effected in the Revenue, yet he does not consider the difference between the accurate amount which closely following your results would give over those recommended by the Local Magistracy to be so material as to be placed in competition with the expediency of conciliating both the Local Authorities and the Inhabitants generally by fixing the Land rent at the lower valuation.

It is not to be disguised that a considerable acrimonious feeling has been created by what has already been effected by, or apprehended from, the new system, and it does not appear to His Excellency to be wise to push this further; it is also very clear to His Excellency that in many Valuations on the first establishment of the present system too high a Rent was fixed, as well by wile Local Authorities as by correction when laid before His Excellency, and therefore while His Excellency proposes, as in ~~as~~ the cases now before him, to adhere to the Valuations most favor-

able to the Landholders, he intends to reconsider from time to time such cases as shall seem not to be quite in accordance with the present decision. I have &c.

(Signed) C. BIRD.

[Original.]

*Letter from GEORGE HARRISON, ESQRE., to
ROBERT WILMOT, ESQRE.*

TREASURY CHAMBERS, 14th June 1822.

SIR,—Having laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury a Report of the Commissioners of Colonial Audit dated 20th Ultro. on a Dispatch from Lord Charles Somerset representing the necessity of an encrease in the Establishment of the Audit Office at the Cape of Good Hope,

I have it in command from their Lordships to transmit copy of this Report to you, and to acquaint you for the Information of Earl Bathurst that for the reasons stated by the Commissioners, my Lords approve of the appointment of an accountant as suggested by Lord Charles Somerset. I am &c.

(Signed) GEO. HARRISON.

[Copy.]

Report of the Committee ordered by H. Rivers, Esqre., Landdrost of Albany, to assemble at Grobbeler's Kloof on the 13th instant, for the purpose of determining a dispute between Messrs. Morton and Fournier relative to the line of boundary between them.

GRAHAMSTOWN, 14th June 1822.

Members : Captain Campbell, Heemraad, Mr. Hope, Land Surveyor, Mr. Dyason, Field Cornet.

It appears to the Committee that on Mr. Morton's first arrival at his location, his party consisted of four other people exclusive of himself. Land had been granted to Mr. Morton in proportion to

the strength of his party ; and it was agreed among the individuals composing it to divide the land into five equal shares. To do this impartially, they drew Lots. Lot No. 4 fell to Mr. Fournier, and Lot No. 5 to Mr. Morton ; but although the lots were thus nominally correct, they were not defined on the ground by any sort of measurement, however rough or simple ; nor were the probable divisions even agreed upon, so that each person only knew his boundary by supposition. This uncertainty has existed to the present moment, and must exist until an actual measurement is made.

It further appears that Mr. Morton has obtained permission from His Excellency the Governor to dispose of his share or a part of it to Mr. Shaw ; and Mr. Shaw has built a temporary hut close by a stream, which has been pointed out to him by Mr. Morton as his boundary ; but which stream Mr. Fournier claims and supposes to be included in his share and has warned both Mr. Morton and Mr. Shaw repeatedly of the circumstance.

It is therefore the opinion of the Committee that no decision can be made until the lands are regularly surveyed and apportioned by the Surveyor.

The Committee then proceeded to point out the general boundary line between Mr. Stanley and the late Mr. Wilkinson, which was accordingly done with the assistance of Mr. Knobel, Land Surveyor.

(Signed) D. CAMPBELL, Heemraad,
 JOHN HOPE, Land Surveyor,
 GEO. DYASON, Field Cornet.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

COLONIAL OFFICE, LONDON, 15 June 1822.

MY LORD,—I do myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's dispatch No. 6 of the 12th of January last recommending the appointment of an Accountant, with a salary of twelve hundred Rix Dollars per annum, to assist in executing the duties of the office for auditing the accounts of your Lord-

ship's Government. Having thought it advisable to communicate on this subject with the Lords Commissioners of H.M.'s Treasury, I must defer returning an answer to your Lordship's dispatch until I shall have received from the Lords Commissioners a reply to the reference which has been made to them on the encrease your Lordship has recommended in the Civil Establishment of the Colony. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Original.]

Memorial of MR. JAMES THOMAS ERITH.

To His Excellency Lord Charles Somerset.

The Memorial of James Thomas Erith humbly sheweth,

That when your Memorialist was forced on the Location he is at present he was told by Captain Trappes that he was put on Mr. Damant's Location, and when he applied to know where the extent of that Location was your memorialist was told by that gentleman "to find out," consequently he applied to the persons who resided at the Barracks to know where it was, when he was informed by several of the party that Mr. Damant was put down at the Barracks for him to occupy one half and Mr. Dixon's party the other, which was afterwards by their Information confirmed by Mr. Ellis and Lieutenant Colonel Cuyler, who pointed to a Bush on the Hill which each party was to mark as a Boundary, and they are ready to come forward to testify the same. Colonel Bird also in a letter dated 6th April 1821 says "Your Location is one of the places formerly occupied by Dutch Inhabitants," now the Habitation they occupied is nearly in front of the Barracks, and your memorialist finding there were no orders for his removal has erected a house on the East side of the Stream for the accommodation of Travellers, in hopes to keep his Children from starving, and after putting himself to the Expence of nearly 800 Dollars he is informed by Mr. Knobel (yesterday) that he is only to have about 50 acres of entire Rock by order of Col. Bird. Such being the place your Memorialist was shown, it not having either wood or water, and to be immediately turned out of

the house he is now in. Your memorialist has built it 12 paces East of the stream, it being 332 East Side of the Barracks, while Mr. Dixon enjoys the whole extent of that Building with a Stream of water on each side and with two men of his party only is occupying above 3000 acres from Waay Plaats to Blue Crants. Your Memorialist therefore humbly prays that your Excellency will grant him a pass to leave the shores of Africa for those of England, as it evidently seems he is marked out for Destruction, and he has not the fortitude to set down and see his three dear children starve. And your memorialist will ever pray &c.

(Signed) J. T. ERITH.

15th June 1822.

[Copy.]

Letter from FIELD CORNET GEORGE DYASON to MR. J. FOURNIER.

GRAHAM'S TOWN, 17 June 1822.

SIR,—I am directed by Harry Rivers Esqre. to give you notice that he will send a Gentleman from this office to inspect the water upon Mr. Shaw's location, whether it is good and in sufficient quantity for general use. I am &c.

(Signed) GEORGE DYASON.

[Copy.]

Letter from MR. THOMAS PRINGLE to the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

TEVIOT DALE, BAVIAAN'S RIVER, June 18th 1822.

SIR,—I beg leave to request in the name of my Party that you will be pleased to express to His Excellency our united acknowledgements for his goodness in attending to my request in regard to the division of the Location to the several families, that matter has just been completed by Mr. Azerond, the district Surveyor, very much to our general satisfaction, and I think will contribute not a little to the general harmony and well being of our Settlement.

The Deputy Landdrost, Captain Harding, has twice written to me on the subject of appointing a Head to this party, in my room. I do not at present see any great occasion for it, but as circumstances may possibly occur, that might require the intervention of a Head during the remaining year of our probation, I beg leave to submit this matter to your consideration, and I take the liberty to mention my brother William just arrived from Scotland, as in my opinion, the person best adapted for this Office, it is also the unanimous desire of the party to have him appointed if agreeable to Government.

As I wish to travel to Cape Town by land, I lately applied to Mr. Stockenstrom for the use of one of his waggons going thither for Stores. To this I have received a very obliging answer, but accompanied by a suggestion to apply to the Colonial Office for an order for a span of oxen (if necessary) from Field Cornet to Field Cornet. I take the liberty to enclose Mr. Stockenstrom's note, and hope it will not be thought presumptuous of me to solicit the favor he has suggested. I propose to set out for Graaff Reinet as soon after I am favored with an answer to this letter as I possibly can. I have made all my arrangements for leaving the Location immediately after my brother's arrival, which I daily look for.

I am happy to add that everything goes on as prosperously in our Settlement here as could be expected after two such calamitous Seasons. About Twenty Muids of Wheat and barley have been already sown, and we fervently hope that the blessing of Heaven may at length prosper the benevolent exertions of the Government in our favour. I have &c.

(Signed) THOS. PRINGLE.

[Copy.]

Letter from MR. CHARLES D'ESCURY to the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

CAPE TOWN, 18th June 1822.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 13th instant, written by His Excellency's desire in reply to mine of the 7th. I bow with respectful deference to His Excellency's decision, and feel the full force of the arguments so clearly

expressed on the subject to which that decision relates. If therefore I take now the liberty of addressing you, it is certainly not with a view to combat any of these arguments, or to provoke discussion; but to explain where I fear I may have been misunderstood, particularly so with respect to the article of *Rents*. I feel the more anxious to do so, as the idea I have always wished to convey seems to correspond with His Excellency's views, from which in that respect I should regret were I thought to differ, namely that rent is secondary to the useful occupancy of the Land, which, as I have always considered it, means not merely a judicious and industrious application of the Soil, but also the *contented occupancy of it*, which latter cannot be the case so long as jealousy and envy rankle in the mind of the occupier. In the examination therefore of the different proposed grants referred to this Office, I have ever had these two objects before me.

It is true, I have always considered the imposing of a fair, tho' moderate rent, to be most desirable for the permanent benefit of the Revenue, and *as such* to be intimately connected with it. But it has never been my intention to recommend *forcing* the rents for the sake of *creating a Revenue*, well aware that it must have defeated the end so proposed. I have also endeavoured to shew what at least to me appears to be the case, that where an excessive rent has been complained of, or where it was apprehended the rent imposed would be so considered, that excess did not exist in the relative proportion in which the rent stood to the nature of the grant, but in the *extent of the grant itself*, whether actually made or applied for. For unless the *excess of Land* beyond what an individual can beneficially encompass with his means be given him *for nothing*, the Rent, however small, that may be charged on that excess necessarily falls on that part which he labours to render productive, burdening it beyond what it can possibly bear, and thus it renders the fruits of the occupier's industry unprofitable to him. Then what can be more disheartening, thence what more calculated to make him discontented and wretched. He seeks for the cause, and thinks to find it in the *rent he pays*, whereas in reality it is in the *too great an extent of Land he possesses*, which increases the rent, and without which increase his rent would be no burden to him: but now the *surplus* he thus pays is taken out of the savings of his industry, which otherwise would supply his wants not only, but season them with comforts,

and make him content. While other persons might readily be found who would be happy to be accommodated with, and would willingly pay, and *could afford* to pay, rent for that very Land that is useless, nay worse than useless to him, and which is often asked for from no other motive than to be insulated and to keep others at a distance. Such an excess of grant therefore has always appeared to me a public and private Injury, in as much as it affects the rent, it affects produce, it affects industry, and moreover it creates misery and discontent. And therefore the principle which, with respect to rents, I have always felt anxious to see approved, as in my opinion alike beneficial to the Public and to individuals, liberal in its motive and fair and equal in its operation, is to grant the Land as *far as it can be usefully occupied*, at a very moderate rent, to have that rent calculated upon approved grounds, and according to a regular system, by which *all should pay in equal proportion according to the nature of each grant*, and to add to it as much more as would according to circumstances be reasonable for the encouragement of farther industry. But if an Individual wished to exceed *that*, then either to make him pay the full value of *that excess*, or to refuse it altogether, in order to reserve it for others. Thence I wished to impose a high rent *only* where it would operate as a check to the wasteful occupancy of the Soil, but I would on the other hand as scrupulously and effectually prevent the Rent from becoming a Tax on Industry.

Permit me however to observe that I am well aware that in many instances it would be immaterial whether some thousand Morgen, more or less, be added to a grant, I mean where solitary springs or periodical pools are found, and the Land round them is asked for, which Land however good it may happen to be in itself, is useful only so far as the beneficial influence of such Springs or Pools extends, and can be applied; all beyond it is a desert, and it is immaterial how much, or whether any part of that desert be added to such grant or not. But in instances in which there are many also, where an excess of Land, as above alluded to, extends along a stream periodical or otherwise, or where there are different Springs, Pools, &c. within the proposed limits, there I think the principle as here explained applies.

If no Land but what was, or could be usefully occupied in the sense above alluded to, construed in its most liberal meaning, had been recommended to be granted, I rather think my valuations

would have been *under* instead of above those of the commissions, but whether so or not, it would have prevented all that jealousy and discontent that is now so generally felt, and is ascribed to the "*New System*," not however I apprehend, from any immediate or anticipated ill effects of it, for those cannot but be beneficial, and it has been long enough in operation to have proved itself so even to the conviction of the most prejudiced; but I should rather think proceeding from collateral causes affecting the progress of the measure to the full of its beneficent purposes, which, tho' not difficult to trace, are not now necessary to enlarge upon.

Having thus far, Sir, trespassed on His Excellency's indulgence, and I fear also broken in upon your time, which however from the motive of giving every possible explanation on a question of such general interest will I hope be excused, may I be permitted to offer an observation on the argument contained in your Letter respecting the disproportion in the valuations of the Local Magistrates, my remarks on which appear to His Excellency "more just in Theory than correct in practice."

It is certainly true that there may be many causes constituting a greater or less value of the Land to be occupied, distinct from the inherent qualities of the Soil, which are of a nature to be felt only as it were on the spot, but not easily described; of these the Local Magistracy are surely the proper, probably the best, judges. These however can form only slight gradations, shades of differences. But very many of those distinctions I have frequently had occasion to point out, were of a nature very different, so striking that none but the most decided and visible causes could have justified them. These I have always thought should be explained for the guidance of His Excellency's decision, as without them His Excellency must feel considerable embarrassment how to decide with justice and impartiality between the Public and Individuals, and with equal favour towards one Individual and another; and it is owing to the want of these explanations that many of the grants made at the recommendation and at the rated value of the Commissions, have been appealed from, and Memorials for reduction of Rent on the grounds of comparison with their Neighbours, have been presented.

It is a circumstance well worthy of Remark, and which I feel considerable satisfaction in being able to state, that most if not all the applications for reduction of Rent that have been referred to

this office (those resulting from purchases of course excepted) are such as have been fixed at the recommendations of the Commissions, not at the suggestion of this Office.

I cannot close this Letter, Sir, without expressing how much I feel flattered by the renewed assurances of His Excellency's approbation of my humble, but earnest endeavours to contribute to the utmost of my abilities towards promoting his wishes in this branch of the public Service, in which, to find that I have in any degree succeeded where the difficulties are so many, the subject often delicate, and the opposition through contending interests so general, is most gratifying.

If, Sir, the advantage to be derived from what you were pleased to denominate the accuracy of my exertions be considered sufficiently important to be permanently useful, I would venture to recommend that in whatsoever manner His Excellency may dispose of the grants from time to time proposed to him, the strictest exactness in the Reports be required. The Local descriptions they would then furnish must at all times be useful, the Returns they contain would be, and are now even checks on the "opgaafs," and probably more correct than the latter, not being so immediately the criterion or standard of taxation, and when accompanied with such Remarks or explanations as they may be susceptible of, or call for, they must be useful records, and in cases also of complaints or applications for reduction of Rent, &c., a ready reference. I have &c.

(Signed) Chs. D'ESCURY,
Inspector Govt. Lands & Woods.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

COLONIAL OFFICE, LONDON, 19 June 1822.

MY LORD,—With reference to my dispatch No. 31 of the 15th instant, I have now the honour to acquaint your Lordship that an Encrease in the Establishment of the Colonial Audit Office, as recommended in your dispatch of the 12th of January last, has received the sanction of His Majesty's Government, and I have

to desire your Lordship would be pleased to select a Person properly qualified to discharge the duties of Accountant, assigning to the appointment a Salary not exceeding twelve hundred Rix Dollars per annum. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Copy.]

Letter from MR. J. FOURNIER to the LANDDROST OF ALBANY.

GRAHAM'S TOWN, 20 June 1822.

SIR,—I understood the three gentlemen, whose decision you separately bound us down to abide by, gave it that Mr. Shaw should not be considered as in possession of the place, or allowed to do anything more upon it, till farther orders. This he does not abide by. Previous to the arrival of Captain Campbell it was proposed that I should point out the water upon Mr. Shaw's location, but upon his stating that he had documents in his possession which would prove that I was entitled to hold mine, good or bad as it might be, entirely independent of the others, it was not then admitted of by them. I have since received a letter from Mr. Dyason saying that I am to do it. I can do it, and to the best of my belief, in sufficient quantity for general uses, but for watering the land it requires a little labour to save what is wasted. There is above half the quantity of what I have.

I assure you, Sir, that nothing but my faith in the promise of the Honorable Captain Somerset, when sitting in Court as Landdrost, that Mr. Morton should not, under any pretence be allowed to encroach one inch upon my location, has hitherto induced me to remain upon it. And I beg leave to observe that if he be suffered to do so now, I shall be more injured than if I had left it in the first instance.

Mr. Gaugain, another of my partners, claims the lot on the opposite side of me, precisely on the same terms; and actually abandoned it, because he could not find water upon it. Assuredly *he*, if not any other man had an equal right with Mr. Morton, to choose and take forcible possession of any portion of my land which might happen to have ought upon it that their own was deficient of.

If I cannot obtain my division conformable to the arrangements preconcerted amongst ourselves in the presence of the then deputy Landdrost, the Honorable Captain Somerset, I shall be obliged to give it up, and apply for my pass to quit the Colony.

It has not been, nor will it be, my intention to bestow much exertion upon my ground, until this point be finally settled. I have made repeated applications, and it has been invariably deferred. Were I to enter into minutia of this affair, I am convinced I could make it appear that it has been a compleat swindling job throughout on Mr. Morton's side. I am &c.

(Signed) J. FOURNIER.

[Original.]

Letter from MR. WILLIAM PARKER to ROBERT WILMOT, ESQRE.

CAPE TOWN, 20th June 1822.

SIR,—Amidst the numerous afflictions that my large family and self have experienced in this Colony, Religion has been our greatest consolation. In it, we have found comfort in misfortune and solace in adversity. Supported by its influence I do not despair of ultimately triumphing over that spirit of Popery, which I deeply regret still guides the measures of the Local Authorities in South Africa. I find, that notwithstanding the very important facts that I communicated to Lord Charles Somerset respecting Colonel Bird's conduct, that he has again procured the complete control of the Colonial *Gazette*, which was so devoted during Sir Rufane Donkin's administration to the advancement of Popery. I also find that Col. Bird's son, a boy brought up at the Jesuit Seminary of Stonyhurst, has been placed on His Excellency's personal staff, and after attending His Lordship on Parade he immediately attends the celebration of mass as a professed Roman Catholic. I have nothing to allege against the youth doing this, as he must obey the commands of his father. But I notice it as a positive proof of the official encouragement given to Popery in this Colony.

I take the liberty to inclose a letter for the Bishop of Chester and as I feel confident, that My Lord Bathurst's principles are in unison with those of the Right Reverend Prelate, I feel the less

restraint soliciting your having the goodness to submit that letter to His Lordship's perusal, prior to its transmissal to the Bishop.

I totally despair being in London before the prorogation of Parliament, and find it almost impossible to collect the debts due to me in this Colony.

I can assure you, that I have procured the most important and correct information of the management of public affairs in this Colony and I make no doubt but that I shall prove, that almost all the evils which the Settlers have endured, have arisen from the conduct of the Colonial Secretary, who ab initio dreaded that intellectual light which so many English Settlers must have imported into this Colony.

I have been compelled to make very serious charges against Col. Bird, who from Sir Rufane Donkin's confession to many of his personal friends completely ruled him. It will be for His Majesty's Ministers to inquire into that influence which the Colonial Secretary now exercises over Lord Charles Somerset. I am one of those, who glory in being a British Protestant Subject. I always abhorred the doctrines of Popery, and shall never attempt to fix in a Colony where the Government is administered by a Papist of the Jesuit School, which I have so fully proved is the case with the Government of the Cape of Good Hope.

I take some credit to myself for timely forewarning Lord Charles Somerset on his landing from the *Hyperion* in December of the real state of the Colony actually brought to the brink of ruin through bad management.

The Cape Town *Gazette* of last Saturday, officially proves that I was too true a prophet. Evils have been allowed to accumulate to a dreadful extent, and measures are now taken, which ought to have been taken last December before the columns of the Colonial Paper are filled with advertisements of insolvent estates and before large families are without the means of purchasing Bread now six times as dear as in England.

I am very sorry to notice to you for the information of My Lord Bathurst, that the *Andromache* brought me no answers to my letters to Mr. Goulburn of last December. I am thus kept in a most cruel state of suspense, and I am daily obliged to make great sacrifices to raise money for the support of my family in this truly miserable Colony.

I take the liberty to inclose to you the last Cape Town *Gazette*, that you may thereby see how tardy, out of season, and ineffectual are the measures of this Government.

I do cordially exonerate Lord Charles Somerset from being the cause of these evils, but his Excellency being influenced by such a man as Colonel Bird is certainly a great misfortune to this Settlement. I have &c.

(Signed) W.M. PARKER.

[Copy.]

Proclamation by LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

Whereas it has appeared to me expedient and desirable that there should exist in this Settlement some secure and permanent establishment in which those industrious persons who have had the means of effecting small savings shall be enabled to place the same, and receive a due proportion of interest thereon regularly payable, so that no persons need either leave their small capitals unemployed, or risk them on inadequate security, whereby much distress is frequently brought upon a most deserving class of society : I have therefore, in pursuance of the authority and power in me vested, empowered and directed J. W. Stoll, Esquire, His Majesty's Receiver General, to issue debentures to such persons as shall desire to purchase the same, under the following regulations, viz. :

Any person having a sum of 100 rixdollars or more may pay the same to His Majesty's Receiver General, who will issue to him a debenture or debentures in lieu thereof ; but no one debenture will be issued above the value of 1,000 rixdollars.

The debentures will be transferable, and the interest due thereon will be payable at the bank, on or subsequent to the first day of the months of January and July in each year.

The debentures will be received as cash at the several offices of colonial receipt (His Majesty's Custom department excepted), and the interest which shall have accrued thereon shall be allowed ; provided, however, that no broken period of interest be so allowed beyond that of a half quarter of a year, or one half per cent for that term.

The debentures will bear an annual interest of four per cent.

The Receiver General is not authorised, by the present instruction, to issue debentures to a larger amount than 200,000 rixdollars; and he is hereby called upon to report to me as soon as he shall have issued to that amount.

And whereas it having appeared to me to be desirable and consonant to that guarantee which the colonial government has given to the public relative to the issue, circulation and value of the paper currency of this Settlement, that a proportion of the quantity in circulation shall be from time to time called in and destroyed; I do moreover hereby authorize His Majesty's Receiver General not to place the paper currency he may receive for debentures issued under this Proclamation to the account of his treasury receipts, but to place it apart, and to cause it to be publicly burned and destroyed in the manner usual with respect to the distribution of worn-out paper currency, giving due notice thereof for public information and record.

And that no person may plead ignorance thereof, this shall be published and affixed in the usual manner.

God save the King!

Given under my hand and seal at the Cape of Good Hope, this 21st day of June 1822.

(Signed) C. H. SOMERSET.

[Copy.]

Proclamation by LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

Whereas I have taken into my most serious consideration the situation of the agriculturists of this settlement, who from two entire failures of their wheat harvests, and from other losses incident to seasons of intense drought, are subject to great temporary inconvenience, and in many cases to great distress, the high price of imported seed wheat exceeding the means which they can immediately command for the purchase thereof, whereby manifest danger exists of an insufficiency of corn being sown for the wants of the ensuing season, and of accumulated distress falling upon the colony; I have therefore deemed it expedient

to step forward to their early relief, and cause to be placed for this purpose only, in the hands of the directors of the Lombard Bank, a sum of 200,000 rixdollars, to be issued by them in sums in no case exceeding 5,000 rixdollars, to such landed proprietors as can give that full and entire security, with collateral sureties, which the strict regulations of the original institution, and the interest of the public treasury, absolutely and imperiously require. These sums will be advanced at the usual legal interest of six per cent, and be punctually repayable in the same manner as is at present usual with respect to loans made by the Lombard Bank.

And whereas the present issue not arising from any new creation of paper currency, but being an advance made to the Lombard Bank from the colonial funds, the directors of the bank are hereby directed not to carry the same to the amount of capital of the bank, arising out of paper currency created for the special purposes of that institution; but to keep an entirely separate account thereof, as well as of the interest arising therefrom, according to instructions which they will receive from me through the usual channel.

And that no person may plead ignorance thereof, this shall be published and affixed in the usual manner.

God save the King!

Given under my hand and seal, at the Cape of Good Hope, this
21st day of June 1822.

(Signed) C. H. SOMERSET.

[Copy.]

*Letter from the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the
LANDDROST OF GRAAFF REINET.*

COLONIAL OFFICE, 21st June 1822.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 5th instant, on the subject of the employment of Bosjesmen women or children, I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to remark to you, that although he cannot but approve your general style of reasoning on this delicate subject, it nevertheless appears to him that there requires some more effective regulations in your

district than seems at present to exist in the cases where these unfortunate people are brought or come into the colony, under such circumstances as you have represented. It seems therefore desirable that a return should be framed of what persons of this class are at present in employ in the district, and with whom ; and that in future whenever any are taken into the service of the farmers or others, they should be separately registered in your office, and subsequently only employed under contract, as in the cases of Hottentots. His Excellency desires therefore that you will be pleased to make arrangements for carrying this recommendation into effect and transmit, as soon as you have it in your power to do so, a copy of the regulations you shall have framed for his Excellency's information, with a copy of the return above described ; and his Excellency further desires that a return may be from time to time (say every six months) sent to this office, of such other persons of this denomination as shall be, under any circumstances, brought into our limits, and placed in employ, stating with whom they are serving and for what time.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. BIRD.

[Copy.]

Order of the King in Council.

AT THE COURT AT CARLTON HOUSE the 22nd of June 1822.

Present the King's most Excellent Majesty

Lord Chancellor	Viscount Sidmouth
Lord President	Lord George Beresford
Lord Privy Seal	Lord St. Helen's
Duke of Dorset	Lord Maryborough
Duke of Wellington	Mr. Chancellor of the
Lord Steward	Exchequer
Marquis of Winchester	Mr. Secretary Peel
Lord Charles Bentinck	Lord Chief Justice Abbott
Viscount Melville	Mr. Wynn.

Whereas there was this Day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for

hearing Appeals from the Plantations &c dated the 29th of last Month, in the Words following, vizt. "Your Majesty having been pleased, by Your Order in Council of the 10th of October 1820, to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition and Appeal of George Anderson, setting forth that the appellant, a Merchant resident at the Cape of Good Hope, having married Adriana Berrangé Dieleman, Widow of Carel Willem Dieleman, late Merchant at the Cape of Good Hope, found his Wife in quiet and peaceful possession of a Female Slave called Steyntje, acting in the capacity of a Servant, with two Children ; That on the 11th day of January 1804, the said Carel Willem Dieleman bought the said Female Slave, with her two children, at a Public Sale held by the Chamber for regulating Involvents' Estates at the Cape of Good Hope for the sum of 1398 Rix Dollars, and that previous to the Death of the said Carel Willem Dieleman the said Female Slave Steyntje had two other Children also born Slaves ; That after the Death of the said Carel Willem Dieleman, which took place in the year 1813, the said Female Slave, and her four Children, were inventorized and valued in the Inventory formed at that period of the joint Estate of the said deceased, and of his widow, now the wife of the Appellant ; That in compliance with the Regulations of Government at the Cape of Good Hope, set forth by Proclamation bearing date the 26th day of April 1816, he caused the said Female Slave Steyntje and her four Children to be duly registered on the 17th day of May 1816, in the Office for the Enregisterment of Slaves at Cape Town Cape of Good Hope, in the Schedule with other Slaves belonging to him ; That the Court of Justice at the Cape of Good Hope having appointed M. A. Smuts, Advocate, as Curator ad lites of the said Female Slave Steyntje, with qualification to act pro deo and without the use of Stamps, proceedings were commenced by him in that Court on her behalf and that of her Children, for Emancipation, and on the 8th and 10th of September 1818, the Cause having been heard, the Court was pleased to pronounce sentence as follows : "The Court having seen and examined the Papers and Documents filed in Court by both Parties, and having considered everything that was to be considered, and could move in any wise, administering Justice in the name and on the behalf of His Britannic Majesty, doth reject Plaintiff's Claim and Demand, made in his aforesaid Capacity against the Respondent, with Condemnation of the Plain-

tiff in his capacity, in the costs incurred in this Suit, at the taxation and moderation of this Court," from which Sentence the said M. A. Smuts, as Curator of the said Female Slave Steyntje, appealed to the Court of Appeals in Civil Cases at the Cape of Good Hope, and on the 5th day of June 1819 that Court pronounced the said Steyntje and her Offspring to be free Persons, but decreed the said Steyntje and her Offspring to pay to the Funds of the Reformed Church of the Settlement, the Sum of Fifty Rix Dollars each, and give Security in the usual manner; That from this Judgment the Appellant obtained Permission of the Court to appeal to your most Gracious Majesty in Council; And the Appellant humbly prays that the said Judgment may be reversed, and that the said Female Slave Steyntje, and her four Children, may be assigned, and delivered over to him as his Property. The Lords of the Committee, in Obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, have taken the said Petition and Appeal into Consideration, and having heard Counsel on both sides thereupon, their Lordships do agree humbly to report as their Opinion to Your Majesty, that the said judgment of the Court of Appeals at the Cape of Good Hope of the 5th of June 1819 should be affirmed.

His Majesty having taken the said Report into consideration, was pleased, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, That the said Judgment of the Court of Appeals at the Cape of Good Hope of the 5th of June 1819, be, and the same is hereby affirmed. Whereof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief at the Cape of Good Hope, for the time being, and all other Persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed) JAS. BULLER.

[Original.]

Letter from LORD CHARLES SOMERSET to EARL BATHURST.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, June 22nd 1822.

MY LORD,—The encreasing Population of Grahams Town, since it has been permanently fixed upon as the Seat of Magistracy for

the Frontier District, and the prosperity which is likely to reign there under the judicious and very able measures of the present Landdrost, Mr. Rivers, render it imperative that a Clergyman should be appointed there without further delay. I have the honour therefore to propose for your Lordship's sanction that the Chaplain at Grahams Town shall be, in every respect, in point of emolument, on the same footing as the Chaplain at Simons Town.

A Clergyman to such a Community (Settlers &c.) as inhabits Grahams Town and its Environs, should be gifted with no ordinary qualification for his profession. I have therefore, my Lord, been at some pains to search out a Gentleman of exemplary moral Character and of Talent that will command respect. This Gentleman, the Reverend Mr. Geary, has been recommended to me strongly by the Duchess of Beaufort, and is, I understand, highly esteemed and spoken of by the Bishop of Gloucester.

May I request your Lordship to facilitate his passage out, and to press his embarking as soon as possible, as his presence at Grahams Town is really of great import. I have &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET.

P.S.—Since sending my original I have learnt from the Duchess of Beaufort that the Earl of Liverpool and the Bishop of London highly esteem and take an interest in Mr. Geary. I think his appointment to Graham's Town would be extremely acceptable to them.

[Office Copy.]

*Note from ROBERT WILMOT, ESQRE., to LORD
CHARLES SOMERSET.*

COLONIAL OFFICE, 22nd June 1822.

Mr. Wilmot presents his compliments to Lord Charles Somerset and takes the liberty of enclosing a letter which he has received from the Revd. P. A. Irby, and of soliciting his Lordship's attention to that part of Mr. Irby's letter which bears testimony to the good character of David and William Hobson previously to their leaving the Parish of Collerbrook in Northamptonshire for the purpose of becoming settlers at the Cape.

[Copy.]

*Letter from the Colonial Secretary to the President and Directors
of the Lombard Bank.*

COLONIAL OFFICE, 22nd June 1822.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to transmit to you two proclamations which His Excellency has this day issued, in both of which the administration under your direction is intimately interested.

By the first proclamation you will perceive that his Excellency has deemed it expedient to place a sum of—

From the colonial treasury	Rds. 100,000
500,000 Rds. fund	50,000
Proceeds of the Somerset Farm	50,000

—200,000 Rds. at the disposal of the directors of the Lombard Bank for the relief of the distress which presses upon the agricultural interests at the present moment; and it does not appear to be necessary to go into further detail on this subject, the wording of the proclamation being sufficiently explicit on this head; but his Excellency again desires me to recommend the strictest attention to the efficiency of the security to be taken for all monies advanced under this instruction, his Excellency being intimately persuaded that the interest of the parties borrowing is best consulted by rigid adherence to the rules which exact due security in the first instance, and subsequently enforce punctuality in the discharge of the engagements entered into.

The second proclamation will apprise you that his Excellency has judged proper to authorize the receiver-general to grant debentures to persons wishing to obtain interest on their savings or loose capitals, without running the risks or suffering the delays incident to the loan of monies from a precarious state of private credit. You will observe that the two proclamations are thus connected: That a sum of 200,000 Rds. is authorized to be advanced by the first from the bank, and that the receiver-general is directed to issue debentures to a like amount. By the second the interest payable upon the debentures is consequently covered by the interests receivable from monies advanced by your administration under the first proclamation, and therefore the interest on

debenture is made payable at the bank. But you will remark that a difference of two per cent exists between the receipts and disbursements under the head of interest; and it is his Excellency's desire that you may be pleased not to carry this surplus of interest to the general head of interest receivable by the bank, and accounted for under its amount of profit; but that the amount so received by you be again placed at interest, and thus be permitted to accumulate for the ultimate benefit of the public, as his Excellency or the Governor for the time being may be pleased to direct.

I have &c.

(Signed) C. BIRD.

[Copy.]

*Extracts from a Letter from the REVEREND W. R. THOMSON
to the COLONIAL SECRETARY.*

CHUMIE, 22nd June 1822.

SIR,—I had the honor to receive your letter of the 6th on the 18th Inst., communicating His Excellency's answer to the late request of the Kaffer chief Gaika. Agreeable to His Excellency's desire, we endeavoured to persuade Gaika to call together as many of his principal people as could be conveniently collected, that we might explain to them and him the answer to his request; but this he repeatedly refused to do, until he was first made acquainted himself with the nature of the answer.

Finding that we could not prevail with him, Mr. Brownlee and I went over this afternoon and communicated the subject of your letter. To that part relative to the ceded territory he made no remark. The late depredations of his own people and particularly of his son McKomo, he said he was entirely ignorant of, and that such proceedings were quite contrary to his wish, and he would immediately use exertions to prevent a recurrence of them.

The charge of attempting to league the Border chiefs against the Colony he strongly denied, and affirmed that it always was and still is his design to live on terms of peace and friendship with His Excellency to whom he must always feel grateful; at the conclusion, he said he would now call his principal people

to whom we would have an opportunity of communicating the information, and when he would give his answer.

I may remark concerning this interview that I do not recollect ever to have seen Gaika so calm and laconic in his replies, upon such important subjects. It is rather surprising that he has never spoken yet respecting the Cattle lately taken from McKomo's people. He appears evidently much alarmed at present, which has rather been encreased by a report of some one, that a strong Colonial Force is collecting to drive them from their present possessions.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from ROBERT WILMOT, ESQRE., to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

COLONIAL OFFICE, LONDON, 25 June 1822.

MY LORD,—I am directed by Lord Bathurst to transmit to your Lordship a letter received from Mrs. Latham relative to the situation of her Husband who proceeded to the Cape with Mr. William Parker: and to request your Lordship would be pleased to cause enquiry to be made respecting the circumstances of distress into which he is represented to have fallen, with a view of affording him such facilities as a Settler as his conduct in the Colony may appear to your Lordship to merit. I have &c.

(Signed) R. WILMOT.

[Copy.]

Letter from the LANDDROST OF ALBANY to MR. RICHARD WHITE.

GRAHAM'S TOWN, 28th June 1822.

MR. RICHARD WHITE,—In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I have to inform you that as you have not stated any sufficient reason for being granted permission to leave your location and to proceed to Graaff Reinet, I do not see reason to comply with your request. I am &c.

(Signed) HARRY RIVERS.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

COLONIAL OFFICE, LONDON, 30th June 1822.

MY LORD,—The great trust and responsibility attaching to the office of President of the Lombard Bank in its relations with the property and pecuniary concerns of the Inhabitants of the Cape, having for some time occupied the attention of His Majesty's Government, I have now the honour to acquaint your Lordship that His Majesty has been pleased to direct an alteration to be made in the mode in which the appointment has hitherto been conferred; and to desire that an office embracing so many essential objects should be placed on the same footing as those Situations of the Civil Establishment of the Colony to which appointments are made by Notification of His Majesty's Pleasure to the Governor or Officer administering the Government for the time being.

In communicating this arrangement to your Lordship I have received the King's commands to acquaint you that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to renew in the person of Mr. Marshall the appointment which your Lordship had previously made, and I am at the same time to apprise your Lordship that the future Salary of the President of the Lombard Bank should be paid in Sterling at the rate of Six Hundred Pounds per annum, commencing from the time at which Mr. Marshall shall resume the duties of the office. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from LORD CHARLES SOMERSET to EARL BATHURST.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, June 30th 1822.

MY LORD,—On perusing the correspondence of Lieutenant General Sir R. S. Donkin with your Lordship during my absence from this government, I have perceived two despatches from that officer addressed to your Lordship, under date the 5th and 15th of

June 1821, on the subject of the military post at the extreme boundary of the Settlement on the Keiskamma River, which I directed to be erected in October 1819, and of the post which, under Sir R. S. Donkin's orders, was substituted for it.

As these despatches would tend to induce your Lordship to believe that I had either directed a work to be erected unnecessarily massive and expensive, when the means and weapons of our foe are considered, or that the very respectable and scientific officer of Engineers who had the charge of it (Major Holloway) had been wanting in skill or judgment, I have felt it a duty I owe to myself, as well as to the reputation of that very excellent officer, to refer a copy of those despatches to Major Holloway, and have now the honour to enclose to your Lordship Major Holloway's remarks made paragraph by paragraph. Your Lordship will perceive that the work I directed to be erected was not built with greater solidity than was absolutely necessary, the walls being only two feet thick; that they were built of stone, because it was not only more durable, but cheaper than brick; that the being termed cannon proof is giving a character to the work that it would be a waste of time to refute; that the stopping that work on account of its expense, and erecting another, does not stand upon more correct grounds, as it would have taken only £450 sterling to have finished the work in the most complete and efficient manner, in addition to £279 sterling already expended, whereas the new building has cost £821; so that the intended saving has caused an additional expenditure of £371 sterling, exclusive of taking all the materials which had been prepared for the work which was stopped, the expense of which materials was included in the £279. In point of situation, the present work has every fault, being so low and near the river as to render it scarcely habitable, on account of the health of the troops; and in a military point of view it is equally objectionable, being commanded entirely within one hundred yards from the abrupt rising of the ground on the opposite bank of the river; whereas the abandoned work possesses every local advantage.

The deference evinced by Major Holloway towards a superior officer, in the very respectful remark contained in his letter to me of the 4th instant, will, I feel confident, not escape your Lordship's notice. I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 4th June 1822.

MY LORD.—In obedience to the orders of your Excellency, dated 19th ultimo, I have the honour herewith to transmit distinct and explicit replies to the several allegations contained in the extracts of despatches addressed to Earl Bathurst by Lieutenant-General Sir Rufane Donkin, which your Lordship has been pleased to send to me for explanation.

The submission and deference due from me to the rank and station of Sir Rufane have necessarily called for my using the utmost circumspection in drawing up the declarations required of me; and the same reasons now induce me to forbear making the smallest remark on the subjects mentioned in the despatches, further than to say, that I do pledge myself most unreservedly to the accuracy of every paragraph set forth in my answer.

I have annexed Plans and Sections both of Fort Willshire, as it was intended by your Lordship to have been built, and of the barracks erected in lieu of it. I have &c.

(Signed) W. C. HOLLOWAY.
Major Com^g Royal Engineers.

His Excellency the Right Hon.
Lord C. H. Somerset.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

Extract of a Despatch addressed to Earl Bathurst, K. G. by Lieutenant-General Sir R. Donkin, K. C. B. Acting Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, dated 5th June 1821.

Your Lordship's despatch of 29th October 1820, conveys instructions for me to carry on the two frontier works formerly

Explanations afforded to General the Right Honourable Lord Charles Somerset, Governor of the Colony, in obedience to the orders of his Excellency, dated 19th May 1822.

Of the two works here alluded to, one has not yet been begun; the other continues in the same state as when sus-

planned by Lord C. Somerset; and an impression seems to be made on your Lordship's mind that I had wholly suspended their progress. This I have not done;

but instead of a ponderous fortress

of stone,

cannon proof,

pended by Sir Rufane Donkin,
29th May 1820.

A Plan is annexed of the work thus designated. It consists, as your Excellency directed, merely of a set of barracks, united at the angles by a parapet for musketry, having reciprocal defence; therefore the application of the term Fortress to it conveys an impression neither correct nor just.

As good building stone was found on the site, and level with the surface of the ground, it was of course employed, and much advantage, as well as economy, accrued in consequence; even the barracks substituted by Sir Rufane are partly built of stone.

The walls being built without lime, are simply of sufficient consistency to stand under the weight they have to support: the thickness is only two feet at top; and as for any provision to resist cannon, a thought of such a kind never arose. Scarcely any force from Caffres was ever contemplated, further than some tumultuous attempt to get into the work, on occasions when the strength of the garrison might be called to a distance.

to be erected under the name of Fort Willshire,

at an immense expense,

The appellation of Fort was given to the work, in order that more importance might be attached to it, and the settlers on the frontier might feel more in security, than if it were called merely a barrack or dépôt; terms which do not so much convey the impression of protection.

The expense actually incurred in bringing Fort Willshire to its present state, was 3,218½ rix dollars, equal to, at the then rate of exchange, 279*l.* sterling; an addition of 450*l.* would certainly have sufficed to finish the building. The defensible barracks erected by Sir R. Donkin's order, did cost 9,446 rix dollars, equal to 821*l.* sterling, exclusive of materials originally prepared for Fort Willshire, and other items.

N. B.—As Sir Rufane has stated; in a letter to your Lordship, that thirty waggons were daily employed on the works of Fort Willshire, I beg to observe, that only one waggon was used per day, except for three weeks, when two were employed. Two waggons were constantly in use for the Keiskamma barracks, besides those conveying lime from Roode Wall. Five teams of oxen were employed per day on an average.

and which would not have been near finished at this day,

The engineer department, as well as the commandant of the frontier, Lieutenant-Colonel Willshire, pledged themselves to complete Fort Willshire, if allowed to go on with it, in

I caused a fortified barrack, perfectly adequate to every defence against Caffres, to be constructed in its stead,

which has long been completed, and occupied by 250 men, the number originally intended for Fort Willshire.

"The second fort has not yet been begun upon, because when I was last there, the chief engineer and myself,

less time than required for the erection of the new barracks proposed by Sir R. Donkin.

The principle of this set of barracks is similar to that which was originated for Fort Willshire, and is to the same extent, as will be evident by comparing the Plans; the chief difference is, that one is built with bricks plastered, the other with stone, with mud mortar; but the confined site of the barracks is not found to be so healthy as the more airy spot chosen for Fort Willshire by your Lordship. The barracks are commanded within range of musquetry; and it is known that the Caffres are not without fire-arms wholly.

These barracks were not finished till subsequently to the date of the despatch, but certain parts were occupied by troops previously.

Sir Rufane Donkin never did me the honour to consult me on the subject of the frontier defences: he did indeed appoint, in writing, an express day for the purpose, viz. 30th May 1820; but on my attending him, he said that he had definitely fixed upon suspending the works which Lord Charles Somerset had commenced, and upon erecting others; and that he had the day before issued general orders to such effect.

on reconsidering the ground, both concurred in thinking that, instead of placing it where first proposed, it might be placed more advantageously nearer the sea;

It was your Lordship's opinion that the site of the second proposed work might be in a more advantageous position, if it could be a little lower down the Keiskamma; but all reports concur in representing the banks of the river to be there so steep and high, that it would be impossible to form barracks in such situation, to be readily supplied with water. For myself, I have never yet been on the ground.

but I have had it in contemplation to locate a body of the disbanded African corps in that direction; and if I can accomplish this, it will afford a fortified village as a right flank to the colonial frontier line of defence.

"Should this projected location of part of the African corps prove impracticable, I shall not fail to give orders for placing a fortified barrack, similar to the one I have placed on the Keiskamma, in the best military point I can select."

Should Fredericksburg on the Beka have been intended to supersede the second work proposed by your Lordship to co-operate with Fort Willshire, it only remains for me to state, that its distance from those barracks is even greater than the distance (40 miles) between Willshire barracks and the long established post (which has recently undergone thorough repair) of Caffre Drift on the Fish River, covering the right of the inhabited part of the colony.

From the foregoing Explanations and annexed Plans, which, in obedience to the orders of your Excellency, it has been my duty to offer, though with every possible respect and submission to Sir Rufane Donkin, it will appear,—

1st.—That the works ordered by your Lordship still remain in the state in which they were when suspended by Sir Rufane.

2nd.—That no fortress was projected by your Lordship, but

simply defensible barracks, upon a principle similar to that which Sir Rufane afterwards adopted.

3rd.—That instead of being cannon proof, the walls, exclusive of the off-sets, are only two feet thick, being the usual thickness for buildings of a like description.

4th.—That Fort Willshire, being formed of rough stone taken from off the site of the work, and without lime mortar, was of a less expensive construction than the barracks substituted by the Lieutenant-General, which are built with bricks, and plastered chiefly.

5th.—That Fort Willshire being one third finished when suspended, less time would have been necessary to finish it than to commence a fresh set of barracks on the same scale.

6th.—That 450*l.* sterling would have amply sufficed to complete the building of Fort Willshire; whereas the barracks erected in lieu (not so permanently constructed, and objectionable in point of situation,) has cost 821*l.*

7th.—That the site of Fort Willshire is more healthy than that of the barracks formed in its stead, and is not commanded within musquetry range.

8th.—That I was not privy to Sir Rufane's intention to suspend the works, nor did I know of it till his directions had been published in general orders.

9th.—That I never was on the ground to which Sir Rufane adverts for placing a second work.

10th.—That Fredericksburg is at a greater distance than Caffre Drift Post from the barracks occupied on the Keiskamma; and that the last is at least forty miles from Fort Willshire.

(Signed) W. C. HOLLOWAY,
Major Commanding Royal Engineers.

CAP^E OF GOOD HOPE, 4th June 1822.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

Extracts of a Despatch addressed to Earl Bathurst, K. G. by Lieutenant-General Sir R. Donkin, K. C. B. Acting	Explanations afforded to General the Right Honourable Lord Charles Somerset, Governor of the Colony, in obedience
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Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, dated 15th June 1821.

to the orders of His Excellency, dated 19th May 1822.

"The military settlement on the Beka will be actually a garrisoned work, covering the right of this frontier, and particularly Bathurst, which is in a line just behind it.

There is, in front of Bathurst, the Caffre Drift Post, which has recently undergone thorough repair. It was calculated for covering the right of the inhabited part of the colony, as between it and the sea the Fish River could not be passed but with difficulty. The distance of Caffre Drift Post to Bathurst is thirteen miles. The settlement on the Beka, called Fredericksburg, is at the distance of twenty-nine miles in front of Bathurst. All the country around Fredericksburg is quite passable to the enterprises of the Caffres.

"I am in hopes that before long a map of this colony will be produced, which will enable your Lordship to judge of it more accurately than can now be done from any geographical compilation extant. One of my first objects, after I had the honor of being entrusted with this government, was to instruct the chief engineer to lay the foundation of a map of this colony. The first step was to place at his disposal all the partial sketches and drafts in possession of the colonial government; and, in addition, I have

The Map of the colony is in great forwardness. It was first prosecuted in its present shape by your Lordship's official instructions to me, through the military secretary, dated 4th July 1819; and I showed, according to your Lordship's desire, the sketches that had been made, and were in progress, to Sir Rufane Donkin, who continued the facilities which your Lordship had authorized for carrying on this desirable measure.

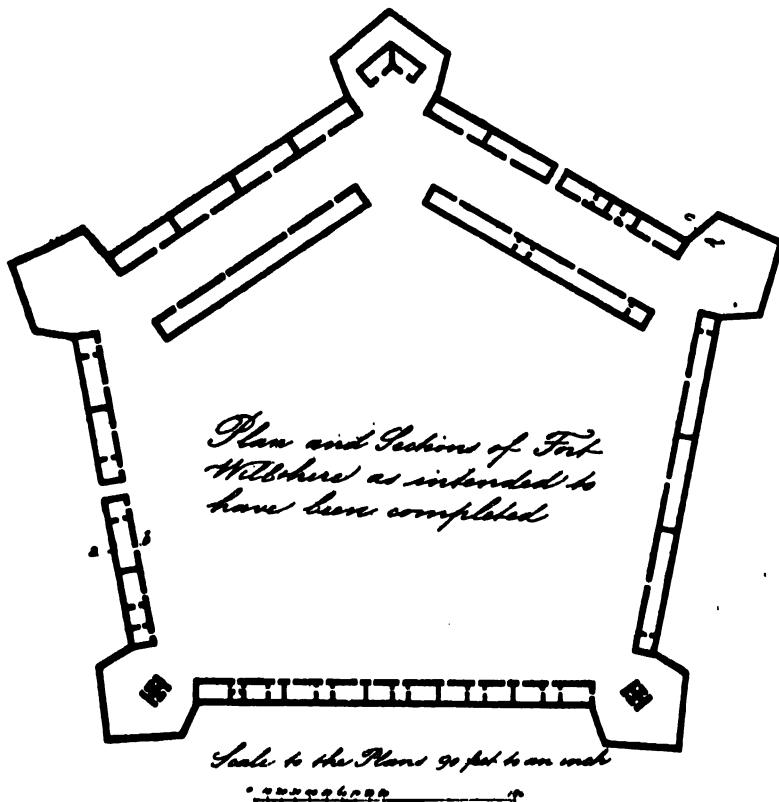
attached a certain number of competent officers to the engineer department, who, with the engineers and some civilians, have been sketching different parts of the colony during more than twelve months past.

"Two of the engineers have been ordered, in co-operation with the landdrost of Graaff Reinet, to ascertain and delineate a precise and proper boundary line to the northward, so that the limits of this colony towards the various tribes of Bosjesmans shall be known to all parties, which at present they are not.

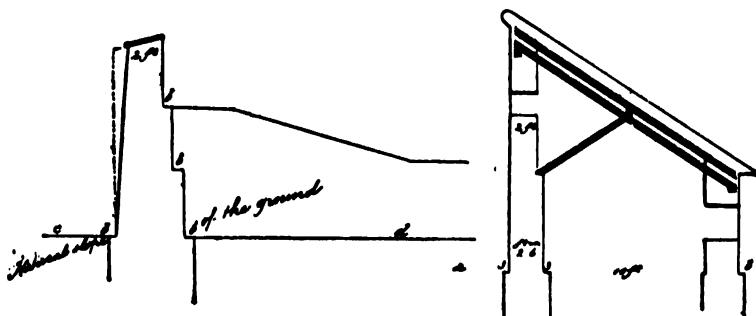
"This map, if carried on on the plan I have laid down, will be finished at a trifling expense; and from the progress already made, (although I of course cannot be here to see this early object of my attention completed), I have reason to hope that it will not be long before considerable portions of it will be in a state to be laid before your Lordship."

(Signed) W. C. HOLLOWAY,
Major Commanding Royal Engineers.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 4th June 1822.

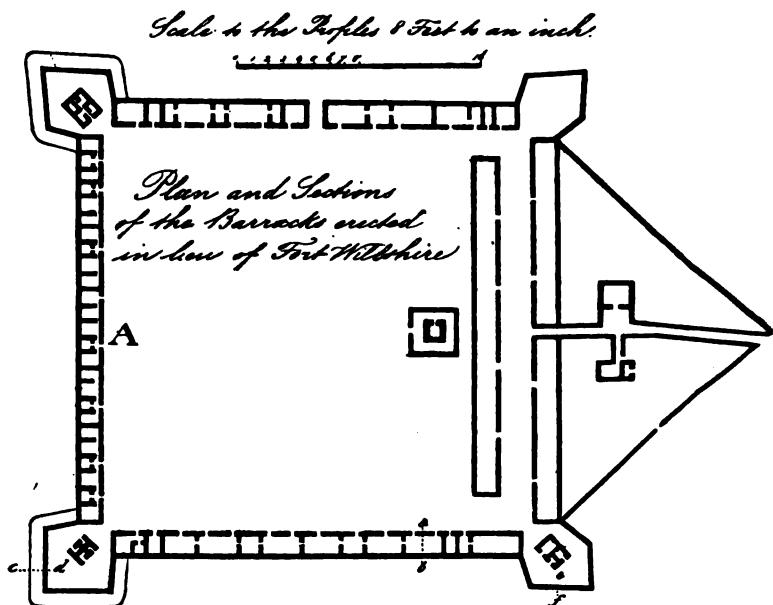


[This plan is reduced in size in the proportion of the above scale to one of inches.—G. M. T.]

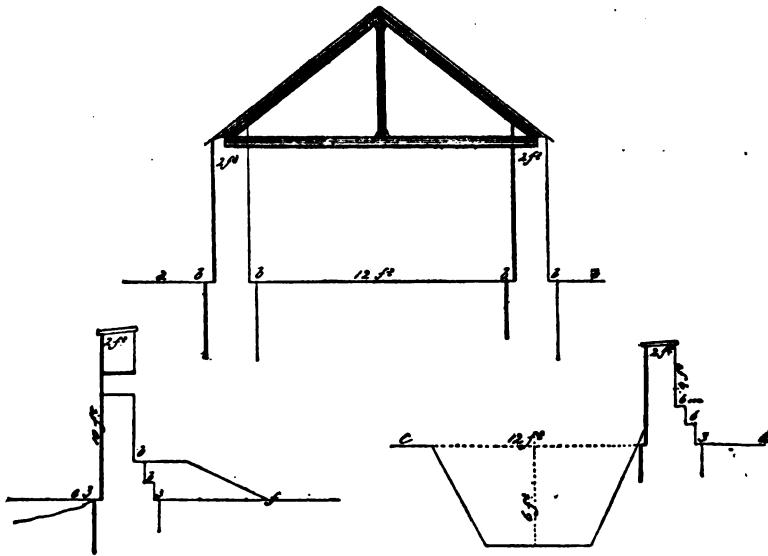


NOTES.

- 1st. The Bastions are carried up nearly to their full height, the exterior wall of the Barracks forming the Curtains to the height of 7 feet, consequently rather more than $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the whole was finished.
- 2nd. In the Bastions were to be formed Cooking Houses, Privies, &c.

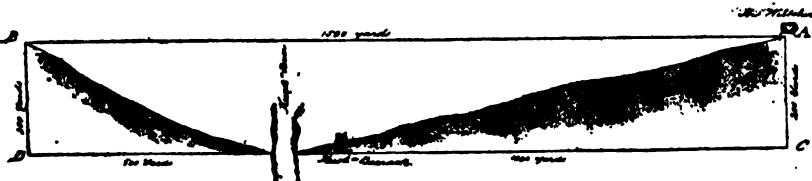


[This plan is reduced in size in the proportion of the above scale to one of inches.—G. M. T.]



NOTE.

1st. The Walls of the Barracks of the Range A are carried up two feet higher than shewn in the Section on a. b.



Section on a line drawn from Fort Willshire to the Keiskamma Barrack passing through the River and opposite Bank, shewing, that is, where a horizontal line as A.B. would probably cut that Bank.

This however is not given as authentic, being drawn partly from observation only, the distances on the lower line C.D. are correct from measurement.

[Original.]

Letter from MR. ANDRIES MULLER to ROBERT WILMOT, ESQRE.

GENEVA, 30th Juin 1822.

HONOURED SIR! — I find myself most favoured by your letter of 26th March last, which you did me the honor to send in Earl Bathurst's name; and I humbly beg leave to address this to you.

I will for the future consider myself as an English subject; I have left the Netherlands without any engagement, and being here for the education of my daughter in a protestant place.

I wished to be enabled to do for the interest of Great Britain everything that may depend on me, specially in what concerns the Cape my birthplace. His Majesty's Ministers may dispose of me if they choose, and will always find me to behave in conformity with my duty and principles. I have made my last allegiance at the Cape.

Therefore I will be happy to receive an English passport to travel on the Continent, and to be able to come back to England when called by circumstances.

I have one favour more to ask for, the leave of sending in petition that out of my fortune left at the Cape of Good Hope, a sum not exceeding five thousand Cape Rixdollars, which amount to four hundred pounds sterling may be paid out to me in England with the exchange of 25 per Ct., after evidence has been received from the Cape that the said sum has been regularly and every year paid at the Colonial or the King's Treasury, by my agents.

I shall not presume to make any observation, I only beg leave to say I have undergone every hardship during my acting as collector of H. M. Customs, without ever enjoying the pay due to that situation or receiving the benefit of a pension.

May it please you Sir to take a perusal of this, as well as of the included paper, containing a few ideas about the Cape, and to permit me to call myself with all due respect &c.

(Signed) ANDRIES MULLER.

[Enclosure.]

Remarks for the better Management of Agriculture relative to
Vineyards at the Cape of Good Hope.

In my opinion as long as the method still prevailing at the Cape Colony remains in activity with respect to the culture of Vines and preparation of Wines, no improvement can be expected.

So much can be said on this subject that it will not be necessary to enter into any detail. The best that can be done is undoubtedly to follow quite a new method and immediately to set about another way of proceeding.

Most of the Vineyards are of too large an extent, what I have observed in France and even in this part of the Continent confirms me in my opinion, that if the lands at the Cape in general and particularly the lands which produce wines were less extensive the owners would take better care of them, likewise the entire abolition of the Slave Trade claims new ways and means.

I therefore hazard to make the following remarks: the Settlers lately sent out to the Cape and placed at so great a distance of Cape Town cannot enter in this plan, time alone can render such undertakings successful, by Supports, *Political Laws* (see Note 1) and Intercourse with the interior of the Country (see Note 2). And if I may say so no Settlement to form a great Colony is more fit for it than South Africa, nature has refused it the means of making itself independent; and England may for the future look on that important Colony as a Region which the learned authors of the Universal History have foretold must have the greatest influence over the Pacific Ocean if a revolution should as the Cape now is ever take place.

That part of territory called the Bangenhoek could serve as a

model for an establishment on the European manner, its vicinity to the borough of Stellenbosch affords a good opportunity for it.

For that purpose it would be proper the Government should become owners of two fine country seats and some other farms belonging to private inhabitants, and join to them the fine spot of ground called Hell (still in the Government's possession when I left the Cape), and all the rest of the Government's land along the mountains to the entrance of Drakenstein, in order to form a large Domain.

By keeping the project secret, there will be no difficulty in getting possession of these places, the Cape Settlers are always disposed to sell their property, but on this proceeding the Governor of the Cape should rather employ born Englishmen than born inhabitants.

The money wanted for the purchase and expences could be taken out of the Lombard Bank and remain mortgaged on the Whole Domain.

As soon as the private possession has been obtained, the whole territory should be divided into lots and given to tenants on condition of raising wine after the new method, on those lands that were already planted with vines to begin immediately.

The lands to be allotted into small portions, so calculated that one farm may produce ten pipes of Wine a year; besides some grounds on which the tenant is obliged to raise corn or rye, oats, potatoes, &c., for the use of his family; as a vine dresser at the Cape is very far from being obliged to employ the whole of his time about his vines.

Each farmer or tenant is bound to keep two Oxen or horses, that he may himself bring his wine to the market, a large piece of land for a pasture belonging to the Commun (something unknown at the Cape) will or should therefore be appointed for the food of cattle. A small carriage or vehicle suitable to transport a pipe of Wine to purpose. Firewood and other timber will be found within the domain, it has plenty water for mills, which can easily be formed in canals; a road can be opened to what is called Overberg. Upon the whole that spot is just fitted in every respect to erect such an Establishment and to lay the ground to a general principle of amelioration by losing no time for the execution of the project or setting a great example to the inhabitants.

For the execution of this project one ought to begin by sending from England some honest indigent families, and likewise to offer some laborious inhabitants of the Cape to become tenants, and to add to them a few skilful French vine dressers from Burgundy and Languedoc (see Note 3).

This Government Domaine should also for what belongs to its Administration, economy and culture, be placed under the care of a Commissioner, Comptroller and Assistants, sent out from England, bound by special regulations, and not allowed to meddle with any business but what has a relation to the interest of the establishment. The Governor of the Colony of course should be the Protector and Commander of the establishment, but no other person should have any power of interfering.

The borough of Stellenbosch should be pointed out for the Market Place for the sale of Wine (see Note 4).

Besides the Land Tax, parish taxes, a special impost should be levied on the clear accounts on the sales of the Wine to reimburse the Government the Sums laid out by him and advanced to the farmers.

By this means in my opinion, in less than ten years the Government will receive the full rent of the Capital, and after twenty years it will be the double, and so on.

The benefit for the Colony in shewing the way for real improvement, will be immediate and shall certainly produce general welfare.

To England itself it will not be an indifferent case, at least as the way and means here proposed are so little expensive when compared with the result.

This plan however may receive more explanations as well as be enlarged, which requires a more proper and expert hand; but I believe I have laid the foundation to it by thus rapidly drawing the outlines.

(Signed) AND. MULLER.

GENEVA, 30th Juin 1822.

Note 1. To trust the governor commander in chief with the full power of governing is quite the best way; but every British Colony, if I am not mistaken even Gibraltar, has the benefit of a Charter. My opinion is the Governor of the Cape should have a Council given him to assist him and discuss everything

that may concern the Colony, but in case the majority were to advise contrary to the Governor's mind or proposition, he should not be bound to submit and act against what he thinks fit; but the different opinions and protocol of the Council must be set before the eyes of His Majesty's Ministers at home, who may judge. The Council ought to consist of two Gentlemen sent from England and two inhabitants born at the Cape. The Candidates for the Council with regard to Cape inhabitants, must for the future be obliged to come over to England, by which means they will contract English manners and make themselves known by His Majesty's Ministers. The nomination of the Members for the Council is likewise always to take place in England. The whole administration of the finances of the Colony could also be made the business of the Council, by doing so no Auditory General office is wanted.

Note 2.—The interior is yet but little known, the expedition for discoveries sent out by My Lord Caledon from Cape Town has never been heard of, the general opinion being that the Portuguese has caused it to be unsuccessful. In 1805 when I was the Dutch Collector of Customs at the Cape a Portuguese Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery arrived on board a Slave Trader from Mozambique bound to Rio Janeiro, he has spent nearly two years in the interior, and was sent out by his Government purposely to travel from the Western to the eastern coast of the Portuguese Settlements; as the Dutch laws prohibited the exportation of gold and silver, and the Portuguese officer did not think the vessel quite safe in Table Bay, he came to my office and asked for a permit of landing his goods under custody; among other valuable goods he had in his possession upwards of Six hundred lbs. fine gold dust.

Note 3.—I have seen in France and chiefly at St. Quentin a great number of Englishmen who taught the French the manner of working with steam engines, why should we hesitate in taking Frenchmen to improve our wine.

Note 4.—The appointing of a market for the sale of Wine will perhaps excite some surprise at the Cape, but if one considers that each Wine boor besides his extensive Wine place has another extensive place behind the mountains or Overberg for his cattle, that for the greatest part amounts to a hundred oxen and even more, must be wished to see Market places erected at Stellenbosch, Drakenstein, Paarl, Wagenmakers Valle, &c. &c., the winedressers

would then not be obliged to keep so much cattle, and it would on the other hand, give rise to a new kind of industry, *Roulage*, which is quite unknown at the Cape and would be of very great advantage.

(Signed) AND. MULLER.

[Original.]

*List of Seventy-One Grants made in Freehold by LIEUTENANT
GENERAL SIR R. S. DONKIN, in which the Regulations for
granting Government Lands have been disregarded.*

No. 1. To Lieut. Colonel C. Bird. Granted 1st September 1821. Extent 102 Rods 80 Feet. Gratis. Remarks: It is scarcely possible for me to find terms sufficiently strong to express the impropriety of this grant. The ground here granted adjoins the new Custom House on the beach and is *absolutely* necessary to the Public Service, there not being sufficient store room to contain the quantum of goods at present warehoused under the bonding system. Your Lordship will perceive by the extent of this plot of ground that stores 1260 feet by 80 might be erected here. At the present moment stores are either hired or goods are warehoused in the stores of private merchants under the key of the Customs, whilst this most eligible ground is lying void until its value shall be encreased tenfold, by our Port being made free, the event that is most anxiously looked for and which in the view of all those acquainted with the Cape, is the only one that can save it from becoming a burthen to the Mother Country.

Cape District.

No. 2. Robert Cooper. Granted 15th April 1820. Extent 55 roods 136 feet. Gratis. Remark: This is a part of the Military Cantonment of Wynberg always regarded as ungrantable land and had been repeatedly refused by me.

No. 3. Lt. Colonel Bird. Granted 19th September 1821. Extent 466 rods 54 feet. Remarks: This grant is situated on the Beach at Houts Bay, until this grant was made it has been

an invariable rule never to alienate any land on a beach, more especially in a Bay.

Uitenhage District.

No. 4. John Downley. Granted 29th March 1820. Extent 146 roods 95 feet. Upon payment of 30 Rixdollars. Remarks: Situated at Algoa Bay. As long ago as the year 1813 Sir John Cradock in order to induce persons to build at Algoa Bay notified that he would grant lots (Erven) for building on the payment of 30 Rixdollars and an annual rent of 2 Rixdollars, but at that time there was no coasting trade, no traffic, and Algoa Bay was a place of no importance whatever. Upon this memorandum of Sir John Cradock's (which is no more relevant to the present state of Algoa Bay than it is to the Port of London) the Acting Governor granted this and thirty other lots which had they been put up to auction would have formed an ample fund for the building of a church, a Government Store (the latter of which is now erecting at an expense of 34,000 rixdollars), and other buildings so necessary to Government at a Port.

No. 5. John Brown. Granted 29th March 1820. Extent 325 roods. Upon payment of 30 rixdollars. Remarks: Situated at Algoa Bay. Same remark as No. 4.

No. 6. A. Chiappini. Granted 29th March 1820. Extent 36 roods. Upon payment of 30 rixdollars. Remark: Same as No. 4.

No. 7. P. J. Ter Blanche. Granted 29th March 1820. Extent 562 roods 50 feet. Upon payment of 30 rixdollars. Remark: Same remark as No. 4.

No. 8. Hugh Huntley. Granted 29th March 1820. Extent 375 roods. Remark: Same as No. 4.

No. 9. Fortuin Weis. Granted 29th March 1820. Extent 127 roods 50 feet. Upon payment of 30 rixdollars. Remark: Same as No. 4.

No. 10. F. Moresby, Esq. Granted 22nd July 1820. Extent 387 roods. Upon payment of 30 rixdollars. Remark: Same as No. 4.

No. 11. E. Pigot. Granted 1st August 1820. Extent 425 roods. Upon payment of 30 rixdollars. Remark: Same as No. 4. This gentleman has a large location beyond Graham's Town.

No. 12. Captain C. Trappes. Granted 7th September 1820. Extent 1 Morgen 56 roods. Gratis. Remark: This grant is in Graham's Town. This is the same gentleman to whom the two grants were given at nominal rents, the one on the 9th of October 1821 of 2474 acres, the other on the 23rd October 1821 of 4276 acres.

No. 13. Charles Thornhill. Granted 7th September 1820. Extent 298 roods 5 feet. Upon payment of 30 rixdollars. Same remarks as Nos. 1, 2 &c.

No. 14. Colonel J. Graham. Granted 7th September 1820. Extent 1 Morgen 251 roods 72 feet. Gratis. Remark: This is the same person to whom that most extensive and fertile grant of 11,296 acres was made on the 20th January 1821 in the Graaff Reinet District, at the nominal Rent of only 50 rixdollars, about £3 15s. 0d. Sterling. Had these lots been put up by Public auction and not too many at a time they would have averaged at least 1000 Rixdollars each, which would have formed a fund for the erection of a church, a prison, a magistrate's and secretary's house, a Court Room, &c., &c.

No. 15. Colonel J. Graham. Granted 7th September 1820. Extent 1 morgen 201 roods 6 feet. Gratis. Remark: Same remark as No. 14. At Graham's Town.

No. 16. Lt. C. McCombie. Granted 7th September 1820. Extent 1 morgen 275 roods. Gratis. Remark: At Graham's Town.

No. 17. Captain A. A. O'Reilley. Granted 7th September 1820. Extent 468 roods 9 feet. Gratis. Remark: Do.

No. 18. Jacobus Linde. Granted 11th October 1821. Extent 1844 morgen 163 roods. As a reward for services. Remark: Mr. Linde's services had been most amply rewarded by me at the close of the Kaffer war in 1819, when at the solicitation and recommendation of the Landdrost I acceded to two grants of 600 (sic) acres each being measured for him. Possessed therefore of 12,000 (sic) acres as a remuneration for services from Government, and not having subsequently been called upon for any services, this additional grant of 3688 acres can only be regarded as a serious and perfectly uncalled for injury to the public interest.

No. 19. James Dunford. Granted 11th October 1820. Extent 387 roods 72 feet. Gratis. Same remark as No. 14. At Graham's Town.

No. 20. R. Herman. Granted 11th October 1820. Extent 437 roods 72 feet. Gratis. Same remark as No. 14. At Graham's Town.

No. 21. Mr. R. Hart. Granted 11th October 1820. Extent 1 morgen 75 roods. Gratis. Remark: This is the same gentleman to whom a grant in the Graaff Reinet District was made on the 15th October 1821 consisting of 11,982 acres at a rent of only 112 rixdollars. See my remark on the Graaff Reinet. This grant is situate at Graham's Town.

No. 22. Captain R. Wilson. Granted 11th October 1820. Extent 1 morgen 75 roods. Gratis. Graham's Town. Same remark as No. 14.

No. 23. George Tait. Granted 11th October 1820. Extent 181 roods 25 feet. Gratis. Uitenhage. Same remark as No. 14.

No. 24. Henry Nourse. Granted 4th December 1820. Extent 506 roods 36 feet. Gratis. Graham's Town. Same remark as No. 14. This is the same gentleman (a merchant in Cape Town) to whom the grant in the Albany District was made on the 20th November 1821 of 3768 acres at the nominal rent of 50 rixdollars, and again a similar grant to this one in Graham's Town gratis on the 8th September 1821.

No. 25. To Major T. S. Jackson. Granted 11th October 1820. Extent 549 roods 72 feet. Gratis. Same remark as No. 14. Graham's Town.

No. 26. Wm. Read. Granted 25th August 1821. Extent 250 roods. Upon payment of 30 rixdollars. Algoa Bay. Same remark as No. 4.

No. 27. Lt. Colonel J. G. Cuyler. Granted 30th August 1821. Extent 250 roods. Upon payment of 30 rixdollars. Algoa Bay. Same remark as No. 4.

No. 28. Wm. Barkley. Granted 1st October 1821. Extent 150 roods. Upon payment of 30 rixdollars. Algoa Bay. Same remark as No. 4.

No. 29. John Smith. Granted 1st October 1821. Extent 150 roods. Upon payment of 30 rixdollars. Algoa Bay. Same remark as No. 4.

No. 30. John Asply. Granted 1st October 1821. Extent 150 roods. Upon payment of 30 rixdollars. Algoa Bay. Same remark as No. 4.

No. 31. Joseph Daniels. Granted 1st October 1821. Extent 37 roods 50 feet. Upon payment of 30 rixdollars. Algoa Bay. Same remark as No. 4.

No. 32. John McCaverthy. Granted 1st October 1821. Extent 150 roods. Upon payment of 30 Rixdollars. Algoa Bay. Same remark as No. 4.

No. 33. A. Raffe. Granted 1st October 1821. Extent 37 roods 50 feet. Upon payment of 30 rixdollars. Algoa Bay. Same remark as No. 4.

No. 34. Fortuin Weis. Granted 1st October 1821. Extent 67 roods 80 feet. Upon payment of 30 rixdollars. Algoa Bay. Same remark as No. 4.

No. 35. A. Salie. Granted 1st October 1821. Extent 37 roods 50 feet. Upon payment of 30 rixdollars. Algoa Bay. Same remark as No. 4.

No. 36. Wm. Smith. Granted 1st October 1821. Extent 100 roods. Upon payment of 30 rixdollars. Algoa Bay. Same remark as No. 4.

No. 37. Wm. Placket. Granted 1st October 1821. Extent 150 roods. Upon payment of 30 rixdollars. Algoa Bay. Same remark as No. 4.

No. 38. Thos. Williamson. Granted 1st October 1821. Extent 150 roods. Upon payment of 30 Rixdollars. Algoa Bay. Same remark as No. 4.

No. 39. John Crank. Granted 1st October 1821. Extent 150 roods. Upon payment of 30 Rixdollars. Algoa Bay. Same remark as No. 4.

No. 40. William Ramson. Granted 1st October 1821. Extent 150 roods. Upon payment of 30 Rixdollars. Algoa Bay. Same remark as No. 4.

No. 41. Thos. Jefferson. Granted 1st October 1821. Extent 100 roods. Upon payment of 30 Rixdollars. Algoa Bay. Same remark as No. 4.

No. 42. John Carter. Granted 1st October 1821. Extent 100 roods. Upon payment of 30 Rixdollars. Algoa Bay. Same remark as No. 4.

No. 43. N. Hidge. Granted 1st October 1821. Extent 167 roods. Upon payment of 30 rixdollars. Algoa Bay. Same remark as No. 4.

No. 44. Thos. Winham. Granted 1st October 1821. Extent

37 roods 50 feet. Upon payment of 30 rixdollars. Algoa Bay.
Same remark as No. 4.

No. 45. John Craig, Esq. Granted 1st October 1821. Extent
149 roods 71 feet. Upon payment of 30 rixdollars. Algoa Bay.
Same remark as No. 4.

Graaff Reinet District.

No. 46. Abraham de Clerque. Granted 15th April 1820.
Extent 1 morgen 400 roods. Gratis. Remarks: Village of
Beaufort. Upon a late sale of lots in this village altho' a large
number were put up they averaged 715 Rixdollars each.

Albany District.

No. 47. Christr. Bird, Esq. Granted 15th March 1820. Extent
1 morgen 444 roods 50 feet. Gratis. Remarks: Bathurst. This
is the same gentleman to whom the Freehold Land adjoining the
Custom House in Cape Town has been granted by the Acting
Governor, vide my remark thereon, as well as the two grants in
the Cape District, one a Freehold on the Beach in Hout's Bay,
the other the beautiful grant that was ceded back to Government
by Baron van Hogendorp.

No. 48. C. Bird, Esq. Granted 13th March 1820. Extent
10 morgen. Gratis. Same remark as No. 47.

No. 49. Henry Ellis, Esqr. Granted 15th March 1820. Extent
1 morgen 510 roods 29 feet. Gratis. Bathurst.

No. 50. Henry Ellis, Esq. Granted 15th November 1820.
Extent 10 morgen. Gratis. Bathurst.

No. 51. H. Figman. Granted 22nd February 1821. Extent 1
morgen 200 roods. Gratis. Graham's Town.

No. 52. Mr. M. Adair. Granted 22nd February 1821. Extent
1 morgen 75 roods. Gratis. Graham's Town.

No. 53. R. Johnstone. Granted 19th March 1821. Extent 411
roods 72 feet. Gratis. Graham's Town.

No. 54. Captain H. Wilson. Granted 16th July 1821. Extent
222 roods 108 feet. Gratis. Graham's Town.

No. 55. Mrs. Elizth. Cornfield. Granted 16th July 1821.
Extent 1 morgen 158 roods 48 feet. Gratis. Graham's Town.

No. 56. Lt. T. W. Yates. Granted 16th July 1821. Extent 1
morgen 159 roods 18 feet. Gratis. Graham's Town.

No. 57. Mr. M. T. Onkruydt. Granted 16th July 1821. Extent 1 morgen 212 roods 72 feet. Gratis. Graham's Town.

No. 58. D. P. Francis. Granted 25th August 1821. Extent 1 morgen 87 roods 72 feet. Gratis. Graham's Town.

No. 59. George Scott. Granted 30th August 1821. Extent 479 roods 24 feet. Gratis. Graham's Town.

No. 60. T. R. Palin. Granted 8th September 1821. Extent 1 morgen 202 roods 87 feet. Gratis. Graham's Town.

No. 61. H. Nourse. Granted 8th September 1821. Extent 589 roods 54 feet. Gratis. Remarks: Graham's Town. This is the same gentleman a merchant in Cape Town to whom in the Albany District a grant consisting of 3768 acres was made on the 20th of November 1821, and to whom another Lot in Graham's Town, similar to this, was granted, gratis also, on the 4th December 1820.

No. 62. Captain D. Campbell. Granted 16th October 1821. Extent 1 morgen. Gratis. Remarks: Bathurst. This is the same person, a settler entitled only to 600 acres, to whom a grant in the Albany District consisting of 5992 acres was made by verbal order without Report on the 10th July 1821, and to whom two Lots comprising part of, and trespassing entirely upon, the ground traced out by myself.

No. 63. O. J. Truter. Granted 16th October 1821. Extent 1 morgen. Gratis. Bathurst.

No. 64. M. T. Onkruydt. Granted 16th October 1821. Extent 1 morgen. Gratis. Bathurst.

No. 65. Joseph de Smidt. Granted 16th October 1821. Extent 1 morgen. Gratis. Bathurst.

No. 66. T. Mahony. Granted 16th October 1821. Extent 1 morgen. Gratis. Remarks: Bathurst. A very worthless character, who has taken contracts from Government in buildings and not performed them.

No. 67. Captain D. Campbell. Granted 25th October 1821. Extent 590 roods 87 feet. Gratis. Remarks: Graham's Town. This and the following one are the grants alluded to which interfere so unwarrantably with the situation allotted for the building of a Magistrate's House.

No. 68. Captain D. Campbell. Granted 25th October 1821. Extent 512 roods 16 feet. Graham's Town. Same remark as No. 67.

No. 69. Serjeant John Grant. Granted 27th November 1821.

Extent 1 morgen 212 roods 50 feet. Gratis. Remark: This comprises the most beautiful part of Graham's Town, where it would have been desirable to have had good buildings, instead of which it is granted, *Gratis*, to an old serjeant, who has built of course a miserable hut.

No. 70. Brigade Major A. A. O'Reilley. Granted 27th November 1821. Extent 2 morgen 77 roods 36 feet. Gratis. Graham's Town.

CAPE DISTRICT.

Grants by Transfer.

No. 71. Major G. J. Rogers. On the 14th July 1820. Extent 8 morgen 420 roods, and William Lutterman, granted 11th August 1820. Extent 195 roods 100 feet.

Remarks: This land comprises nearly the whole of the Government Land at the Military Post at Wynberg, and was considered so indispensable for the Service of Government that it was purchased by Government in 1809 of Mr. C. Tennant. At Wynberg there are many pretty villas, and as it is extremely cool and sheltered from the South-east wind in the summer it is much resorted to, indeed it may be justly called the Richmond of the Cape. Many applications were made to Sir John Cradock and still more to me for a portion of this land, but they were invariably refused, it being considered ungrantable land. In defiance of these repeated and numerous precedents, the Acting Governor made these two grants (or transfers as they are called) in Freehold, *Gratis*, the smaller one to his own servant, and the other to his Military Secretary, who, on my return to this Government, I found possessed of the following appointments, Military Secretary 19s. per diem, £1 11s. 6d. per week lodging money, and forage for 3 horses; 1st Aide de Camp, 10s. per diem; Inspector of Enregisterment of Slaves, 5000 Rixdollars per annum; Acting Deputy Barrack Master General, since the death of G. H. Dennis, Esqre., £1 10s. per diem.

His son also an Aide de Camp to the Acting Governor. I merely mention these circumstances to show that this (so injurious to the interests of the Public) was not made as a reward for services, as it will appear by what I have here stated, that this officer already enjoyed a very ample provision. There are at

Wynberg several Government Buildings which in this climate naturally require frequent repairs. This grant to Major Rogers includes all the land in the vicinity fit for making bricks, by which the expence of the church intended to be built and the repairs of the buildings above alluded to will encrease tenfold. I have further to remark that if this land could have been considered grantable under any circumstances, the proper mode of disposing of it would have been in small lots at public auction, which would have formed an ample fund for the erection of a church and for preserving the water of the village by laying it on in pipes; these and other desireable improvements at this place, at Algoa Bay, and at Graham's Town have been paralyzed and frustrated by the improvident (and in my view of the subject) unwarrantable gifts and grants that have been made during my absence by the Acting Governor.

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET.

[Original.]

List of Forty-One Grants made in perpetual Quit Rent by Lieut. General Sir R. S. Donkin in which the Regulations for granting Government Lands have been disregarded.

No. 1. To J. W. Stoll Esqre. Extent 102 Morgen 123 Roods. Granted 19th April 1820. Amount of Rent 10 Rixdollars. Granted by Verbal Order without Report.

Remarks: Mr. Stoll, to whom this grant has been made, is so respectable and meritorious a public servant, that there is no other objection to this grant than that it has been made "by verbal order without Report," by which all the regulations laid down for the granting of Government Land have been disregarded.

No. 2. Lieut. Col. Bird. Extent 391 Morgen 300 Roods. Granted 10th July 1821. Amount of Rent 25 Rixdollars. Granted by Verbal Order. Remarks: This grant includes the whole of the Land that had been formerly ceded to and afterwards resigned by the Baron Van Hogendorp.

No. 3. D. Denyssen, Esqr. Extent 51 Morgen 368 Roods. Granted 20th November 1821. Amount of Rent 10 Rixdollars. Granted by verbal order without report. Remark: This grant

being made "by verbal order without report," all the regulations laid down for the granting of Government Land have been disregarded.

No. 4. J. Hoets. Extent 8 Morgen 189 Roods. Granted 27th November 1821. Amount of Rent 5 Rixdollars. Granted by Verbal Order without Report. Same Remark as No. 3.

STELLENBOSCH DISTRICT.

No. 5. J. G. Faure. Extent 576 Morgen 204 Roods. Granted 15th August 1820. Amount of Rent 96 Rixdollars. Possessed at the time of the grant the Loan Place Aan de Zeekoerivier. Remark: This Land has been granted in defiance of a Regulation never before broken through, "that no Land can be granted to anyone who possesses a Loan Place" not converted into perpetual Quit Rent.

GRAAFF REINET DISTRICT.

No. 6. To A. Stockenstrom. Extent 4985 morgen 163 roods. Granted 16th of December 1820. Amount of rent 30 rixdollars. Possessed at the time of the grant 245 morgen 164 roods P. Q. Rent in partnership, granted on the 10th April 1818 at 76 rix dollars 6sk. per annum. By purchase from Charles Naude. Granted by verbal order without report. Remarks: This very extensive grant nearly 10,000 (9,970) acres in the finest sheep country in the Colony has been made to the Landdrost of Graaff Reinet like those in the Cape District "By verbal order without report," thereby disregarding the regulations for granting the Government Lands. The Landdrost (Mr. Stockenstrom) had already had a grant of land from Government, his mother had also received a large Grant of Land and had a pension of 1200 Rix Dollars per annum in consideration of her husband having lost his life in the Public Service. Mr. Stockenstrom had performed no services beyond the ordinary duties of Landdrost since the close of the Kaffer War 1819. At that period I caused him to be asked in what manner it would be most acceptable to him that his services should be noticed; when I was informed that being a Lieutenant on half pay in His Majesty's Service, his object was to procure a company. He was accordingly (by the favor of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief) brought on full pay

and promoted to a Company of Infantry *without purchase*, from which he subsequently retired to the half pay, which he now retains with his Landdrostship of Graaff Reinet. I conceive therefore that his further remuneration was uncalled for, and that the interests of the public have thereby been injured.

No. 7. John Graham, Esqre. Extent 5648 morgen 270 roods. Granted 20th January 1821. Amount of rent 50 rixdollars. Possessed at the time of the grant 37 morgen 372 roods. P. Q. rent. Granted on the 6th April 1818 at Rds. 39 per annum. Granted by verbal order without report. Remarks: This grant of 11,296 acres is also made upon a verbal mandate, without any regard to the regulations for granting Government Lands. This is without any exception the finest grazing land in the colony; and were it granted to a person with an adequate capital, very great benefit might arise to the Colony from its capability to breed cattle to almost any extent. Colonel Graham was Commandant at Simons Town 700 miles distant, at the time the grant was made, and possessed neither means nor capital to undertake this valuable tract. It is now possessed by his widow, and lies a waste, paralyzing the best prospects of the Colony. When I was on the Frontier in 1817 there had been no rain for 17 months, and yet it was reported to me that the grass on this tract of land stood as high as the bellies of the horses.

No. 8. C. L. Stretch. Extent 3394 morgen 390 roods. Granted 1st March 1821. Amount of Rent 75 Rixdollars. How Granted: Reported on by the Commission, but not referred to the Inspector according to the regulation for granting Government Lands. Remarks: Regulations for granting Government Lands not attended to.

No. 9. H. A. M. van den Berg. Extent 5109 morgen 438 roods. Granted 11th July 1821. Possessed at the time of the grant 1062 morgen 125 roods p. q. Rent granted on the 30th April 1817 at R. D. 52 per annum in his own name, and 2457 morgen 164 roods granted 10th April 1818, at R. D. 76 6 sks. per annum in partnership. How Granted: Examined and calculated by the Inspector at 262 Rds. and 4 sk. per annum. Granted at 5 Rix dollars. Remarks: 10,218 acres at 5 Rix dollars (about 7 shillings and sixpence sterling) per annum.

No. 10. R. Hart. Extent 5991 morgen 441 roods. Granted 15th October 1821. Amount of rent 112 Rixdollars. Possessed

at time of Grant 4039 morgen 343 roods p. q. Rent, granted 16th January 1816 and 10th May 1818 at Rixdollars 130 6 sks. per annum. How Granted: Examined by the Inspector and calculated at Rix-dollars 376 7 sks. per annum. Remarks: I find that the plea recorded for making this Grant is "as a reward for services." It consists of 11,982 acres, and I have to remark that of all modes of reward which could have been selected for the individual in question, this one is the most (and perhaps the only entirely) objectionable one. Mr. Hart is the manager of the large Government Farm on the Frontier called the Somerset Farm, established by me in 1814 and 1815 for the supply of the troops, and an immense saving to the public has thereby been made. Mr. Hart has performed his duties faithfully and with ability, and I should have been well disposed to have made him a pecuniary remuneration for his diligence out of the profits of the farm; but the success of Mr. Hart's exertions depends solely on the most unremitting attention, which affords him no leisure whatever for other pursuits. One of two evils therefore must ensue from making him this Grant, either he must be induced to neglect the interests of the Government Farm in order to attend to his own estate, or that an extensive and very valuable tract of land in a fertile country should lie waste and uncultivated, than which nothing can be more injurious to the interests of this Colony, as I have already observed in the grant to Colonel Graham (No. 7) also in this District.

UITENHAGE DISTRICT.

No. 11. Captain F. Moresby. Extent 71 morgen 43 roods. Granted 22nd July 1820. How Granted: By Special Order without Report. Situate in the vicinity of Algoa Bay. Remarks: The regulations for the granting of Government Lands have here again been entirely disregarded.

No. 12. T. Sandelands. Extent 201 roods 5 feet. Granted 8th September 1820. Amount of Rent 1 sk. Granted by special order without report. Remarks: Same as No. 11 at Graham's Town.

No. 13. F. Flynn. Extent 56 morgen 161 roods. Granted 11th October 1820. Amount of rent 2 Rixdollars. Granted by special order without report. Remarks: Same as No. 11.

No. 14. P. Retief. Extent 2 morgen. Granted 16th October

1820. Amount of rent 1 Rixdollar. Possessed at the time of the grant 2062 morgen 188 roods p. q. rent granted 10th January 1819 at Rds. 40 per annum. Granted by special order without report. Remarks: Same as No. 11.

No. 15. B. Burnett. Extent 507 morgen 326 roods. Granted 16th October 1820. Amount of Rent 5 rixdollars. Granted by special order without report. Remarks: 1,014 acres for 5 rix-dollars (about 7s. 6d. sterling per annum). The regulations for granting government lands entirely disregarded. This gentleman is a settler and one of the most turbulent disposition amongst the whole of them, and no one can be less deserving of a favor from Government. This is situate in the vicinity of Graham's Town.

No. 16. T. Cummings. Extent 1 morgen 502 roods. Granted 16th October 1820. Amount of rent 1 rixdollar. Granted: By special order without report. Remarks: The regulations for granting Government Lands entirely disregarded. Situate at Graham's Town.

No. 17. N. O'Dogherty. Extent 340 roods. Granted 16th October 1820. Amount of Rent 1 Rixdollar. Granted by special order without report. Remarks: Same as No. 16.

No. 18. W. Read. Extent 2 morgen 369 roods. Granted 18th January 1820. Amount of rent 4 rixdollars. Granted on payment of 40 rixdollars and paying 4 rixdollars annually. Remarks: This grant is situated at Algoa Bay. The grantee purchased on the same day a similar lot to this by auction at 615 Rixdollars, so that this grant is a positive and direct loss to Government of 575 Rixdollars.

No. 19. J. S. van Niekerk. Extent 780 morgen 563 roods. Granted 1st March 1821. Amount of rent 20 rixdollars. Possessed at the time of grant 2213 morgen 138 roods perpetual quit rent land, granted on the 10th November 1817 at Rixdollars 100 per annum. How Granted: Not reported upon, the grant made out by special order. Remarks: Same as No. 16.

No. 20. Cs. Frans. Extent 2 morgen 362 roods 50 feet. Granted 18th September 1821. Amount of rent 5 rixdollars. How Granted: On payment of 50 rixdollars and paying 5 rixdollars annually. Remarks: Situate at Bathurst.

TULBAGH DISTRICT.

No. 21. A. Zwart. Extent 27 Morgen 194 roods. Granted 15th July 1821. Amount of rent 5 rixdollars. Granted: "Verbal Order without report." Remarks: The Regulations for granting Government Lands entirely disregarded.

No. 22. J. H. Fischer, Esq. Extent 1455 Morgen 70 roods. Granted 15th July 1821. Amount of rent 25 rix dollars. Possessed at the time of the grant 23 morgen 49 roods perpetual quit rent granted on the 7th June 1816 at Rixdollars 2 7 skillings per annum. Granted: Verbal order without report. Remark: Same as No. 21.

No. 23. O. M. Bergh, Esq. Extent 6547 morgen 418 roods. Granted 15th July 1821. Amount of Rent 20 rix dollars. Granted: "Verbal Order without report." Remark: Same as No. 21.

ALBANY DISTRICT.

No. 24. J. Jones, Esq. Extent 250 morgen. Granted 25th January 1821. Amount of rent 5 rixdollars. Granted: Verbal Order without report. Remark: Same as No. 21. Near Bathurst.

No. 25. J. Goodwin. Extent 286 morgen 341 roods. Granted 25th January 1821. Amount of rent 12 rixdollars. Granted: Verbal Order without report. Remark: Same as No. 21. Near Graham's Town.

No. 26. Captain O. Steward. Extent 1 morgen 200 roods. Granted 22nd February 1821. Amount of Rent 1 rixdollar. Granted: "Verbal Order without report." Remark: Same as No. 21. At Graham's Town.

No. 27. A. B. Armstrong. Extent 1 morgen 47 roods 109 feet. Granted 22nd February 1821. Amount of Rent 1 rixdollar. Granted: "Verbal Order without report." Remark: Same as No. 21. Do.

No. 28. W. H. Rogers. Extent 583 roods 124 feet. Granted 22nd February 1821. Amount of rent 1 rixdollar: Granted: Verbal Order without report. Remark: Same as No. 21. Do.

No. 29. R. J. Aitchison. Extent 396 roods 126 feet. Granted 22nd February 1821. Amount of rent 1 rixdollar. Granted: "Verbal order without report." Remark: Same as No. 21. Do.

No. 30. Wm. Lucas. Extent 532 roods 72 feet. Granted 19th March 1821. Amount of rent 1 rixdollar. Granted : "Verbal order without report." Remark : Same as No. 21. Do.

No. 31. J. Pitt. Extent 438 roods 108 feet. Granted 19th March 1821. Amount of Rent 1 rixdollar. Granted : Verbal Order without report. Remark : Same as No. 21. Do.

No. 32. D. Campbell. Extent 2996 morgen 160 roods. Granted 19th March 1821. Granted : Verbal Order without report. Remark : Same as No. 21. These nearly 6000 (5992) acres have been granted at the nominal rent of 40 Rixdollars, not £4 Sterling per annum. This person came out as a settler and was entitled to 600 acres only, exclusive of this he had Lots or (Erven) granted him gratis at the village of Bathurst and two Erven at Graham's Town. Those at Graham's Town are worth from 1000 to 1200 rixdollars each. This grant adjoins Graham's Town, which doubly enhances its value.

No. 33. G. Humphreys. Extent 440 roods 90 feet. Granted 18th July 1821. Amount of rent 1 rixdollar. Granted : By special order without report. Remark : The Regulations for granting Government Lands entirely disregarded. Situated at Graham's Town.

No. 34. Lieutenant T. U. Yates. Extent 565 roods 84 feet. Granted 8th September 1821. Granted : By special order without report. Remark : Same as No. 33. Do.

No. 35. J. Crichton. Extent 26 morgen 280 roods. Granted 18th September 1821. Amount of rent 12 rixdollars. Granted : By special order without report. Remark : Same as No. 33. Do.

No. 36. J. Jones, Esq. Extent 558 morgen 260 roods. Granted 9th October 1821. Granted by Special Order without report. Remarks : This grant of 1116 acres is made at a nominal rent of only 20 rixdollars to the same person as the 500 acres in the grant No. 24 is made to. 25th January 1821. Situate in the vicinity of Bathurst.

No. 37. C Trappes, Esq. 1237 morgen 330 roods. Granted 9th October 1821. Amount of rent 20 rixdollars. Granted : By Special Order without report. Remarks : 2474 acres, at the nominal rent of 20 rixdollars (about 30 shillings sterling), and the regulations entirely disregarded. This grant was made on the 9th October 1821, and on the 23rd of the same month another grant consisting of 4276 acres was granted to this gentleman at

the nominal rent of 50 rixdollars. This grant is situate in the vicinity of Bathurst.

No. 38. G. Pigot. Extent 46 morgen. Granted 9th October 1821. Amount of rent 20 rixdollars. Granted by special order without report. Remark: Same as No. 33.

No. 39. W. Austin. Extent 1002 morgen. Granted 9th October 1821. Amount of rent 30 rixdollars. Granted by special order without report. Remark: Same as No. 33. Near Bathurst.

No. 40. Captain C. Trappes. Extent 2138 morgen 208 roods. Granted 23rd October 1821. Amount 50 rixdollars. Granted: By special order without report. Remarks: By referring to No. 37 it will be found that a grant of 2474 acres was made to Captain Trappes on the 9th October 1821 at the nominal rent of 20 rix-dollars. 14 days afterwards this grant of 4276 acres was made at 50 rixdollars (about £3 15s. Sterling) and both were made without any regard to the Regulations for granting Government Lands. Near Graham's Town.

No. 41. H. Nourse. Extent 1884 morgen 400 roods. Granted 20th November 1821. Amount of rent 50 rixdollars. Granted by special order without report. Remarks: The regulations for granting Lands entirely disregarded. This gentleman (to whom 3768 acres were given) is a merchant in Cape Town and has no means of cultivating. Upon reference to the Freehold Grants it will be seen that an erf was granted gratis to this gentleman in Graham's Town on the 4th December 1820, and another erf gratis in Graham's Town on the 8th of September 1821. The erven may be computed worth from 1000 to 1200 rixdollars each.

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

COLONIAL OFFICE, LONDON, 2nd July 1822.

MY LORD,—I do myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's dispatch No. 8 of the 26th of March referring to a former dispatch of the 21st of August 1819 relative to the repairs of the Government House at Newlands, and stating that

no Instruction, sanctioning the measures you had adopted for this purpose, had been received from hence, although you had been given to understand whilst in England that a communication to this effect would be made to the Colonial Government. And I beg leave in answer to transmit to your Lordship the Copy of a letter written by my desire to the Treasury on the 30th of November 1819 and acquainting the Lords Commissioners that under the circumstances represented by your Lordship with regard to the House in question, I had approved of the line of conduct you had pursued in directing its reconstruction without waiting for authority from Home, although no Estimate of the Expenditure which the occasion would require had been furnished by your Lordship, I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

COLONIAL OFFICE, LONDON, 2nd July 1822.

MY LORD,—With reference to my dispatch to Sir R. Donkin of the 28th of May 1821 relative to the payment of Pensions which may become due to out pensioners of Greenwich Hospital settled at the Cape, I transmit to your Lordship herewith descriptive Lists of Seven Individuals coming under this denomination, and I have to request your Lordship would be pleased to cause arrangements to be made for issuing whatever Money may appear to be due to them through the Commissariat Department. I am &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

Memorandum of the Names and Stations of the above Seamen :

Thomas Brent	}	Graham's Town.
Joseph Daniels		
James Thomas	}	
Thomas Brown		Bathurst Town.
William Newth	}	
Francis Stanley		Spanish Reed Place,
John Smith		Great Fish River.

[Original.]

Letter from LORD CHARLES SOMERSET to EARL BATHURST.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 2nd July 1822.

MY LORD,—I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's Dispatch of the 31st of January 1822, on the subject of erecting a Church for the celebration of Divine Service according to the rites of the Church of England.

I had occasion when in England to address Mr. Goulburn so fully on this subject that I cannot more satisfactorily reply to your Lordship's present communication than by transmitting to you a copy of the letter that I wrote at that time; but I beg to add that the distress occasioned throughout the Colony by the entire failure of two successive Harvests would make it impossible, if it were otherwise feasible, to raise a sufficient collection for effecting this object at present. I have &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET.

[Original.]

Letter from LORD CHARLES SOMERSET to EARL BATHURST.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 4th July 1822.

MY LORD,—The accumulation of business in the Office of Land Revenue at this place, owing to the number of grants of Vacant Land that have of late been made, and to the creation of new Drosties and Sub-drosties, had rendered it necessary for a supernumerary Clerk to be employed, for a considerable time past, in the performance of these augmented duties; and I have now considered it more economical, as the business continues to encrease, to appoint an additional Clerk, at the small Salary of Six Hundred Rixdollars per annum, to which I request your Lordship's sanction.

Should your Lordship approve of this arrangement, may I pray that notice thereof be given to the Audit Department.

I have &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY

[Copy.]

Proclamation by LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

Whereas it has been deemed expedient, with a view to the prosperity of this Settlement, that the Language of the Parent Country should be more universally diffused, and that a period should be now fixed, at which the English Language shall be exclusively used in all judicial and official Acts, Proceedings, and Business, within the same. The long and familiar intercourse which has happily taken place between the good Inhabitants of this Colony, and the very numerous British-born Subjects, who have established themselves, or have been settled here, has already greatly facilitated a measure, which is likely still more closely to unite the loyal Subjects of their Common Sovereign. The system which I had previously adopted, with a view to this exigence, of employing British-born Subjects, conversant in both languages, in the parochial duties of the Reformed Religion, as established in this Colony, has likewise paved the way to the amelioration now contemplated.

It has pleased His Majesty most graciously to approve that measure, and to enable me to act more extensively upon it, not only by having commanded Clergymen of the Established Church of Scotland, (whose religious tenets are precisely similar to those of the Reformed Church of this Country,) who have received instruction in the Dutch Language, in Holland, to be sent hither, to be placed in the vacant Churches, but by having authorised competent and respectable Instructors being employed at public expence, at every principal place throughout the Colony, for the purpose of facilitating the acquirement of the English Language to all classes of society.

These Teachers having now arrived, the moment appears favorable for giving full effect to His Majesty's Commands; and I therefore, hereby order and direct, by Virtue of the Power and Authority in me vested, that the English Language be exclusively used in all Judicial Acts and Proceedings, either in the supreme or inferior Courts of this Colony, from the 1st Day of January, of the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven; and that all official Acts and Documents, of the several public Offices of this Government, (the Documents and

Records of the Courts of Justice, excepted,) be drawn up and promulgated in the English Language, from and after the 1st Day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five; and that all Documents, prepared and issued from the Office of the Chief Secretary to this Government, be prepared in the English Language, from and after the 1st Day of January next, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-three; from and after which periods, respectively, the English Language shall, in such judicial and official Acts and Proceedings, be exclusively adopted.

And that no Person may plead Ignorance hereof, this shall be published and affixed in the usual manner.

God save the King !

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Cape of Good Hope, this 5th day of July, 1822.

(Signed) C. H. SOMERSET.

[Original.]

Letter from the BISHOP OF LONDON to EARL BATHURST.

FULHAM, July 6, 1822.

MY LORD,—Your Lordship's letter of June 27th respecting the Revd. Mr. Geary, for whom Lord Charles Somerset has requested permission to go out as a Minister to the Cape of Good Hope, reached me on Thursday morning. Your Lordship requests my opinion of the competency of Mr. Geary, and his ability to discharge the duties of such a situation, which at present I am wholly unable to give, knowing nothing of that gentleman, not even his place of residence.

When I have Mr. G.'s testimonials and references I will endeavour to obtain some satisfactory information concerning him: but I am at present rather straitened for time, as I leave Fulham on the visitation of my Diocese on Monday next, and shall be absent three weeks. I have &c.

(Signed) W. LONDON.

It is possible that Mr. Geary's name may have been already before me and escaped my recollection.

[Original.]

*Letter from SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN to
ROBERT WILMOT, ESQRE.*

21 HALF MOON STREET, July 7th 1822.

DEAR SIR,—You received what I said to you some days ago concerning my friend Major Jones in so very obliging a manner that I am encouraged to restate the subject to you, unofficially, in the hope that you may find a favorable opportunity of mentioning it to Lord Bathurst.

My object is to solicit your assistance in behalf of an old and deserving officer who has been almost ruined by the expense he was put to of £1500 in establishing himself in Albany to execute an office I had really forced upon him on public grounds, which he reluctantly accepted, and for which he resigned the Town Majorship, worth near £400 per annum.

Major Jones now respectfully throws himself on Lord Bathurst's protection, and what he solicits is, some small but respectable appointment anywhere in Europe to enable him to subsist, which under the losses he has sustained he is hardly able to do.

A consulship is the thing he has mentioned, and should Lord Bathurst be disposed to arrange that for him, I will answer for my friend's high honor and strict propriety in the execution of the office; and when I mention that he was first cousin to the late Duke of Norfolk, and that he and his brothers were the nearest Relations the Duke had in the world, it will not be too much for me to say that such a person would be a very creditable accession to the Corps of Consuls.

Major Jones speaks the French, Spanish, and Italian languages, and is a competent scholar in Latin.

I beg leave again to express my thanks for the kindness with which you heard me lately on this subject; and I will not conceal from you that I am very much pained, indeed, by the consciousness of my having, in my anxiety to benefit the public Service, inflicted a very serious injury on my friend. I have &c.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

[Copy.]

*Letter from the REVEREND W. R. THOMSON to the COLONIAL
SECRETARY.*

CHUMIE, 7th July 1822.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you that on Thursday last, accompanied by Mr. Brownlee, I went over to Gaika's Kraal, to deliver His Excellency's answer to Gaika and the other chiefs who were assembled. Botman was the only principal chief present. Enno was prevented from attending by sickness; but sent a few of his people as his representatives. This circumstance was pleaded in excuse for the delay of the meeting.

We proceeded to state to them explicitly the refusal of His Excellency the Governor to their last request; and explained the grounds upon which the ceded Territory was first required by, and eventually given up to His Excellency, to be included within the Colony. That the same reasons still existed, why the Boundary line should remain as it now is; and also intimated that from the many depredations which have lately been committed, His Excellency was determined to enforce upon the Kaffers a strict compliance to the agreement with regard to the Colonial Boundary.

Agreeable to your desire we then acquainted them with the information which His Excellency has received, of their late attempts to form a Coalition against the Colony, and endeavoured to impress upon their minds the certain misery and destruction which they would inevitably bring upon themselves and their people by such a measure. We also pointed out to Gaika the ingratitude of such conduct, and the feelings of friendship with which His Excellency would still regard him if he acted up to his engagements.

Many observations were made, and questions asked by Individuals, the principal of which were repeated by Gaika at the Close. He used arguments to show that the ceded territory might be possessed by his people with safety to the Colony; the strongest of which was the power he had to recover cattle when stolen from the Colonists. He pleaded also the want of skins, to make clothing for himself and family, and from all that he

said shewed the extreme reluctance with which he relinquished the hope of repossessing that tract of Country.

He expressed regret that charges of Robbery were made against his people, and particularly against his son Makomo, without his having the means of ascertaining and punishing those who were actually guilty; and stated that without having the "Spoor" of the stolen cattle traced into his Country, according to agreement with His Excellency (which was not done in the last cases), it is impossible for him to recover them from the depredators.

He repeated the denial he formerly made of attempting to induce the Border chiefs to disturb the peace of the Colony. He exclaimed "how could His Father the Governor entertain such suspicions of his son; to His Excellency he owed everything, and he desired still to be considered as His Excellency's friend." He, as well as the others who were with him, shewed great anxiety to know who had given such information; but finding we could not gratify them, they requested that His Excellency woud condescend to name the Informant, I have &c.

(Signed) W. R. THOMSON.

[Original.]

*Letter from SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN to ROBERT
WILMOT, ESQRE.*

LONDON, July 8, 1822.

DEAR SIR,—I feel much obliged by your affording me the opportunity of explaining and doing away two passages in my letter relative to Major Jones which certainly I never intended to bear the Construction which they seem to be capable of.

In regard to the hardship of which Major Jones may have complained, and to which I, in advocating his case, alluded, I never had the remotest intention of saying or implying that Lord Bathurst had "inflicted a hardship on him." Lord Bathurst is too just and too considerate towards those who in any way depend on him to oppress them with hardships, and, of all men, I who have received so much honored kindness and favor

from Lord Bathurst should be, and am, one of the last who could intend so to express myself.

I must equally, and distinctly assure you that Major Jones has too much delicacy and right feeling to found any claim on his not having communicated his case to his Father in Law. The observation was made by *me* and not by *him*; and my object was, not to urge a claim on it (for a claim founded on such a principle I would myself reject, had I still power to do so), but, to shew my friend in his true light and character, that of a high-minded Gentleman, who placed his reliance, openly, on His Majesty's Government alone, and to which alone he still looks with respectful Confidence.

In regard to the Expence of £1500 Sterling, I have before me Major Jones's Broker's account of June 1820, in which he credits him with £550 Sterling which his and Mrs. Jones's outfit and passage to the Cape of Good Hope cost him, and a second account from Coutts & Co. crediting him with £1002 amount of stock sold last May, on his return to England, near £600 of which he has paid away at the Cape, and the remainder was absorbed by the expence of His and Mrs. Jones's passage to England.

Permit me here to rectify a mistake into which you have fallen in Estimating the Income of Major Jones's situation. In addition to what you state, he had the pay of Military Commandant, which was £1 per Diem, moreover Major Jones never contemplated saving money on the Frontier, honorable and useful employment was all he wanted, and he often told me there that if he could cover all his expenses, and return to England at the End of 3 or 4 years not out of pocket, he should be satisfied.

Major Jones is incapable of aggravating or misrepresenting his case; and, when he said that he was £1500 out of pocket, I not only, myself, gave implicit credit to the fact, but I re-asserted it to you in the firmest conviction of its accuracy and Truth; but it now appears that he is £1552 out of pocket.

I beg leave to enclose my letter concerning Major Jones revised, and in a state, I hope, to be laid before Lord Bathurst; and I have every reliance on your kind and effectual support of my friend's interest. I have &c.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

[Copy.]

Letter from the Landdrost of Albany to the Colonial Secretary.

GRAHAM'S TOWN, 10th July 1822.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 25th April last transmitting for my Report thereon a copy of a Memorial from Mr. William Wait, Head of a Party, praying for an additional grant of land, I have the honor to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that having inspected with the Surveyor of the District the plain near the sea pointed out by the Memorialist, which is only accessible by a small Kloof at the extremity of his location, I am of opinion that there is not any objection to the grant thereof, particularly as Mr. Wait's location affords very little arable land. I have &c.

(Signed) HARRY RIVERS.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

COLONIAL OFFICE, LONDON, 11th July 1822.

MY LORD,—I do myself the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, a printed Copy of the Regulations which His Majesty has been pleased to direct should be observed in Salutes fired in compliment to Civil and Military officers in the Colonial possessions of the Crown. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Copy.]

Proclamation by LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

Whereas it has appeared to His Majesty's Government, that the Laws in force in this Colony, relating to Testamentary Dispositions of Property, may, in their operation, defeat the expectations of those Individuals who have emigrated, and become Settlers within the Jurisdiction of this Government; and I have, in consequence thereof, received His Majesty's Most Gracious Commands to make Provision in the Premises according to Circumstances:—I do,

therefore, in pursuance thereof, and by Virtue of the Authority in me vested, hereby make known, declare, and order,—That it shall be hereafter considered lawful, regular, and of full force, for all Residents and Settlers in this Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, being natural born Subjects of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to enjoy the same Rights of devising their Property, both real and personal, as they would be entitled to exercise under the Laws and Customs of England;—provided, however, that in case any such natural born Subject of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall enter into the Marriage State within this Settlement, without making a previous Marriage Settlement,—(called in the Colonial Law term *Ante-Nuptial Contract*,)—his Property, in such case, both real and personal, shall be administered and divided according to Colonial Law, notwithstanding any subsequent Testamentary Devise, unless such subsequent Testamentary Devise be made in conjunction with the Wife of the Party, according to the Colonial Law on this head.

And it is hereby further made known and ordered, that the original Will or Testament of any Person dying in this Colony, shall be deposited, as usual, in the Orphan Chamber, at Cape Town, in order to legalize the administration of the Estate, by the Executor or Administrator thereof.

And I do hereby further order and direct the President, or acting President, of any of the Matrimonial Courts of this Government, to explain, clearly, to every natural born Subject of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, who shall be about to enter into Matrimonial Engagements, and appear for that purpose before such Court, the tenor of this my Proclamation;—noting on their Record their having so done, that no Man may justly plead ignorance of this Provision.

And in order still further to obviate the plea of not knowing the Law on this head, I have caused this Proclamation to be published and affixed as usual, and to appear in three successive Gazettes.

God save the King!

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Cape of Good Hope,
this 12th Day of July, 1822.

(Signed) C. H. SOMERSET.

[Original.]

Letter from LORD CHARLES SOMERSET to EARL BATHURST.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 15th July 1822.

MY LORD,—I lost no time on the receipt of your Lordship's Dispatch No. 12, dated 23rd February 1822, calling upon me to take proper measures for publishing the periods fixed upon, at which the English Language shall be exclusively used in all Judicial and Official Acts, Proceedings and Business within this Settlement, to make the necessary arrangements for giving effect to your Lordship's Instructions, and I have now the honour of transmitting to your Lordship, a Copy of the Proclamation I have issued on the subject, which I trust will meet your Lordship's view of the case. I have &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET.

[Original.]

*Letter from SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN to ROBERT
WILMOT, ESQRE.*

CHELTENHAM, July 15, 1822.

DEAR SIR,—I perceive in the Report of a late debate in the House of Commons that Mr. Hume has asserted that the Salary of a certain Dutch Governor of the Cape of Good Hope was only £1100 a year. I believe, in point of fact, that the Salaries of the Dutch Governors were fixed, nominally, at about £2000 a year; but Mr. Hume forgot to enumerate the *Perquisites* of the Dutch Governors, some of which it may be satisfactory to you to know, in case Mr. Hume should think proper to contrast the Dutch and English Expenses of that Government again.

1st. The Dutch Governors had several large farms attached to them. On one they raised Poultry, on another Cattle, a third was for their Milch Cows, and so on. All these were cultivated by Government Slaves, and as a very great Excess of Produce was raised beyond what the Governor consumed, he sold the Excess to Ships touching for Refreshments.

2ndly. The Dutch Governor had a share in almost all com-

tracts, and was a partner in all commercial dealings with Vessels touching at the Cape, conjointly with the Council or the Court of Justice, &c.

3rdly. No Ships could obtain refreshments or aid of any sort but through the Governor, and those who supplied them were supposed to shew their Gratitude to the Governor for the permission.

4thly. Moreover the Dutch Governors were in the habit of receiving presents from all quarters, in short I have been assured by the Dutch Inhabitants of the Colony that however small the Dutch Governor's Salary might appear, his Income was in fact very large, and in a few years they were sure to realise a competence for the rest of their lives.

Could an English Gentleman be supposed capable of divesting himself of those feelings with which we are all bred up, there would not be a Man who would not, in point of mere Gain, prefer the Dutch Emoluments to the English Salary.

If you were not before aware of these circumstances you will perhaps excuse my intruding on you with them. I have &c.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

[Original.]

Letter from LORD CHARLES SOMERSET to EARL BATHURST.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 16th July 1822.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Dispatch No. 15, dated 26th February 1822, conveying to me His Majesty's commands that I should take the necessary measures for preparing and publishing a Proclamation granting Residents and Settlers in this Colony, being natural born Subjects of the United Kingdom, the same Rights of devising their property both Real and Personal, as they would be entitled to exercise under the Laws and Customs of England, and in reply I beg to transmit to your Lordship a Copy of the Proclamation which I have issued in consequence, and which I trust will meet the case in question. I have &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET.

[Original.]

Letter from SIR RUFANE SHAWE DONKIN to EARL BATHURST.

CHELTENHAM, July 16th 1822.

MY LORD,—In a late interview I had with the Auditors of Colonial Accounts that Board called my attention to the following Particulars as wanting explanation, and as requiring Sanction from your Lordship; I therefore beg leave to offer the following remarks to your Lordship in the Hopes that they will be satisfactory, and that your Lordship will be pleased to grant the necessary authority to the Board of Colonial Audit for the passing of the Items in question in my accounts for the year 1820.

The first Item is for the Repair of Buildings at the top of the Government Garden.

This item has been inserted in my public Account in a very unexplanatory manner. The cause of the expenditure was as follows :

At the top of the Government Garden were several buildings for the Gardener, and Garden Stores, for the Menagerie of the Colony, and for some Servants and Slaves attendant on the Gardens, all of which buildings were in a very dilapidated state and threatened to fall in; it became therefore a matter of necessity to repair them.

On visiting the Premises with the Surveyor it appeared to me that by joining the Gable Ends of three of the Buildings and roofing in the intervals a sufficiency of Room would be gained to lodge the whole of the Government Slaves who had hitherto been lodged at a considerable distance from the Government House and Gardens, in a very bad and insalubrious old building, and for which a Rent of 1500 Rixdollars per annum was paid. The extra expence therefore for lodging all the slaves (that is, the expence beyond unavoidable Repairs and by which 1500 Rixds. per annum would be saved) did not amount to more than half the sum total, that is to say, not to more than about 5000 Rds. (£460) so that in a little more than three years the whole extra Expense will be redeemed by the saving of Rent, in addition to which the Health and Morals of the Slaves were ensured by drawing them more immediately under the Eye and Protection of the Governor, and by establishing within the same precinct the School Room,

the School Master, and a Hospital for the slighter cases, moreover, an actual saving of expence to the public will ultimately accrue from the getting rid of an annual Rent for a Slave Lodge.

A second item adverted to by the Board was the hire of a House at Wynberg for my Residence. The Country House of the Governor had fallen in. To reside in the Town in the Hot Season is almost impossible to any one, and in the state of Health in which I then was, to me quite impossible. I therefore hired the Cheapest House I could procure at Wynberg, having no official Residence in the Country.

I hope this small item of Expenditure (I believe 3600 Rixds., and the only one I ever incurred in the Colony for my own accommodation) will not be disapproved of by your Lordship.

A third Item relates to the purchase of the *Locust*, Government Vessel. This purchase was made under the orders of Lord C. Somerset before he went to England, and my signature to the Warrant is only a consequence of that Courtesy I felt due to my predecessor wherever I could conscientiously acquiesce. Altho' the keeping up of a Colonial Vessel of that size may be a matter of rather doubtful Expediency, especially situated as the Colony now is, I did not think it would have been decorous in me to break up the Establishment, and I therefore ordered the *Locust* to be paid for, being actually in Government Employ at the time.

I have &c.

(Signed) R. S. DONKIN.

[Copy.]

Letter from the Landdrost and Heemraeden of Tulbagh to the Colonial Secretary.

TULBAGH, 17th July 1822.

SIR.—We beg leave most respectfully to request you will have the goodness to represent to His Excellency the Governor the very decayed State of the public Buildings at the Drostdy, but more particularly to call the attention of His Excellency to the state of the Drostdy House, great part of which is flat roofed, and

being constructed with yellow wood, is now so much decayed as to be unfit for habitation, some part having given way during the late heavy Rains, and as the Repairs will in all probability greatly exceed the Estimate that we made and Submitted dated 2nd April last, and as we consider it most desirable to have the Buildings inspected, before any Expense is incurred, by an experienced Builder, we request you will have the goodness to Solicit His Excellency to give directions for Mr. Jones or such other Person His Excellency may please to select, to proceed to Tulbagh as soon as possible to make a Survey and Report for the guidance of the Board of Landdrost and Heemraden in making their representation to Government. We have &c.

(Signed) C. TRAPPES, Landdrost.

By order of Landdrost and Heemraden.

(Signed) D. KUYS, Secretary.

[Original.]

Letter from G. KEKEWICH, ESQRE., to ROBERT WILMOT, ESQRE.

SIR,—I regret extremely that the want of documents should preclude your obtaining from me the information you required yesterday, relative to the Slave Laws at the Cape of Good Hope which existed under the Dutch Government, and have not been repealed since that Colony became permanently annexed to the British Empire. I believe all this information is comprehended in the Proclamation issued by the Dutch Government on the subject; but chiefly in a manuscript copy of the Batavian Statutes, which I have always understood to comprise a Body of Laws and Regulations not very favorable to the Condition of the Slave. I state this from hearsay authority only, as I have never been able to procure a copy of these Statutes, and have seen only occasional Extracts therefrom.

I am very far from being the advocate of Slavery under any Circumstances; but if my own personal observation for the twelve years last past may be considered any authority, I do not hesitate to declare it my firm persuasion, that the Condition of the Slave

at the Cape of Good Hope has been very considerably improved and ameliorated under the Laws and Regulations promulgated by successive British Governors, particularly by my Lord Howden, and generally, that the State of Slavery there is of such a nature as to render it little more than nominal. The value of a Slave is of late years become too great to the Proprietor, either to overwork or maltreat him; and perhaps the enormous Price which a Slave fetches may induce Persons not conversant with the Colony to imagine that this will act as a Temptation to introduce a clandestine and illegal importation of negroes, in violation of the Act of Parliament. It may be so; but I boldly affirm, without fear of contradiction, that such a Case has not been even surmised or suspected, since the Abolition of the nefarious Traffic in 1806; and in my humble opinion, is by no means to be apprehended. I am sure it would not be encouraged. The Office for the Registration of Slaves, the thin and scattered Population, and the nature of the Coast, with other circumstances, render such Transactions, if not altogether impossible, almost impracticable.

The Instructions to the different Landdrosts in the distant Districts vary but little, and I believe to be general as far as they affect the Slave Population.

I trust you will excuse this Intrusion, and have &c.

• (Signed) G. KEKEWICH.

17 NORFOLK STREET, July 18th 1822.

[Original.]

Letter from the BISHOP OF LONDON to EARL BATHURST.

MY DEAR LORD,—From the result of the enquiries which I have made respecting Mr. Geary whom Lord Charles Somerset is desirous of appointing Chaplain at the Cape, I have reason to believe that he is qualified to discharge with efficiency the duties of that situation. I enclose the letter which I received this morning from him, which will at once explain the delay of my answer to your Lordship's enquiries, and the hope which Mr. Geary entertains of obtaining some allowance to cover the expences of his passage, should he succeed in obtaining the ap-

pointment, of which I shall only say that the request appears to be reasonable if it is possible to comply with it. I have &c.

(Signed) W. LONDON.

I return to Fulham from my visitation on Friday.

BRENTWOOD, July 21st 1822.

[Enclosure.]

MY LORD,—I have been waiting with no little anxiety for tidings, from my Rector, to inform me if he received the letter which I forwarded to him from your Lordship. A letter came from him by this morning's post, which I take the liberty to enclose with its envelope, that your Lordship may perceive the cause of the fractured appearance of the Seal.

May I, my Lord, take the further liberty, (should Mr. W.'s letter prove satisfactory) of soliciting your Lordship to second the appeal that has been made to Lord Bathurst in my favor, by the Beaufort Family, to induce his Lordship to extend to me a grant adequate for the transportation to the Cape of myself and family, consisting of a wife, and female servant and 3 children ?

Surely, my Lord, the circumstance of banishment from one's native country, in all probability for life, pleaded in favor of one, (may I be permitted to say) honestly desirous, in a temperate, persuasive and steady manner to discharge the duties of his profession, may induce his Lordship to take an interest in my case; and you may feel assured, My Lord, that my conduct will never reflect the slightest discredit on your Lordship's recommendation. I have &c.

(Signed) Wm. GEARY.

SPITALFIELDS, July 19.

[Office Copy.]

Letter from EARL BATHURST to LORD CHARLES SOMERSET.

LONDON, 22nd July 1822.

MY LORD,—I have received His Majesty's commands to communicate with your Lordship on the subject of apprenticed Negroes

in the Colony placed under your administration; and to instruct your Lordship to call upon the officer of the Customs to furnish Returns agreeably to the fifth paragraph of His Majesty's Order in Council of the 16th of March 1808, which specifies the information which such Returns should contain, and requires the same to be made annually, and transmitted to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. And I have further to desire that your Lordship would be pleased to take the necessary measures to secure the observance of due regularity on the part of the chief officer of the Customs in preparing and furnishing the Returns in question at the periods prescribed by the Order in Council. I have &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

[Copy.]

*Letter from the Consistory of the Dutch Reformed Church,
Capetown, to the Colonial Secretary.*

CAPE TOWN, July 22, 1822.

SIR,—Churchwardens of the reformed church at Cape Town having observed from the *Gazette* of Saturday the 6th Inst. that His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint and add a third Minister for their Church, humbly beg leave to solicit your favor, to express to his Excellency their gratitude for this mark of attention and care for the better and more uninterrupted administration of divine Service.

They further beg leave to embrace the opportunity of requesting your favor, to represent to His Excellency that Government some time ago was pleased to direct the Salary of the third minister to be divided amongst the two others who were obliged to perform the duty, until the vacancy of the third shall be filled up: and which having now taken place, the salaries are of course to be put on the former footing; unless His Excellency may be pleased to take into consideration that lately His Majesty's Government was pleased to encrease the Salaries of the respective Clergymen in the Country Districts and of most of the Civil Servants, and that all necessaries of life have since so materially raised in price, that should the Salary of the Minister in Cape

Town be reduced to its former footing, it would at present indeed be inadequate for the support of a family in that respectable manner, which their rank and situation in life require, and which stand in so near a connexion with the respectability of the service itself.

Churchwardens therefore further beg leave to solicit of your favor, to suggest to His Excellency the Governor to direct the Ministers of the Church in Cape Town, either to be continued in their present amount of Salaries, or that such other provision be made for them in that respect as to His Lordship may appear equitable. They also beg to assure His Excellency that the whole congregation shall join them in shewing their gratitude for the promotion of the Service, and have the honor to subscribe themselves with sentiments of the highest respect and esteem, Sir, &c.

(Signed) J. H. VON MANGER, V.D.M.
 J. C. BERRANGÉ, V.D.M.
 G. J. Vos,
 A. BRINK, Sr.,
 J. A. SMUTS,
 J. G. BLANCKENBERG,
 P. ROUX, PAUL S.,
 J. C. GIE, Mz.

[Copy.]

Letter from MR. J. FOURNIER to the LANDDROST OF ALBANY.

GROBLER'S KLOOF, July 25, 1822.

SIR.—Notwithstanding the three gentlemen whom you appointed to investigate the dispute betwixt myself and Mr. Shaw, after binding us down to abide by their decision, decided that according to the tenor of our agreement Mr. Shaw could not encroach upon my location under any pretence, I have taken the liberty of sending you the enclosed document to convince you that it is the land, and not the water, which he is striving to defraud me of. Under the shallow pretence of his having no water, he claims the most valuable part of mine, which to possess he must have a strip of it nearly throughout my whole location. Mr. Shaw is not ignorant of there being water upon his own land.

I have proposed the land being divided, and all the party consent to it but Mr. Shaw, who not only refuses to bear his portion of the expence, but also declares he will not sanction it. I wish to have some ground cultivated before the Season be too far advanced, but cannot while affairs are in their present state, because unless I cultivate my own which Mr. Shaw unjustly withholds, I must run the risque of doing it upon that part which may belong to my opposite neighbour. I am &c.

(Signed) J. FOURNIER.

[Hansard's Parliamentary Debates.]

Slavery at the Cape of Good Hope.

25th July 1822.—Mr. Wilberforce rose and said :

SIR ;—It will probably be remembered, that some time ago I moved an address to the Crown, earnestly entreating his majesty to renew those strenuous endeavours which his ministers had been already exerting, to prevail on several of the great powers of Europe, who had solemnly stipulated that they would co-operate with us in abolishing the Slave trade, to fulfil the sacred engagements they had contracted. My present motion may not unnaturally be deemed to be a sort of supplement to the former, or at least to arise out of it ; for it is the object of my present address, to beseech his majesty's ministers to take effectual measures, without delay, for preventing, in a great colony which we have recently begun to establish, the extension of slavery, in circumstances also in which a trade in slaves would be the infallible and no distant consequence. It can scarcely be necessary for me to suggest how strongly we are urged to forbear from every the very smallest approximation to the criminal practices, with the continuance of which we are reproaching our neighbours. And being convinced, that unless we immediately interpose to prevent it, we shall soon see a new slave colony formed by means equally fraudulent and cruel as those which prevail on the opposite side of Africa, it becomes us not to lose an hour in taking adequate precautions against the occurrence of such an evil.

It is well known, that, two or three years ago, many families

migrated to the Cape of Good Hope at the public expense, to whose number fresh additions are continually making. They have chiefly settled in the two great provinces of Utenhague and Albany, at a very considerable distance from Cape Town, and where the number of old settlers possessing slaves is very small. I well remember, when we first began our operations against the Slave trade, our warmest opponents were accustomed to say, that were we to begin anew, no one doubtless would think of commencing that traffic, but, on the contrary, every one would reprobate, in the strongest terms, the very idea of instituting such a system of atrocities. The same remark may justly be applied to the state of slavery. No man, who has any sense of the value of liberty, would think of establishing a condition of society so utterly at war with the rights and happiness of our fellow-creatures. But it is one of the very chief evils of slavery, that it reduces its victims to such a state, that they cannot always be suddenly emancipated, without some risk of danger to themselves, and to the peace of the community of which they form a part. I grant, Sir, that it is but too true, that, especially where the slaves greatly outnumber the freemen,—and I may add, where the distinction between the races is of so marked a character as in the case of the White and Black population of our transatlantic colonies,—a sudden emancipation of the slaves would not only be injurious to their masters, but might probably be also ruinous to themselves. Yet I must remark, that the objections against sudden manumission ought not to be too implicitly admitted; for we have lately had instances which would lead us to a directly opposite conclusion. During our last unhappy war with the United States, the British commander in the southern colonies of America invited the slaves to join the British standard. Many accordingly deserted their plantations; and as it would have been cruelty and injustice to send them back to their old masters, it became a question how to dispose of them. It was proposed to settle several hundreds of them (seven or eight hundred, I think) in the island of Trinidad—of course, as free labourers. But the planters opposed the idea most strongly, predicting nothing but failure to the plan; for it was contended that no free Negro would ever work, and that, of course, they would support themselves by plunder. Sir Ralph Woodford, however, the governor of Trinidad, with an energy, as well as a benevolence and an ability, which

did him great honour, was not to be overborne by prejudice. Accordingly, he planted them in a part of the island where the experiment would be most safely made; and I am assured that the result has proved highly favourable to his discernment; and that these men are now earning their subsistence, with so much industry and good conduct, as to have put to silence all the calumnies that were at first urged against the measure. I may also adduce the instance of many of the soldiers of the disbanded regiments of Blacks, both at Sierra Leone and other places, who have become industrious and commendable labourers for their own support. Yet, for the safe and general emancipation of the slave population of our West India islands, a previous moral preparation seems requisite; and I say this the rather, because I hesitate not frankly to avow, that this is the only excuse for our suffering the slavery of the West Indies to continue. Not I only, but all the chief advocates of the abolition of the Slave trade,—Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Lord Grenville, Lord Grey, and every other,—scrupled not to declare, from the very first, that their object was, by ameliorating regulations, and more especially by stopping that influx of uninstructed savages, which furnished an excuse for continuing a harsh system of management, and prevented masters from looking to their actual stock of slaves for keeping up their number, to be surely though slowly advancing towards the period when these unhappy beings might exchange their degraded state of slavery for that of a free and industrious peasantry. To that most interesting object, doubtless, I still look forward; though I confess, that perhaps of late we all have been chargeable with not having paid due attention to the subject. But if, because in those great countries, which are the seats of the new British settlements, there are now a few proprietors with slaves who were settled there before this emigration took place, we were to render slavery the *lex loci*, the pervading system of the whole region, we should be justly chargeable with setting on foot a state of slavery; for the few slaves now there bear no assignable proportion to what will hereafter become the population of this extensive district. It becomes us now, therefore, while the evil is in the bud, to prevent its swelling and gaining strength and maturity, and diffusing its baneful seeds throughout the whole land. Rather let government endeavour to make terms with the few present proprietors, and, by grants of land, or in some way or other prevail on them to

remove from the district; or else they must be placed under some special regulations, suited to the peculiarity of their circumstances, and calculated to prevent their little stock of slaves from extending itself, and the possession of slaves by the few old settlers affording at once temptation and opportunity for the acquisition of slaves by the new.

It is due to his majesty's government to state, that they have indeed adopted two expedients for guarding against the extension of slavery: the first, by making it a condition of the new grants of land, that no slaves were to be employed; the second, that of establishing a registration of the slaves. Both these expedients, however, are utterly inadequate to the prevention of the evil. Experience shows, in other countries where government lands have been granted, and where forfeiture has been the penalty of the non-observance of certain conditions, that these conditions have soon fallen into disuse, but that the penalty has never been exacted. Such has been the case almost universally in the instance of the ceded islands in the West Indies. But the fact is so notorious that it will be at once admitted. Besides this, it must also be remembered, that the condition attached to these grants at the Cape of Good Hope only applies to predial, and not to domestic slavery; whereas domestic slavery is in some particulars of a still more malignant and pernicious character. I grant, that the slaves employed in the cultivation of land, are apt to be reduced to a lower state of degradation, and, especially in the West Indies, to be treated too much on the same principles as the inferior animals. But, though the domestic slaves occupy a higher level where they are the property of men of rank and education, yet, were the secrets of that prison-house to be opened to the view, O what scenes would be displayed of the dreadful effects of the exercise of uncontrolled power, in low, uneducated minds! And remember, that it is domestic slavery which chiefly avenges the injuries sustained by its immediate victims on their masters and mistresses, by producing all that depravation of moral character which never fails to be generated where the institution of slavery prevails. It may be justly specified as the most signal display of its depraving properties—thus constituting a striking instance of the truth of the remark, that the corruption of the best things sometimes renders them the worst—that slavery can even substitute a spirit of brutal harshness and cruelty, in the place of

the natural softness of the female character. Never have I taken a close survey of the effects of slavery in any community, in which several humiliating instances have not appeared of this destruction of the most delightful attribute of the fairest portion of our species. But against domestic slavery, this condition in the grants is professedly inoperative. Nor is the expedient of a registry likely to be of much more avail. When we consider the great extent of these countries; how far they are from the seat and how little they will be under the eye, of government; how in every community, an *esprit de corps* naturally forms itself, and each man is disposed to connive at his neighbour's infractions of the laws, even if he should be acquainted with them; there would be little hope of a registry being enforced in these distant provinces—though I gratefully acknowledge its benefits near Cape Town, in the neighbourhood of which by far the greater proportion of slaves is to be found. But, still more, we must remember that the grand principle on which we depend for the efficacy of the registry in the case of the West Indies, does not at all apply to the colony of the Cape. The West India planters' estates are cultivated commonly with borrowed capital; and the mortgagee finds it necessary for his security from time to time to examine the registry of slaves; a counterpart of which is, or ought to be, kept in this country, and all variations from time to time communicated. The mortgagee knows that if the slaves are not duly registered his security is proportionably weakened, and therefore he sees to its enforcement. Thus it may be said to contain within it a self-executing principle. But the Cape cultivation is not carried on by borrowed capital, and therefore the same security for a due observance of the registry regulations is not supplied. In short, both these measures are ineffectual, and utterly inadequate to the prevention of the evil to be opposed.

And would we consider what an evil slavery is, we could not but feel it our duty to provide effectual preventives against its establishing itself in a new British colony. As I have stated in the address, the condition of slavery would infallibly be soon productive of the slave trade. Both on the land and the sea boundaries, the opportunities of making and importing slaves exist in abundant measure. To the north of the colony, throughout the long line of its somewhat indefinite boundary, there is scattered a set of wretched and defenceless savages, who could make no

nd diffusing the principles, of the Prince of Peace and Love, we were to be establishing a system utterly and irreconcilably at war with the rights and happiness of our fellow creatures—in short, a system which may be justly termed one grand violation of every law, divine and human! Such a course would be inconsistent also with the examples which, I rejoice to say, the representatives and officers of our sovereign have of late afforded, of the instinctive love of liberty which animates the hearts of Britons. In Ceylon, the judicious and active benevolence of the chief judge, Sir Alexander Johnston, aided in its operation by governor Brownrigg, laid the foundation for the entire extinction of slavery at no distant period, by prevailing on the proprietors to agree, that all the children who should be born after a certain specified day should be freemen, being apprenticed only for a short time to the masters of their parents, in order to make good the expenses of their nurture and education. In St. Helena also, through the generous efforts of Sir Hudson Lowe, and with the kind concurrence of the East India Company, a similar measure was established. And in a third instance likewise, the same blessed reformation was effected by the ever-watchful benevolence of Sir Stamford Raffles—a man of whom I will only say, that let the field on which he has to display his superior powers be ever so extensive, he will always show himself equal to the occasion that has called them forth.

Let not our conduct in our new settlements at the Cape exhibit so shameful a contrast to the generous principles on which we have acted in these other instances. How should we make good the worst suspicions and jealousies of those who have imputed to us, that our zeal for the abolition of the slave trade has been prompted by self-interest, and not by a love of justice and humanity! Justly, indeed, in that case, might those other nations retort upon us, on whom we have been so strongly and repeatedly enforcing the obligations which bound them, by good faith no less than by every moral principle, to abolish the slave trade; and what lasting reproach would stain our characters, were we thus to show, that, while pressing other nations to perform their duty, we had been so scandalously negligent of our own!

Let me earnestly conjure the House to estimate this motion at its just importance. The countries which we are now beginning to settle are of vast extent; but, still more, by imperceptible

boundaries they communicate with the almost interminable regions of the African continent. And my object is, to secure, throughout that vast extent, the prevalence of true British liberty, instead of that deadly and destructive evil which would poison the whole body of the soil, and render the prodigious area one wide scene of injustice, cruelty, and misery.

It would be no small aggravation of our guilt, were we to suffer slavery to establish itself, that the natives of that part of Africa, the Hottentots especially, who would but too naturally become its victims, have of late been rescued from those foul and groundless calumnies under which they so long laboured. I do not only allude to the character given of them by Mr. Long, before the Abolitionists became the advocates of the African race. Then indeed it was unreservedly stated, that they held a sort of middle rank between the brute creation and the human species, and only a little above the ouran-outang. But let any one only read the catalogue of their wrongs, as stated in the able and interesting work of Mr. Barrow—the account of the shameful injustice and cruelty with which they were treated, and of their natural qualities, so opposite in all respects to those which had been imputed to them. Mr. Barrow states them to be “the most helpless, and, in their present condition, perhaps the most wretched of the human race ;—duped out of their possessions, their country, and finally out of their liberty.” After speaking of the low opinion universally formed of them, he represents them to be “naturally a mild, harmless, honest, faithful people ; kind and affectionate to each other, and not incapable of strong attachments.” In particular, he speaks of “their gratitude for any favour that is done them” ; and adds, “I never found that any little act of kindness or attention was thrown away upon a Hottentot ; on the contrary, I have frequently had occasion to remark the joy that sparkled on his countenance, whenever an opportunity occurred to enable him to discharge his debt of gratitude.”—Again, the prejudices of the colonists against these degraded beings manifested themselves when General Sir James Craig proposed to form them into a corps. It was foretold that their drunkenness, their indolence, their filthiness, and various other bad qualities, insured the failure of his attempt. But, on the contrary, Sir James observes, never were people more contented, or more grateful for the treatment they now receive. We have “upwards of three hundred who have been with us nine months,

and it is with the opportunity of knowing them well, that I venture to pronounce them an intelligent race of men; all who bear arms exercise well, and understand immediately and perfectly whatever they are taught to perform. What is still more striking, of all the qualities that can be ascribed to a Hottentot, it will little be expected that I should expatiate on his cleanliness, and yet it is certain that at this moment our Hottentot parade would not suffer in a comparison with that of some of our regular regiments." He goes on to specify other instances, to prove their various natural and acquired good qualities. A part of my address recommends this hitherto degraded race of men to his majesty's special protection; and it is the more necessary to interpose vigorously in their behalf, because they have been of late subjected to a species of ill-treatment which we should scarcely have anticipated from Christian masters. If I had not received the intelligence from a source of information, on the authenticity of which I can implicitly rely, I should scarcely have credited, what however is an undoubted fact, that it has of late become a practice to train up these poor creatures in the Mohammedan faith; Mohammedan priests being employed as overseers for the purpose. It is alleged that the Mohammedan religion is to be preferred, for slaves and Hottentots, to Christianity, because it gives a security against their drunkenness, and also it tends to prevent the female slave from being inseparably bound to her husband, as she would be by the Christian rule of wedlock. I trust, that both in respect to the Hottentots, and to the slaves generally, at the Cape, particular inquiry will be made whether or not the regulations enacted under the old government for their protection and education have been duly observed. I have great reason to believe that several valuable regulations of this kind have fallen into disuse, and that the revival of them is enforced upon us by every consideration of justice and humanity.

But surely, Sir, it cannot be necessary for me to enlarge upon the innumerable mischiefs of slavery, in a British House of Commons. I may appeal rather to that instinctive love of freedom which burns in every British bosom. It was a remark of one of our greatest painters, Sir Joshua Reynolds, that, every artist of true genius had in his mind an ideal form of excellence, which all the exertions of his pencil could never fully equal, and that he should have but a low opinion of the genius of him who could do justice to his own conceptions. In like manner, I may state that

I should deem that man's sense of the worth of liberty to be shamefully defective, which was not far superior to any eulogium which I could pronounce on it. I will only, therefore, call upon the House on this occasion, to adopt a line of conduct conducive at once to their country's honour and the interests of mankind.

I now beg leave to move, "That an humble address be presented to his majesty, representing to his majesty, that this House has learned with great satisfaction that his majesty's government, with a just abhorrence of slavery, and a provident dread of the evils which would result from its extension, has made it a condition in the grants of land which it has recently allotted within the new settlements of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, that no Slave labour should be employed in their cultivation; also, that his majesty has established a registry of the Slave population:

"That, nevertheless, from the great extent of the colony—from its contiguity to countries whence Slaves may at no distant period be easily procured—from the remoteness of many of the farms that are scattered over its surface, and from the thinness of the population, the due execution of all laws enacted for the government of those countries, particularly those for preventing the illicit extension of slavery, must be rendered extremely difficult, more especially when self-interest shall tempt powerfully to the violation of them:

"That the regulation, so justly introduced into the colonial grants, applies only to predial slavery; whereas domestic slavery, while it is in itself at least as great an evil, would prove a strong temptation to the needy and indolent to procure drudges for their own use, and would operate with a still more pernicious influence on the feelings and habits of the new settlers:

"That, as to the expediency of a registry, the House cannot but fear, that a Slave registration for so extensive a colony, comprising thousands of square miles, where the plantations are very thinly scattered, and divided from each other by wide tracts of a desert and unpeopled country, cannot be so constituted and regulated, as materially to check, much less effectually to prevent, the fraudulent introduction of Slaves, where facilities exist for such introduction:

"That it cannot be necessary for a British House of Commons, in addressing a British sovereign, to enlarge on the evils of slavery. It is universally acknowledged to be an institution essentially

odious in its nature, baneful in its moral and political effects, and more especially repugnant to the spirit and principles of our happy constitution :

"That the continuance of the state where it already exists is reconcileable with those principles only on the ground of necessity ; and therefore to continue it in any country where its present extent should be extremely small, and where the local circumstances should be such as to admit of its safe and convenient abrogation, would scarcely be less reproachful than the original establishment of that state in a place where it had been previously unknown :

"That, in forming new settlements on the African continent, such conduct would be pre-eminently indefensible and mischievous ; because the distinctions between the European and coloured races of men must tend to extinguish sympathy, while the existence of the abject and ignominious state of slavery would powerfully generate or maintain, in the minds both of the white colonists and the coloured natives of neighbouring districts, feelings towards each other the reverse of those which we are bound, no less by sound policy than by every religious and moral consideration, to promote. Thus the growth of mutual good-will and civilization must be materially obstructed, to the prevention of that secure and harmonious intercourse by which important commercial benefits might be obtained on the one side, and the inestimable advantages of civil, moral, and religious improvements on the other. Instead of such happy effects of African colonization, dangerous animosities, mutual injuries, and inveterate border wars, might be expected as the natural consequences of an institution which would degrade the native race, and render them despicable in the eyes of the new settlers, while it would afford to the needy and worthless means and temptations to inflict upon them the most cruel wrongs :

"That the House also sees much reason to apprehend that the time may come when the Acts for abolishing the slave trade may be widely and fatally contravened in the new settlements now forming in Africa, if slavery shall be permitted there as a state recognized by law :

"That, under such circumstances, no effectual means can be devised for preventing abuses injurious to the best interests of the settlers themselves, pernicious to the natives of Africa, and derogatory to the honour of this country, but the extending, as far as possible, by a fundamental law, to the new African Settle-

ments, the same just and liberal principles of colonization, with such exceptions only as the slaves actually in the colony may render necessary, which have been so honourably and beneficially established at Sierra Leone:

"That we cannot but feel that many of the above considerations derive peculiar force from the efforts which this country has for some time been using to induce other nations to join with us in enforcing the abolition of the slave trade: that we should expose ourselves to just and merited reproach, if it could be truly alleged, that, while we had been using those endeavours, we had been violating our own principles by permitting the state of slavery to establish itself in regions where it had previously little or no existence, and more especially where a slave trade would almost inevitably follow:

"That we cannot but contemplate with pleasure the honourable and successful efforts, which, under the paternal influence of his majesty's government, aided by the liberal spirit of the masters, have been made in various British settlements for meliorating the condition of the slaves, and for ultimately putting an end to the state of slavery; and that we cannot but hope that his majesty's government will studiously avail itself of any opportunities it may possess of acting in the spirit of these benignant precedents:

"That we also beg leave humbly, but earnestly, to recommend the state of the Hottentots to his majesty's benevolent care—a race of men long misrepresented and vilified, who, however, have since abundantly proved that any efforts used for their moral improvement would not be employed in vain:

"That we consider that the communication of Christian instruction to the slaves and Hottentots, is a paramount act of duty: and the more necessary, because efforts have been made, not without success, to propagate among them the tenets and practices of Mohammedanism: that no doubt can be entertained of the happy result of those Christian endeavours: nor can we forbear to indulge the gratifying hope, that by the gradual diffusion of the blessings of civilization and of moral and religious knowledge throughout the coloured population, those degraded classes of our fellow-creatures may by degrees be raised from their present depressed condition, and be rendered not only useful members of the colonial community, but valuable subjects of the British empire."

MR. WILMOT said, that the hon. gentleman had assumed in his argument, that the colony at the Cape, and especially the newly settled part of it, might become a great mart for slaves. Now he thought that such an apprehension was wholly unfounded; and he firmly believed, that the condition annexed to all new grants of land, that it should not be cultivated by slaves, had in no one instance been violated. The slave population of the districts in which the new settlements have been formed, at present amounted to 546 males and 464 females. The House, however, would recollect, that the districts in question were not to be considered as a new colony, but were part of an old and long-settled colony throughout which the same laws and institutions prevailed: it would be found difficult, therefore, to establish distinctions which would be available in practice, or to depart at once from the laws and usages which had previously existed. He certainly should be very ready, at the same time, to encourage the manumission of the slaves, by holding out some equivalent to the master; but he thought it would be most impolitic, even in offering a fair equivalent, to make manumission compulsory on the owners of slaves. However much he deplored the evils of slavery, he thought that anything like a sudden and general manumission would be ruinous, not only to the master, but to the parties it was intended to benefit. He was disposed, however, to consider predial slavery as far more injurious than domestic slavery. The evil was not of our creation, and he was persuaded that the remedy for it, to be safe, must be gradual. With respect to the clandestine importation of slaves from the interior, he believed there was no just ground for supposing it would occur; and as for importations, there seemed to be no probability of their taking place. The natural difficulties of the coast were such as seemed to present insuperable impediments, and to form a rational security against any such attempt. There was a high surf which beat upon the shore, and there were no navigable rivers; so that, independently of the vigilant measures adopted by the government to prevent the Slave-trade, it seemed scarcely possible to smuggle slaves on shore. With respect to the Hottentots and other natives, their freedom was completely recognized by the laws. In the propriety of giving moral and religious instruction to the slaves, he fully concurred. The subject had not been overlooked by government. It was its

wish to afford every facility to the improvement not only of the bodily comforts, but of the moral attainments, of the Hottentots and slaves in this colony. In short, ministers were determined to do all in their power to promote the objects which the address had in view ; and it would be an instruction to the commissioners about to be sent out, to inquire into the state of the slave population, as well as to ascertain whether or not any clandestine importation of slaves had taken place.

Mr. W. SMITH said, we had a clear right, and it was no less clearly our bounden duty, to prohibit the very existence of slavery, whether predial or domestic, within the territory allotted to the new settlers. And even supposing some few grants to have been previously made, the difficulties in the way of such a prohibition did not appear to him to be hard to be overcome. Was it not possible, for instance, to divide the new settlements from the old by a geographical limit, on the eastern side of which liberty should be completely the *lex loci*? And if a few insulated farms should be found existing within this space, as exceptions to the general rule, could no arrangements be made with the owners, which should equitably satisfy any claims they might have acquired? All claims which were set up against the inalienable rights of human nature were in his eyes less than nothing. And such was the pretended claim of property in the persons of our fellow-creatures. One man might, indeed, acquire some claims on the labour of another ; but, farther than was necessary for the reasonable enforcement of these, he could possess no right in his person. The unqualified power over the negro slaves formerly contended for, necessarily vanished as soon as it was allowed that negroes were men. Would it now be alleged, that one man could possess a right to murder or to mutilate another ? The very contrary was proved by the laws which had been passed on the subject. The power then, which the master possessed, whatever it was, was a power to be restrained and regulated by law. Societies, so numerous that they were almost identified with the country itself, had for some years been laudably employed in spreading, to the utmost limits of the globe, the knowledge and benefits of our holy religion. Now, it had been a frequent objection in the mouths of its adversaries, that, whatever might be the purity of its doctrine, no corresponding practical good had resulted from its diffusion. But, among the many answers which had been given

to this objection, none perhaps was more satisfactory than the undeniable fact, that through the influence of the Christian spirit, in the absence of any positive precept on the subject, personal and domestic slavery had been banished from among the civilized nations of Christendom, excepting, *proh pudor!* as respected the unhappy Africans in their colonial possessions. Now could we endure to be reproached with the glaring inconsistency, that while zealously pursuing the laudable objects just alluded to, we should at the same moment be founding, in our own dominions, new slave colonies ? On the whole, he hoped that not only would the pest of slavery be now prevented from entering to pollute new regions, but that measures would be adopted, in every British possession, for diffusing such Christian light, and such habits of morality and good order, as would prepare the way for the safe communication, ere long, of liberty, to all who were now unhappily in bondage.

Mr. MONEY said, that the extension of slavery into the new settlements, dependent on the Cape of Good Hope, appeared to him to be so wrong in principle, that he most cordially concurred in the Address. He was decidedly of opinion, that neither the adoption nor the continuance of what was evil in principle, and cruel in operation, could be justified by any view to private or public advantage. In the present case, however, to permit slavery to exist was not only wrong in itself, but impolitic and dangerous. The hon. gentleman saw difficulty in preventing slavery in the new settlements, because it had been allowed by the Dutch laws at the Cape of Good Hope. It was true, that when we took possession of the Cape in 1806, the rights and privileges previously enjoyed by the Dutch had been secured to them ; and among those privileges, was that of holding their fellow-creatures in slavery. But, surely it by no means followed, that after the cession of this Dutch colony in full sovereignty to his majesty, we were bound to follow the laws and customs of the Dutch. Those who maintained this proposition, might with equal propriety contend that the abominable practice of extorting evidence by torture, which formed a part of the Dutch criminal law, ought to have been continued, and yet it was one of the first acts of the British government to annihilate that monstrous proceeding. But even if it were admitted, that the articles of capitulation deprived us of the right to prohibit the old Dutch inhabitants from still

treating their slaves as property, and selling them to each other, it could not be expected that, in forming new establishments, we should furnish them with new customers for their human merchandize. Surely we might make it an inviolable condition, with those whom we permitted to migrate thither, nay whom we assisted with the public money to settle there, that they should not outrage British feelings and Christian principles by becoming the propagators of slavery ; that they should not convert an infant establishment, reared under the auspices of a free and Christian government, into a mart for the sale of human beings. If, however, his majesty did not speedily and effectually interpose, such would be the inevitable consequence. The attacks of the Caffres of the interior on our distant settlements had already been formidable. If these should be renewed, would not the slaves, if slavery were allowed, consider it their interest to join the assailants ? His acquaintance with the Cape, led him to dread the extension of slavery in any way which would bring more of our fellow-creatures under the merciless lash of the Dutch Boors, to whose service, death was often preferred, even by the slaves of Cape Town. He rejoiced also to learn, that a commission was about to be appointed to inquire into the administration of justice at the Cape. During a considerable stay there, he had been led to entertain a great abhorrence of the manner in which justice was administered under the Dutch colonial law, where the functions of judges were performed by persons having a common feeling and interest opposed to the slaves. There was now at the Cape a Dutchman who caused the death of one of his slaves by hanging him at his door. He was brought to trial. His defence was, that he had only intended to punish him, and not to take away his life ; and he was acquitted !—In 1819, a female slave belonging to a Dutch gentleman at the Cape, had been treated with harshness ; and at last her mistress threatened that she would take her children from her, and sell them to the Boors in the interior. The dread of that worst of all evils so worked upon her mind that, to save them from this fate, she took them, four in number, down to the sea, where she succeeded in drowning three of them, and was in the act of destroying herself and the remaining child when she was discovered ; and the alarm being given, she was rescued from her watery grave in a state of insensibility. She was carried to the jail, where medicines were applied

to restore her, and a court of criminal justice was immediately summoned to try her. Scarcely able to stand, she was brought before this tribunal. When asked what she had to say for herself, she stared wildly, and made no answer; and in this state of apparent unconsciousness as to everything around her, she was convicted to be strangled at a stake. The following morning this sentence was carried into execution; a party of the military attending, under the command of a British officer. Many more cases might be adduced, to show the necessity of reforming the criminal law at the Cape, and of giving to all classes of the inhabitants, bond as well as free, the benefits of a better and purer system.

Dr. PHILLIMORE cordially approved of the motion. At the same time that he felt the difficulty and delicacy of interfering with the rights, or alleged rights, of the ancient Dutch colonists, he entirely agreed that, with respect to the districts newly settled, liberty ought to be the general law, the *lex loci*, and slavery the exception. Whatever tenderness might be due to the old settlers, he would not concede to the new the shadow of a right to establish a property in the persons of their fellow-creatures.

Mr. F. BUXTON said, that if he concurred with the hon. secretary, in thinking that there existed no more than a bare possibility that slavery might be introduced into our new settlements at the Cape, that bare possibility would be an unanswerable argument in favour of the motion. But could we flatter ourselves that there existed no more than a bare possibility? This much was certain: within our dominions there, the value of a slave was £160; without our dominions, and at no great distance, there were populous and savage nations, often engaged in war, and often liable to famine. Couple but the two facts together, and the consequence seemed irresistible; namely, that an active Slave trade would soon arise. It appeared, by a trial which took place at the Cape, that four negroes who had served in the British navy were then slaves—a fact utterly unaccountable, if we denied the existence of Slave trading. If, in spite of the unequivocal title to freedom which they possessed, these four men had been enslaved, were our apprehensions groundless, that the ignorant natives in distant parts of the settlement would be fraudulently consigned to slavery? To one fact, which proved the anxiety of the new British settlers to obtain slaves, he could himself speak. In con-